Gov. Doc
Can
P

147

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 11

FIRST SESSION OF THE NINTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1901

53676
19/2/02

See also Alphabetical Index, page 1.

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

Arranged in Numerical Order, with their Titles at full length; the Dates when Ordered and when Presentod to the Houses of Parliament; the Name of the Member who moved for each Sessional Paper, and whether it is ordered to be Printed or Not Printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

(This volume is bound in two parts.)

1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 15th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

3. Estimates of sums required for the service of Canada, for the year ending on the 30th June, 1902. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

4. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1901. Presented 19th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

5. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1901. Presented 9th April, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

5*a*. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1902. Presented 10th May, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

5*b*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1901. Presented 14th May, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

5*c*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1902. Presented 18th May, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

6. List of Shareholders of the Chartered Banks of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1900. Presented 26th March, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

7. Report of dividends remaining unpaid and unclaimed balances and unpaid drafts and bills of exchange in the Chartered Banks of Canada, for five years and upwards prior to 31st December, 1900. Presented 20th May, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1900.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1900. Presented 2nd April, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 12th March, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.

11. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 18th February, 1901, by Hon. W. Paterson.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6.

12. Inland Revenues of Canada. Excise, etc., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. M. E. Bernier .....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

13. Inspection of Weights, Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. M. E. Bernier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

14. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 22nd February, 1901, by Hon. M. E. Bernier.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the year ended 31st October, 1900. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. S. A. Fisher .....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

16. Report of the Directors and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1900. Presented 4th March, 1901, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 7.

17. Criminal Statistics for the year 1900 .....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

18. Report on Canadian Archives, 1900.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 8.

19. Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. J. I. Tarte.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

20. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 18th February, 1901, by Hon. A. G. Blair.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9.

21. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine), for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

21*a*. Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, 1900.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

22. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

23. Report of Harbour Commissioners, etc., 1900..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10.

24. Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. W. Mulock .....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1900. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton..... ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11.

26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department for the year 1900. Presented 11th April, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton .....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

27. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

28. Report of the North-west Mounted Police. Parts 1 and 2, 1900. Presented 27th February, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier .....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

28*a*. Report of the North-west Mounted Police. Part III, 1900. Presented 28th March, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 12.

29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1900. Presented 19th February, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

30. Civil Service List of Canada, 1900. Presented 22nd February, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

31. Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1900. Presented 21st March, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 21st March, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

33. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament for the year 1900. Presented 7th February, 1901, by the Hon. The Speaker ..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 12th February, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

35. Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1900. Presented 1st March, 1901, by Hon. F. W. Borden.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

35*a*. Supplementary Report of the Department of Militia and Defence:—Organization, equipment, despatch and service of the Canadian Contingents during the war in South Africa, 1899-1900. Presented 23rd May, 1901, by Sir Richard Cartwright.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13.

36. Return of the Ninth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada, held on the 30th day of October, 1900, and the 7th day of November, 1900, by H. G. LaMothe, Esq., Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada. Presented 19th April, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

37. Detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the department of the secretary of state of Canada, since last return, 6th February, 1900, submitted to the parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... ....*Not printed.*

38. Return showing the expenditure on account of unforeseen expenses from the 1st July, 1900, to the 5th February, 1901. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding .....*Not printed.*

39. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last session of parliament, on account of the fiscal year 1900-01. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Not printed.*

40. Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service during the year ended 31st December, 1900, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy filled by promotion or by new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Not printed.

41. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act for the year ending 30th June, 1900. Presented 11th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

42. Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Ottawa Improvement Company, for the year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 12th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding ..... *Not printed.*

43. Annual return under chapter 131 R.S.C., entitled: "An Act respecting Trade Unions." Presented 12th February, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. ..... *Not printed.*

44. Return of over-rulings by the treasury board of the auditor general's decisions between the commencement of the session of 1900 and the session of 1901. Presented 13th February, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding ..... *Not printed.*

45. Copy of an order in council relative to the issue of licenses to United States fishing vessels. Presented 18th February, 1901, by Sir Louis Davies..... *Not printed.*

46. Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to, or promoted in the civil service during the calendar year 1900. Presented 19th February, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. ... *Not printed.*

47. Statement in reference to fishing bounty payments for the year 1899-1900. Presented 19th February, 1901, by Sir Louis Davies..... *Not printed.*

48. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1901, for a report of the engineer who surveyed the Napanee river in 1900, and for a return showing the names of the persons employed, length of employment and the sums paid to each person, and giving details of all other sums paid, with names of persons to whom payments were made on account of the said survey. Presented 21st February, 1901.—*Mr. Wilson*..... .... *Not printed.*

49. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1901, for a certain report made in June, 1900, respecting Toronto harbour by engineers W. T. Jennings and Joseph R. Roy. Presented 21st February, 1901.—*Mr. Kemp* ..... *Not printed.*

50. Return of all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1899, to the 1st October, 1900. Presented 25th February, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*

50*a*. Return of correspondence, etc., respecting the affairs of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which the department of the interior has had since the previous return was presented to parliament under the resolution of the 20th February, 1882. Presented 25th February, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton ..... *Not printed.*

50*b*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1901, for copies of all applications, documents, papers and correspondence by or between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the government, or the minister of railways and canals, whereby the Canadian Pacific Railway Company applied for and obtained permission to cross, or continue to cross, certain streets in the western part of the city of Ottawa. Presented 25th February, 1901, by Hon. A. G. Blair..... *Not printed.*

51. Return showing reductions and remissions made under section 141 as added to the Indian Act by section 8, chapter 35, 58-59 Victoria, for the year ended 30th June, 1900. Presented 25th February, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton .. .. *Not printed.*

52. Return of orders in council published in the *Canada Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of section 46 of the North-west Irrigation Act. Presented 25th February, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Not printed*

53. Return of orders in council published in the *Canada Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 25th February, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*

54. Return of orders in council published in the *British Columbia Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of subsection *o* of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 25th February, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton .... *Not printed.*

54*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd April, 1901, for statements showing amount outstanding on account of preemptions, grazing leases and upon timber, mineral and other Dominion lands. Presented 22nd April, 1901.—*Hon. C. Sifton*... ..... *Not printed.*

55. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th February, 1901, showing: 1. The amount of the bonuses or subsidies voted by parliament each year to railways during the years 1896-7-8-9 and 1900, inclusive. 2. The names of all railways to which bonuses or subsidies were voted by parliament during each of the said years, and the amount voted to each railway. 3. The amount of such bonuses or subsidies paid to each of the said railways, or to each and every company or

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

individual who may have become vested with the said bonuses or subsidies by transfer or otherwise, during each of the said years, and the conditions of such payments. 4. On what part or parts of the said bonuses or subsidies voted during the said years was interest payable, and how much of each of the said bonuses or subsidies on which interest is payable has been paid, giving details with reference to each railway. 5. The amount of interest paid during each of the said years by each of the said railways on the bonuses or subsidies they have received. 6. What railways to which bonuses or subsidies have been voted by parliament during each of the said years, and paid wholly or in part with the condition that interest should be payable, have paid interest on the bonuses or subsidies received by them, and how much interest has each railway receiving such bonuses or subsidies paid each year. Presented 25th February, 1901.—*Mr. Wilson.*

Not printed.

56. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1901, for copies of the address presented by the citizens of Dawson to his excellency the governor general on the occasion of his excellency's visit to that city in 1900, all orders in council, correspondence and papers in any way connected with the said address and the requests and representations contained therein. Presented 26th February, 1901.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*

57. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1901, for copies of all papers, instructions, tenders, contracts, specifications, correspondence, reports in any way relating to the construction of a dwelling for the officers of the government or staff in Dawson city. Also all instructions, papers, tenders, contracts, correspondence, reports in any way relating to the construction of public buildings under contract awarded to William Rourke. Also all instructions, papers, tenders, contracts, specifications, reports in any way relating to the construction of a bridge leading from the barracks and other public buildings to the main part of the town in Dawson. Presented 26th February, 1901.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

58. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory for 1900, pursuant to 61 Victoria, chapter 6, section 7. Presented 28th February, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton ... .*Not printed.*

58*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1901, showing an itemized statement of the number of gallons of spirituous and malt liquors taken into the Yukon District since the period covered by return (1900) the number of permits issued therefor, name and post office address of those persons or companies to whom permits were granted, and the amount paid therefor, and all correspondence in connection therewith. Presented 28th February, 1901.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper* . ...*Not printed.*

58*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1901, for copies of all reports from Mr. Ogilvie, commissioner of the Yukon district, not already brought down, together with such information as is available respecting the report referred to on page 5025 *Hansard*, May 10, 1900, and the delay in sending it forward. Presented 4th March, 1901.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*..... .... *Not printed.*

58*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th February, 1901, of all reports made by Mr. Charleson respecting telegraph construction work formerly or now under his charge; showing also the names of men employed under him between Bennett and Dawson and the nationality of each so far as possible; the wages and allowances for each man so employed; particulars as to any strikes on the part of the men for higher wages; the names of parties who supplied the poles for the telegraph wire, and copies of all contracts and correspondence respecting the same; whether standing trees en route have been used for stringing wires, and if so, for what distance approximately, in comparison with the distance where poles were used; how many poles were paid for, how many of those paid for were not used for the telegraph line; whether the linemen employed at Dawson, Ogilvie, Selwyn, Selkirk, Five Fingers, Lower LeBarge and Tagish are British subjects, and if not, the nationality of each; the names of sub-contractors for the supply of poles and the residence of each sub-contractor, and all contracts respecting the same; the terms of charter of ss. *W. S. Stratton*, the charterer's name and all papers respecting the same; the name of her master and acting master and his nationality; the terms of the charter party; the use made of this steamer, whether she was used for supplies or otherwise, and what boats other than scows were so used; how many scows were used and on what terms; the amount charged or paid for transportation by water outside of the ss. *Stratton;* the length of time during construction Mr. Charleson was actually present with the construction party; the particulars as to purchase of ss. *Lullie C.*, the purchase, disposal or sale or transfer of the boat and the terms thereof respectively; copies

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

of all reports and correspondence respecting the same; the arrangement for supplies made and with whom.; the arrangement at Bennett respecting pay for men's time returning from Dawson; the amount already paid for the line under Mr. Charleson's charge; copies of accounts rendered and of accounts paid in connection with this telegraph work, the rate of pay first and now allowed A. Boyer, assistant to Mr. Charleson; also a statement showing where Mr. Charleson places his orders in Vancouver in this connection and on what terms, and what commissions, if any, are paid on these supplies and to whom; the name of Mr. Charleson's agent at Vancouver in this connection; the quantity of supplies obtained by Mr. Charleson from the United States; whether Mr. Charleson's son was paid $350, or other amount or amounts for expenses of a trip to Ottawa or otherwise, and whether he is or was then an employee of the government; whether Mr. Charleson awards contracts to his foreman, and whether the foreman's expenses were paid into the locality of operations at government expense, and whether tenders are asked for in this connection; and all contracts, reports, and papers respecting contracts let by Mr. Charleson or under his supervision in connection with the telegraph line from Bennett to Dawson. Presented 5th March, 1901.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*..... ....*Not printed.*

58*d*. Supplementary return to 58*a*. Presented 5th March, 1901.....*Not printed.*

58*e*. Regulations governing the issue of permits to take liquor into the Yukon territory. Presented 8th March, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton..... .....*Not printed.*

58*f*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1901, for a copy of the correspondence relative to the Huston liquor permit. Presented 13th March, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Not printed.*

58*g*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th February, 1901, in tabular form, showing the names of all cases in which an appeal has been taken to the hon. the minister of the interior (past and present) under the mining regulations, the date when each appeal was perfected, heard and decided. Presented 18th March, 1901.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*

58*h*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th March, 1901, for copies of all correspondence and papers relating to the issue of an order for the suppression of theatres and gambling houses in Dawson city. Presented 18th March, 1901.—*Hon. C. Sifton*.....*Not printed.*

58*i*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated the 21st February, 1901, for copies of all despatches, letters, telegrams, correspondence, reports respecting the subjects included in the following telegram of August 2nd, 1900: "Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 2, via Bennett, Aug. 7. F. C. Wade, Dawson.—Sir Wilfrid has handed me your message. Am endeavouring to remove difficulties caused by delays in answering communications addressed to other departments. Superintendent Taché, of the public works department, is now en route to Dawson, with orders for the construction of trails and public buildings. Government considering plan of readjustment of royalty which will lighten tax and, we think, prove generally satisfactory. Order granting representation in local council takes effect immediately. Ryley, of mining branch, en route to Dawson. Will report amendments to mining laws. Careful consideration, letters and petitions received here, convinces me every reasonable request regarding mining laws can be met in near future. Impossible for me to visit Yukon now. Hope to get there before many months. CLIFFORD SIFTON." Presented 25th March, 1901.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*

58*j*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1900, for copies of all applications, records, reports, letters and memoranda relating to claims No. 18 and 26 and 16B referred to on pp. 197, 204, including the letter from Alexander McDonald to Major Walsh, pp. 197, 198 (pages refer to Blue-book Yukon evidence presented to parliament during session of 1899). Also the records of papers showing the dates when royalties became due, and when royalties were collected in the Yukon district in 1897 and 1898, in the case of Alexander McDonald's claims and mining interests. (*b*) Alexander McDonald's letter of 20th July, referred to at p. 211 (Yukon Blue-book of evidence, 1899). (*c*) Return of Report of Major Walsh *re* royalties (referred to on page 211, Yukon Blue-book evidence, 1899). (*d*) Reports and papers relating to the case of Jenkin Llewellyn, referred to on pp. 211, 212, 213 (Yukon Blue-book above). (*e*) Reports and papers relating to cases dealt with under Judge Maguire's ruling, referred to on p. 246 (Yukon Blue-book above). (*f*) Reports and papers relating to Phil. Miller's case, p. 247 (Blue-book above). (*g*) Reports and papers relating to Murphy's case, 247 (Blue-book above). Presented 22nd April, 1901. *Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*..... .....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

58*k*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1901, for copy of the memorial to his excellency the governor general and any communications to the government of Canada, or any member thereof, respecting the requirements of the Yukon territory, and all reports, communications and orders in council respecting the same or any subject of the said memorial. Presented 22nd April, 1901.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*

58*l*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd May, 1901, for copies of the original statement of Mackenzie, Mann & Co., in connection with the construction of the Canadian Yukon Railway. Presented 23rd May, 1901.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.....*Printed for distribution.*

59. Copy of an agreement dated the 16th day of January, 1901, made between the government of the colony of New South Wales by the Honourable Henry Copeland, agent-general for New South Wales, of the first part, and the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited (hereinafter called "the Extension Company"), of the second part. Presented 1st March, 1901, by Hon. W. Mulock.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

59*a*. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 11th March, 1901, for copies of all tenders received for the laying of an electric cable from Canada to Australia; a copy of the contract entered into for the construction and laying of said cable: together with a copy of all correspondence and documents relating to the nationalization of the telegraphics of the Empire, to include papers not already laid before the house, and all contracts or other papers relating thereto. Presented 16th April, 1901.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

60. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th February, 1901, showing the amount of the rebate paid on agricultural implements exported from Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900, specifying amount paid to each firm in each of those years. Presented 5th March, 1901, by Mr. Roche (Marquette).....*Printed for sessional papers.*

61. Supplementary return to an address of the Senate, dated 25th April, 1899, for a return showing: 1. The number of acres of land set apart for the purpose of education in the province of Manitoba and in the North-west Territories, respectively, under the authority of chapter 54, Revised Statutes of Canada, section 23. 2. The number of acres sold in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, the amount received in payment therefor, and the amount now due thereon. 3. The total sum now at the credit of said fund held by the Dominion of Canada, how invested, and the rate of interest thereon. 4. The amount advanced out of said principal sum in aid of education in the province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. 5. The sum recouped to the said principal out of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart for the purpose of education, and the amount now due to said principal sum. 6. And all correspondence relating to any further advance or advances out of said school fund, either to Manitoba or the North-west council. Presented 6th March, 1901.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.....*Printed for sessional papers.*

62. Statement of affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited) for the year ended 31st December, 1900. Also a list of the shareholders on 31st December, 1900. Presented (Senate) 6th March, 1901, by the Hon. The Speaker.....*Not printed.*

63. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1901, for a certain report, with the evidence, presented to the department of the interior by the commissioners appointed on June 19th last to audit all accounts and investigate and report upon all matters connected with the administration and sale by the trustees of the town sites of Virden, Qu'Appelle, Regina and Moosejaw. Presented 8th March, 1901.—*Mr. Osler*.....*Not printed.*

64. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 20th June, 1900, showing: 1. Which of the cars enumerated in the return to an address of the Senate, dated 7th May, 1900, as having "arrived at Halifax and St. John, respectively, previous to the 10th April last and which had not been unloaded at that date," have been since unloaded. 2. Dates upon which such cars were severally unloaded. 3. Amount of demurrage collected on each car. Presented 8th March, 1901.—*Hon. Mr. Wood*.....*Not printed.*

65. Order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1901, for a copy of the correspondence relative to applications to purchase the Indian reserve at Sydney, Cape Breton. Presented 13th March, 1901, by Hon. C. Sifton.....*Not printed.*

66. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1901, for copies of all circulars, papers and instructions sent out by the inland revenue department during the past year in reference to certain brands of baking powder being condemned by the department, and notifying merchants to cease their sale under penalty. Presented 13th March, 1901.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette).*

Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

67. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 21st February, 1901, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and reports that have passed since March, 1900, between the Dominion government and the Imperial government and between the Dominion government and the Provincial government of British Columbia in regard to Mongolian immigration into Canada. Presented 13th March, 1901.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

68. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1901, of all correspondence, petitions or other documents between the Indian department and Alexander Marchel, chief of the band of Micmac Indians residing on the Indian reserve, Saint Ann de Restigouche, P.Q., for years 1900 and 1901, relative to the Indian agent or his duties in connection with the said band. Presented 14th March, 1901.—*Mr. Sproule*.....*Not printed.*

69. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th February, 1901, for a list of all railway corporations now doing business in Canada under charter of the Dominion parliament, which have received subsidies by cash or land grants, or are entitled thereto, and the amount of such subsidy attached to each. Presented 18th March, 1901.—*Mr. Smith (Vancouver)*.....*Not printed.*

70. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th February, 1901, showing: 1. The dates of the erection of the Dominion grain elevators at St. John, N.B., and at Halifax, and the cost of each. 2. The amount of grain handled during each year since said elevators were built, giving the amount of each kind of grain handled by each elevator each year, and how much of each kind of grain was received at each elevator each year for export and exported. 3. The number of officials employed at each elevator each year and their salaries. 4. All other expenses paid each year on account of each of the said elevators. 5. The gross cash receipts at each of the said elevators during each year since they have been built. Presented 18th March, 1901.—*Mr. Wilson*.....*Not printed.*

71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th February, 1901, for copies of all papers, telegrams, etc., respecting the pay of the men of "C" battery, Canadian artillery, which served in South Africa; or respecting the deduction of any portion of the pay of the men or any of them. Presented 21st March, 1901.—*Mr. Clarke*.....*Not printed.*

71*a*. Supplementary return to No. 71. Presented 11th April, 1901.....*Not printed.*

72. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th March, 1901, for a copy of the correspondence and memorandum concerning changes in quarantine of animals between the United States and Canada. Presented 25th March, 1901.—*Hon. S. A. Fisher*.....*Printed for sessional papers.*

73. Extract from a report of the committee of the hon. the privy council, dated 19th July, 1900, respecting the arbitration of the claim preferred by the province of Nova Scotia against the government of the Dominion for a refund with interest of moneys expended by the said provincial government upon that part of the Intercolonial Railway between New Glasgow and the Straits of Canso, formerly known as the "Eastern Extension Railway," and also the report of the arbitrators. Presented 27th March, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

73*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1901, for a copy of the evidence taken before the arbitrators with respect to the Eastern Extension Railway's claims between the province of Nova Scotia and the Dominion of Canada. Presented 25th April, 1901. *Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

73*b*. Extract from a report of the committee of the hon. the privy council, dated 17th February, 1900, respecting the claim preferred by the province of New Brunswick against the Dominion government for moneys alleged to be justly due and owing the province arising out of the construction of that portion of the Intercolonial Railway formerly known as the Eastern Extension Railway, and the award of the arbitrators, dated the 27th October, 1900. Presented 17th May, 1901.—*Hon. W. S. Fielding*.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

74. Extract from a report of the committee of the hon. the privy council, dated 23rd March, 1901, on a memorandum from the minister of inland revenue submitting herewith the report of the commissioners appointed under date of 2nd January, 1901, to investigate, inquire into and report upon certain complaints made with regard to the inspection of grain at the port of Montreal, etc. Presented 27th March, 1901, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Printed for sessional papers.*

75. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 21st February, 1901, for copies of the complaints, pleas, convictions, notes of judgment and all other papers, correspondence, etc., relating to the case of Cinqmars *vs.* Senecal, decided by the court of queen's bench (crown side), on the 17th of December, 1900. Presented 27th March, 1901.—*Mr. Fortin*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

76. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1901, for a list of school lands sold at public auction in Manitoba during last year, place of sale and name of auctioneer and other officials in charge of the sale. The name of the purchaser, with the description and acreage of the respective lots purchased, price of sale per acre and amount paid on account. A list of the lots adjudicated but which were subsequently resold, name of first purchaser, price bid and at which adjudication was made; also price at which sale of same lot was subsequently made, with name of purchaser. Presented 28th March, 1901.—*Mr. LaRivière*. . . . . *Not printed.*

76*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd April, 1901, for a copy of the reports of His Honour Judge Pendergast, on his investigations of the alleged irregularities in connection with the auction sales of school lands, held in the province of Manitoba during the month of June, 1900. Presented 22nd April, 1901.—*Hon. C. Sifton*. . . . . *Not printed.*

77. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th March, 1901, for a copy of the correspondence between Lord Strathcona and the minister of agriculture *re* cost of space in the various imperial buildings and cost of the Trocadero and Vincennes buildings, together with reports and minutes from February, 1898, to June, 1900. Presented 29th March, 1901.—*Hon. S. A. Fisher*. . *Not printed.*

77*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th February, 1901, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, letters, notes and memoranda exchanged between the Canadian commissioner at the Paris exhibition, or any member of the Canadian commission and Lord Strathcona or the royal commission or the colonial secretary, in relation to the representation of Canada at the exhibition. Presented 3rd April, 1901.—*Mr. Bourassa*. . . . . *Not printed.*

78. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1901, showing: *(a.)* Net receipts and expenditures of the Intercolonial Railway for each month from 30th June, 1899, up to the first day of March, 1901. *(b.)* The expenditure on capital account with respect to the Intercolonial Railway for each month from 30th June, 1899, up to the first day of March, 1901. Presented 29th March, 1901.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*. . . . . *Not printed.*

79. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st February, 1901, for copies of each of the hydraulic mining leases mentioned on page 65 of the annual report of the department of the interior, 1900; also showing what conditions or terms of these leases have been complied with respectively; also copies of all reports, letters and communications respecting each lease. Presented 1st April, 1901.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper*. . . . . *Not printed.*

80. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1901, for copies of all letters, papers and other correspondence between the department of marine and fisheries and J. Albert Brennan, of Tignish, Prince county, Prince Edward Island, regarding the payment of a fishing bounty cheque, made in favour of one Joseph Reilly, and for which the said J. Albert Brennan held the order of the payee. Presented 2nd April, 1901.—*Mr. Hackett*. . . . . *Not printed.*

80*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1901, for copies of all rules and regulations and all correspondence in the department of marine and fisheries relating to fishing berths and the shore fishery in West Halifax, more especially within the polling district of Prospect and Dover. Presented 2nd April, 1901.—*Mr. Roche (Halifax)*. . . . . *Not printed.*

80*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th March, 1901, for copies of all correspondence, letters, papers and documents relating to the alleged interference with the fishing berths of the members of the Shad and East Dover Fishing Association in the county of Halifax, and all letters and communications to the government or department of marine and fisheries from the said association, or from any person on its behalf relating to the matters aforesaid. Presented 2nd April, 1901. —*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*. . . . . *Not printed.*

81. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st February, 1901, for copies of all correspondence, papers, tenders, returns and other documents relating to the government wharf at or near the ferry, East River, Sheet Harbour, in the county of Halifax, Nova Scotia, showing the title of the crown, if any, to this wharf and the use which has been made thereof since 1st January, 1897. The person or persons in charge of the wharf on behalf of the government since 1st January, 1897. The moneys which have been expended by the government thereon since 1st January, 1897. The dates when the same were so expended, whether the same were expended by public contract or how otherwise; also all such papers aforesaid as show the amount collected or received by the government, or by any person or persons on its behalf, for use of such wharf since 1st January, 1897. Presented 2nd April, 1901.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*. . . . . *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

82. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1901, showing: 1. When J. R. Thompson was appointed an official of the department of interior, outside service. 2. His duties and his salary. 3. Whether he ever acted in any other capacity than a homestead inspector, and if so, in what capacity or capacities, and for what length of time. 4. When he was dismissed. Date of notice of dismissal. At what date he would, if on duty as homestead inspector, probably have received it. 5. The date to which he was paid. If engaged by month, whether he was entitled to his pay up to the end of January, 1901. And if not, why not. 6. Whether it is not customary, in dismissing officials of several years' standing, to pay them a gratuity in proportion to their length of service. Whether it has been done in similar cases. If so, why not in his. 7. The cause of his dismissal. 8. What charges were made against him, and whether he was given an opportunity to reply to them. 9. Copy of notices issued by Mr. Burley. 10. Copy of Mr. Burley's instructions. 11. The name of the person at whose instance Mr. Burley issued such notices, and if on his own responsibility, whether Mr. Burley's action was approved or censured. 12. Whether it is customary for the department of interior to advertise for parties to come forward and make complaints against the officials of that department. If not, why was that course followed in this case? 13. The result of said investigation. Whether the investigation was adjourned to enable the complainant to secure evidence, and how long the investigation lasted. 14. Whether Thompson was ever notified of the finding of the investigation. 15. A copy of this notification. 16. The date of Mr. Burley's investigation and the date of his report. 17. Whether the files of the department in the case under investigation furnished the complainants. 17*a*. Whether it is customary in such cases to hand over the files of the department to the complainants. 18. Whether Mr. Thompson requested the department to furnish him certain papers on the files furnished the complainants as having any bearing on the complaint. 19. Whether he made this request more than once; if so, how many times did he do so? What reply was given him in each case? 20. The name of the party or parties appointed in his place. 21. The qualification of his successor or successors for the position. 22. His or their experience to qualify him or them for the said position, and of what has such experience consisted. At what date were such appointments made and on what recommendations. 23. At time of Thompson's dismissal the amount of work on hand requiring attention by him or some one acting in the same capacity. 24. A comparative statement of the last two years of the duties performed by him and all the other homestead inspectors and forest rangers where the duties of both offices are performed by the one official. 25. The number of inspections made during the twelve months ending 30th Nov. in years 1896-97-98-99 by all parties acting as homestead inspectors and the number of days in each year they were employed making inspections. The number of days in each year they receive pay, and during the time they were under pay, what other duties as homestead inspectors were they engaged at. Also the number of applications for patents received by each during the same period and the fees the department received for such applications. 26. The date when the charges were made against Thompson which were investigated by Mr. Burley. 27. The date of Mr. Burley's report. 28. Whether any further charges have been made. 29. If so, by whom and their nature. 30. When Thompson was apprised of them and asked to disprove or reply to them. 31. Whether it is not the custom of the department to give all officials an opportunity to reply to any charges or insinuations against their conduct 32. The duties of Mr. Burley prior to the investigation of charges against Mr. Thompson. 33. How long Mr. Burley had been in the employment of the department of the interior; his calling or business prior to appointment to investigate such charges, and what was his salary. 34. Whether, at the date of such investigation, Mr. Burley was considered Mr. Thompson's superior officer. 35. Who recommended Mr. Burley's appointment as investigator or commissioner into the charges against Mr. Thompson. 36. Was there any protest, verbal or written, against the appointment of Mr. Burley by any official of the department or any other person? 37. How long the investigation lasted. 38. What it cost the department. 39. What the department paid the witnesses brought by the complainant. 40. Did the department pay any of the legal expenses of the complainant? 41. Did the department pay the legal expenses of said Thompson in the case? 42. Was the department asked to do so, and to what amount? 43. If so, what reason was given for declining to or refusing such request? Presented 3rd April, 1901.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper* ..... *Not printed.*

83. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1901, for copies of all petitions, papers, directions, letters and other correspondence relating to the change in the situation of the Pearl street sub-post office in Hamilton, or to the age and reputation of the late postmaster, Mr. Hull, or to the situation of the new post office and the appointment of Mr. McDonell; also for

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

copies of all communications and papers which led the inspector to make inquiry with regard to any of these matters. Presented 3rd April, 1901.—*Mr. Barker*..... ....*Not printed.*

84. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st February, 1901, showing the names and addresses of all parties tendering where tenders were called for for coal and wood, or either, for the uses of the government of Canada since 1st July, 1899; copy of the tender put in by each party tendering, copy of the specification issued in each case where tenders were called for, name and address of the successful tenderer in each case, together with the kind, quality and quantity of coal and wood, or either, tendered for; also the kind, quality and quantity of coal and wood, or either, for which tenders were accepted in each case, and the prices paid; also the location of each government building or institution supplied with coal and wood, or either, the quantity and quality and sizes of coal and wood, or either, supplied to each and the price in each case. Also the names and addresses of all parties supplying coal and wood, or either, without tender since the above date to the government of Canada, the kind, quality and quantity supplied in each case by each person, the prices paid in each case, and the location of the building or institution supplied. Presented 3rd April, 1901.—*Mr. Clarke*..... .....*Not printed.*

85. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1901, showing: 1. The number of immigration agents employed by the government of Canada in the United States of America for each of the calendar years 1894-5-6-7-8-9 and 1900, together with the names of each of such agents, date of appointment of each, the location of each during each of said years, the salary of each during each of said years, number of days spent by each in his office, each year, amount of rent paid by each agent for offices during each of said years, number of days spent by each agent in travelling and amount of travelling expenses of each during each of said years, and amount allowed during each of said years to each or any of the said agents for board or lodging, or for both, the amount of help employed by each agent during each of said years, together with the amounts paid by each agent each year for such help, giving the names of persons employed, number of days employed each year and amounts paid each year to each person employed, and showing all other expenses in connection with these agents and their work. Date of leaving or dismissal from the service of the Dominion government. If still in the employment of the government, where, and the salary for the present year, and the number of emigrants reported by each agent during each of the said years as having emigrated to Canada from the district in which he was working. 2. The number of agents employed by the government of Canada in the United States of America for each of the calendar years 1894-5-6-7-8-9 and 1900, who were paid by commission, the manner of determining the commission to be paid each agent, the amount paid to each during each of said years, the amount of all other expenditure incurred by the government of Canada during each of said years on account of immigration agents employed in the United States of America on commission, and the work done by each of such agents during each of said years. 3. The names of all other immigration agents employed during the calendar years 1894-5-6-7-8-9 and 1900 by the government of Canada, the date of appointment of each, the location of each during each of said years, the salary of each during each of said years, the number of days spent by each in travelling and the travelling expenses of each during each of the said years, the number of days spent by each in his office during each of said years and amounts paid by each for office rent and hired help, in detail, during each of said years, amount allowed to each for board and lodging during each of said years, and amount of all other expenses during each of said years of each such agents in connection with his office and charged to the government of Canada. 4. Date of appointment of W. T. R. Preston, his salary, his duties, his travelling expenses, amount he charged the government of Canada for board and lodging and other expenses in connection with his office, during each year since his appointment. Presented 9th April, 1901.—*Mr. Wilson.*

Not printed.

86. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th February, 1901, for copies of the evidence, exhibits and report of the inquiry held at Inverness, in the county of Megantic, by Hon. Mr. Justice White, of Sherbrooke, in the matter of the post office of Kinnear's Mill. Presented 9th April, 1901. —*Mr. Turcot* .. . .*Not printed.*

87. Return (in part) to an address of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1901, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and messages in the government labour bureau between the department and all persons referring to the labour strike at Valleyfield, in Beauharnois county, province of Quebec, during the month of November last; also copies of all letters, telegrams and messages exchanged between the militia department and the municipal authorities at Valleyfield, or any justice of the

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

peace, the military authorities at Montreal or any other persons relating to the said strike, and the calling out or payment of the troops in connection therewith; also a statement showing expenses incurred by the Dominion government in reference to said strike. Presented 11th April, 1901. *Mr. Monk* . . . . . *Printed for sessional papers.*

87*a*. Supplementary return to No. 87. Presented 26th April, 1901 . . . . . *Printed for sessional papers.*

88. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1901, for a statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, and a copy of the annual statement furnished the bondholders of the said corporation by the Montreal Turnpike Trust for the past ten years. Presented 12th April, 1901.—*Mr. Monk* . . . . . *Not printed.*

89. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1901, for copies of the forms of oaths administered and circulars issued in connection with the census of 1901. Presented 19th April, 1901. —*Hon. S. A. Fisher* . . . . . *Not printed.*

90. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1901, for copies of tenders for supplies for Indians of Manitoba and the North-west Territories for the fiscal year 1899-1900. Presented 19th April, 1901.—*Hon. C. Sifton* . . . . . *Not printed.*

91. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1901, showing copies of all memorials, replies thereto and correspondence between the government of the North-west Territories, and any member thereof, and the government of Canada, and any member thereof, on the subject of the financial and constitutional status of the said North-west Territories. Presented 22nd April, 1901. *Mr. Scott* . . . . . *Printed for sessional papers.*

92. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1901, for a copy of the agreement with steamship companies for cold storage service during the years 1900 and 1901. Presented 23rd April, 1901. *Hon. S. A. Fisher* . . . . . *Not printed.*

93. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1901, showing the cost of construction of the bridge built by the government across the Lachine canal at Côte St. Paul, also estimated cost of strengthening or rebuilding said bridge, if such estimate has been made, and copies of all petitions and correspondence had with the government of Canada upon this subject. Presented 24th April, 1901.—*Mr. Monk* . . . . . *Not printed.*

93*a*. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 9th May, 1901, for the original papers comprising books 1st, 2nd and 3rd, on the substructures of the two bridges over the Lachine canal at Wellington street, Montreal, with the accompanying drawings and appendix. Presented 13th May, 1901. *Hon. Mr. O'Donohoe* . . . . . *Not printed.*

94. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1901, for copies of all correspondence with the department of railways relative to the building of a line of railway between Sydney and East Bay, in the county of Cape Breton, and copies of any reports made to the department having reference to this matter. Presented 24th April, 1901.—*Mr. Johnston (Cape Breton)* . . . . . *Not printed.*

95. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1901, showing the quantity of Servis railroad tie plates purchased by the government since June 30, 1887, the persons or companies from which the purchases were made, the quantities purchased, prices paid, dates of contracts and times of delivery. Presented 24th April, 1901.—*Mr. Fowler* . . . . . *Not printed.*

96. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1901, for copies of all contracts connected with the improvements at Sydney railway yard and at north Sydney Junction; also a statement of all prices paid per cubic yard for earth (different kinds) and rock (different kinds), and for borrowing for embankment under said contract and in connection with said improvements; also how much was paid for ditching, clearing and close-cutting and grubbing, per acre or per hundred feet; also for culvert masonry, retaining walls, cattle guards and crossings, fencing and gates. Presented 24th April, 1901.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper* . . . . . *Not printed.*

97. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1901, showing the number of leases of water power granted on the Welland canal and feeder; the names of the lessees; the quantity of power granted in each lease, and the location of such power; the consideration named in each lease, and the length of the term granted; the names of the present holders; the amount of consideration in arrears, if any, on each lease, and the number of years during which such arrears have been accumulating. Presented 24th April, 1901.—*Mr. German* . . . . . *Not printed.*

☞ See also Numerical List, page 3.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

OF THE

SESSIONAL PAPERS

OF THE

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

FIRST SESSION, NINTH PARLIAMENT, 1901.

A

Adulteration of Food 14
Agricultural Implements 60
Agriculture, Annual Report 15
Alaska Boundary Line 101
Archives, Canadian 18
Auditor General, Annual Report 1

B

Baking Powder 66
Banks, Chartered 6
Bonds and Securities 37
Bridge over Lachine Canal 93
British Army 99, 99*a*
British Canadian Loan and Investment Co. 62

C

Canadian Contingents to South Africa 35*a*
Canadian Pacific Railway:
Business with Interior Department 50*a*
Crossing Ottawa Streets 50*b*
Lands sold by 50
'C' Battery, Canadian Artillery 71, 71*a*
Census Forms, 1901 89
Chartered Banks 6
Cinqmars *vs.* Senecal 75
Civil Service:
Appointments and Promotions 46
Examiners 31
Insurance 41
List 30
Superannuations 40
Coal supplied to Government 84
Cold Storage Service 92
Commissioners to Canadian Officers 99, 99*a*
Criminal Statistics 17

D

Dawson Citizens' Address 56
Dawson Public Buildings 57
Dividends unpaid in Banks 7
Dominion Lands 53, 54, 54*a*
Doukhobors 107

E

Eastern Extension Railway ..... 73 to 73*b*
East River Sheet Harbour Wharf 81
Education, Lands for 61, 76, 76*a*
Election Returns, 1900 36
Elevators, Grain 70
Estimates ..... 2 to 5*c*
Experimental Farms 16

F

Fisheries, Annual Report 22
Fishing Berths 80*a*, 80*b*
Fishing Bounty 47, 80, 105
Fishing Vessels 45

G

Geographic Board 21*a*
Geological Survey Report 26
Governor General's Warrants 39
Grain Elevators 70
Grain Inspection 74
Gray, Robert 106

H

Hamilton Field Battery 103
Hamilton Sub-post Office 83
Harbour Commissioners 23
Hydraulic Mining Leases 79

I

Immigration Agents 85
Indian Act 51
Indian Affairs, Annual Report 27
Indian Reserve at Sydney 65
Indians, Micmac 68
Indians, Supplies for 90
Inland Revenue, Annual Report 12
Inspection of Grain 74
Insurance, Annual Report 8
Insurance Companies 9

I

Intercolonial Railway:
Cars at Halifax and St. John. 64
Receipts and Expenditures. 78
Interior, Annual Report 25
Italy and Canada 110

J

Justice, Annual Report 34

K

Kinnear's Mill Post Office. 86

L

Lachine Canal Bridges. 93, 93a
Lands, Dominion. 53, 54, 54a
Lands in Manitoba 61, 76, 76a
Library of Parliament, Annual Report. . . . 33

M

Mackenzie, Mann & Co.'s Claim. 58l
Mail Contract 108
Marine, Annual Report 21
Micmac Indians. 68
Militia and Defence, Annual Report. 35
Mongolian Immigration 67
Montreal Turnpike Trust. 88

N

Napanee River Survey. 48
New Brunswick, Claim of. 73b
New South Wales 59
North-west Irrigation Act. 52
North-west Lands 61
North-west Mounted Police. 28, 28a
North-west Territories, Status of. 91
Nova Scotia, Claim of. 73, 73a

O

Ottawa City and C. P. R. 50b
Ottawa Improvement Co 42
Over rulings of Treasury Board . . . 44

P

Pacific Cable. 59, 59a
Paris Exhibition 77, 77a
Pictou Harbour Commissioners 98
Police, North-west Mounted. 28, 28a
Postmaster General, Annual Report. 24
Preferential Tariff 100
Preston, W. T. R. 85
Prince Edward Island. 104
Public Accounts, Annual Report. 2
Public Printing and Stationery 32
Public Works, Annual Report. 19

Q

Quarantine 72
Queen's County, P.E.I. 105

R

Railways and Canals, Annual Report. 20
Railway Subsidies 55, 69

S

Secretary of State, Annual Report. 29
Servis Railroad Tie Plates. 95
School Lands. 76, 76a
Shareholders in Chartered Banks. 6
St. Andrews Locks. 102
Sydney and East Bay Railway. 94
Sydney and North Sydney. 96

T

Thompson, J. R. 82
Toronto Harbour. 49
Town Sites. 63
Trade and Commerce, Annual Report. 10
Trade and Navigation, Annual Report. . . . 11
Trade Unions. 43
Treasury Board Over-rulings. 44
Trent Valley Canal. 109

U

Unclaimed Balances in Banks. 7
Unforeseen Expenses. 38
United States Fishing Vessels 45

V

Valleyfield Labour Strike. 87, 87a

W

Wagner, Col. Van 103
Warrants, Governor General's 39
Weights, Measures, &c 13
Welland Canal, Water power at. 97
Wharf, County of Halifax. 81
Wood supplied to Government. 84

Y

Yukon:
Blue-book of 1899, References to. 58j
Citizens' Address at Dawson 56
Liquor Permits. . . . . 58a, d, e, f
Mackenzie, Mann & Co.'s Account. . . . 58l
Memorial to Governor General 58k
Mining Regulations 58g
Ordinances. 58
Public Buildings, Dawson 57
Reports from Commissioner. 58b
Telegram from Hon. C. Sifton. 58i
Telegraph Line, Bennett to Dawson. 58c
Theatres and Gambling Houses 58h

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

98. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 4th of March, 1901, for copies of all accounts, agreements, receipts and vouchers in connection with the settlement of the petition of right, Pictou Harbour Commissioners *vs.* the Queen, which was completed by payment in 1898. Presented 24th April, 1901.—*Mr. Bell (Pictou).* ..... *Not printed.*

99. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1901, for copy of all correspondence between the Canadian and British governments, relating to commissions to be granted Canadian officers in the British army. Presented 25th April, 1901.—*Mr. Bourassa* ..... *Not printed.*

99*a*. Supplementary return to No. 99. Presented 22nd May, 1901..... *Not printed.*

100. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1901, for copies of all orders in council, regulations and other documents since the first day of January, 1897, presenting or showing what percentage or proportion of value of goods entitled to the advantages of the preferential tariff could be created in foreign countries, and what percentage or proportion of such value must be created in the United Kingdom; and also setting forth and showing what declarations, statements, affirmations or oaths must be made, declared or sworn to by exporters or other persons consigning such goods to Canadian importers, or by persons in Canada importing such goods from Great Britain and Ireland. Presented 26th April, 1901.—*Mr. Clarke*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

101. Copy of the joint report of W. F. King, chief astronomer of the department of the interior, and Otto H. Tittman, of the United States coast and geodetic survey, the commissioners appointed under the *modus vivendi* agreed to between Great Britain and the United States on the 20th October, 1899, to report in regard to the provisional boundary between the territory of Alaska and the Dominion of Canada, about the head of Lynn canal; also maps accompanying the said report, and copy of order in council of the 20th February, 1901, in which it is provided that copies of this report be laid before parliament. Presented 20th May, 1901.—*Hon. C. Sifton* ..... *Printed for distribution.*

102. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1901, for copies of all papers, correspondence and claims made in connection with the alleged non-observance of the fair-wage clause in the contract for the construction of the St. Andrews locks. Presented 3rd May, 1901.—*Mr. Puttee.* ..... *Not printed*

103. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1901, for a return of all correspondence between the government or any officer thereof, and Col. Van Wagner, relating to the retirement of that officer from the command of the Hamilton field battery; and also the authority for considering Col. Van Wagner as a "commanding officer" and thus bringing that officer under the operation of the "five years tenure of command law." Presented 8th May, 1901.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria).* *Not printed.*

104. Extract from a report of the committee of the honourable the privy council with respect to a memorial of the government of Prince Edward Island: praying for a certain payment to the island of a sum of money as compensation for an alleged non-fulfilment by the government of Canada of its obligations under the terms of union made in 1873, between the Dominion and the province, to provide and maintain efficient steam communication between the island and mainland both winter and summer, &c. Presented 8th May, 1901, by Hon. W. S. Fielding ..... *Not printed.*

105. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 16th April, 1901, giving the names and addresses of all fishermen in Queen's county, P. E. I., who claimed bounty and received the same, for season 1900, with the amount paid to each. Presented 2nd May, 1901.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*..... *Not printed.*

106. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1901, for copies of all correspondence, reports and certificates in regard to the application of Robert Gray, late lighthouse keeper at Entrance Island, British Columbia, for superannuation; also statement showing for how long and what amounts he had paid into the superannuation fund. Presented 9th May, 1901.—*Mr. Prior.* *Not printed.*

107. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 2nd May, 1901, showing how many Doukhobors have made homestead entries of 160 acres of land each, and in what particular district of the North-west Territories they have made such entries, and who own or have entries for the land the villages are built on. Also how many permits have been granted to the Doukhobors, and the quantity permitted to each Doukhobor, and the particular section of the North-west Territories such permits have been granted. And further, how many wood permits have been granted to the Doukhobors and the number of cords or quantities given each person as may be designated. Presented 15th May, 1901. —*Hon. Mr. Perley*..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Concluded.*

108. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 15th April, 1901, showing the number of tenders received by the post office department for the carrying of the mail from Coe Hill Mines, in the north riding of the county of Hastings, to Apsley, in the east riding of the county of Peterboro'; the names of the persons who tendered, the sum asked for the conveyance of such mails, and the name of the person to whom the contract was awarded. Presented 13th May, 1901.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*. .... *Not printed*.

109. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 18th April, 1901, for copies of all reports and maps made by engineers, or any other employee of the government, who have surveyed and examined that portion of the province of Ontario lying between Rice Lake and Port Hope, or some points adjacent thereto, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a feasible route exists for the construction of and making the southern terminus of what is known as the Trent Valley canal, at or near Port Hope, on the north shore of Lake Ontario. Presented 20th May, 1901.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.....*Not printed*.

110. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1901, for a copy of all correspondence between the Italian consul for Canada and the prime minister or the minister of trade and commerce, respecting proposed improvement of the trade relations between Canada and Italy, and of all correspondence leading up to the placing of Canadian goods by Italy upon its general tariff. Presented 23rd May, 1901.—*Mr. Monk*.. .....*Not printed*.

SUMMARY REPORT

OF THE

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1900

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1901

[No. 26—1901.]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency, in compliance with 53 Vic., Chap. 2, Section 6, the Summary Report of the Proceedings of the Geological Survey Department for the year ending December 31, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior.

JANUARY, 1901.

SUMMARY REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

FOR THE YEAR 1900.

OTTAWA, January 15, 1901.

The Honourable CLIFFORD SIFTON, M.P.,
Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department, which, in conformity with the Act, covers the proceedings and work of the Survey during the past calendar year. In this report, especial prominence is given to the results of field-work accomplished during the past summer, thus affording an early publication of a preliminary kind for any new facts obtained, whether of economic or of scientific importance. It must at the same time be remembered that this report relates merely to work done by the Geological Survey Department or in connection with which this Survey has taken some part. It can not therefore be regarded as in any sense a general review of the progress made in the subjects to which it relates in Canada as a whole.

Although the printing of volume XI. (new series) of the annual reports of the Geological Survey (English edition) was stated to be in progress in my Summary Report of last year, the completion of the volume has unfortunately been delayed owing to circumstances not under the control of this Department. This volume is now, however, nearly ready for issue. Its constituent parts, with two exceptions, have already been separately made available to the public. They are as follows:

Summary report of the Geological Survey Department for 1898, by the Director

Report on the Geology and Natural Resources of the country traversed by the Yellow Head Pass route, by J. McEvoy.

Report on the Geology of the west shore and islands of Lake Winnipeg, by D. B. Dowling.

Report on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg and adjacent parts of Manitoba and Keewatin, from notes and surveys, by J. B. Tyrrell.

Report on the Geology of the Three Rivers map sheet or north-western sheet of the 'Eastern Townships' map, Quebec, by R. W. Ells.

Report on an exploration of part of the south shore of Hudson Strait and of Ungava Bay, by A. P. Low.

Report of an exploration on the northern side of Hudson Strait, by R. Bell.

Report of the section of Chemistry and Mineralogy, by G. C. Hoffmann

Report of the section of Mineral Statistics and Mines, by E. D. Ingall.

Maps. The volume will be accompanied by four coloured geological maps pertaining to several of the above mentioned reports.

The French edition of volume X. (new series) has I regret to say not yet been received from the printers. The translation of the parts composing volume XI. is well advanced.

Special publications issued during 1900. A number of special publications, distinct from those included in the annual volumes, have been issued during the past year. These are as follows, in the order of their publication.

Descriptive note on the Sidney Coal Field, Cape Breton, N.S., to accompany a revised edition of the Geological map of the Coal Field, by H. Fletcher.

Summary of Mineral production of Canada in 1899. Issued Feb. 27, 1900.

Preliminary Report on the Klondike Gold Fields, Yukon District, by R. G. McConnell.

Catalogue of Canadian Birds. Part I., by J. Macoun.

List of publications of the Geological Survey of Canada (revised to date).

Descriptive Catalogue of a collection of the Economic Minerals of Canada. Paris Exhibition, 1900.

Catalogue descriptif des minéraux du Canada. Exposition Universelle de 1900. Paris.

General index of the reports of the Geological Survey from 1863 to 1884, by D. B. Dowling.

Mesozoic Fossils, vol. I., part IV.—On some additional or imperfectly understood fossils from the Cretaceous rocks of the Queen Charlotte Islands, with a revised list of the species from these rocks, by J. F. Whiteaves.

The preliminary report on the Klondike Gold Fields, above alluded to, was subsequently embodied in the Summary Report for 1899, but the separate copies were widely distributed in advance. The general index of reports, as now issued, forms a volume of 475 pages. It is intended to be followed by a similar index of the first ten volumes of the new series, but as this is a work of much labour its completion will require some time. The catalogues of the Canadian minerals exhibit at Paris, in English or French, were prepared in this office and it is intended to distribute copies of them to our exchanges as a matter of record. They comprise 217 and 234 pages respectively, and are further alluded to in the sequel in connection with the exhibition work.

Report on Klondike.

General Index.

During the year 1900, twelve new maps have been completed and printed and eighteen are at the present time either in the engraver's hands or in press. These are enumerated in the report of the chief draughtsman on a later page.

Maps issued.

Some of the publications above enumerated have not yet been distributed to our exchanges or to those otherwise entitled to them, owing to the rearrangement of our lists of addresses, which has been in progress, but is now nearly completed.

Previous to his transfer from this Department to the Interior Department, Mr. James White had undertaken the preparation of a list of *Altitudes in the Dominion of Canada*. This, which has proved to be a most laborious work, has now been completed by Mr. White, and is among the publications actually in press at the present time.

Altitudes in Canada.

It is still unfortunately necessary to draw attention to the want of a safe or sufficiently commodious building for the museum and offices of the Geological Survey. The danger of the total destruction of the invaluable collections and records by fire continues, while the inadequacy of space for the display or even for the storage of valuable and interesting specimens becomes more serious daily. This matter has so often been urged and so fully explained in previous reports that it is unnecessary here to enter into detail. The need of a new building is, however, a very pressing one.

New museum building necessary.

The number of inquiries received and replied to continues to increase each year. Most of these relate to minerals of commercial value, some to points of a purely scientific character, some to geographical questions, and many can only be classified as miscellaneous. The familiarity of members of the staff with all parts of Canada, often renders it possible to afford information of a local kind to inquirers that may be of importance to them. In addition, large numbers of specimens of ores, rocks and natural objects of all kinds are received and examined for the senders, and requests are frequently made for the

Information supplied by correspondence.

addresses of the producers or purchasers of various substances. Much time is spent by several members of the staff in dealing with such matters by correspondence, but the results are of undoubted value to the public.

Minerals inquired for

The following minerals are cited as having been specially inquired for during the year by intending purchasers or those wishing to employ the substances practically. Repeated inquiries have been received in regard to some of them:— Albertite, Asphaltum, Asbestus, Bituminous shale, Beryl, Bauxite, Chromic iron, Corundum, Chalk, Elaterite, Fire-clay, Felspar, Hæmatite, Iron sand, Iron pyrites, Kaolin, Limestone, Magnesite, Magnetite, Manganese, Molybdenite, Mica Marble, Monazite, Petroleum, Phosphate (apatite), Slate, Tin, Zinc, Zircon.

Parties in the field.

The following statement shows the number and distribution of the parties at work in the field during the past season:—

Yukon District	1
British Columbia	3
Mackenzie District	1
Ontario	3
Ontario and Quebec	1
Quebec	1
New Brunswick	2
Nova Scotia	1
	13

The above represent parties engaged continuously during the greater part of the summer in geological work. The detachment of Messrs. Low and Faribault to special work in connection with the exhibition in Paris, the appointment of Mr. A. E. Barlow, as lithologist, the assignment of office work to Mr. D. B. Dowling, and the inability of Dr. F. D. Adams to continue work for the survey in 1900, reduced the ordinary number of field parties; while the interruption in experimental boring operations in Alberta also reduced the number by one. It was endeavoured to compensate these temporary losses in the field force by arranging for special work by gentlemen not on the survey staff, but who had sufficient field experience, and Messrs. J. M. Bell, W. A. Parks and G. A. Young were thus employed, as detailed on later pages.

Field work of other kinds.

Geological work was also carried out for shorter periods during the summer by Messrs. Ami, Barlow, Ingall, Denis and Le Roy. At the suggestion of, and by special arrangement with the Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario, Prof. J. Macoun undertook a Natural History Survey of the Algonquin Park area of Ontario. His preliminary

statement is printed herewith, and a detailed report will be prepared by him on the area in question.

Report of Prof. Osann.

Professor A. Osann, of Mulhausen, Germany, has now practically completed his work on the apatite and graphite-bearing rocks of that part of Quebec to the north of the Ottawa river, and a report embodying his results is expected shortly. The Survey is greatly indebted to Professor Osann for his labours in this connection.

Work by Dr. G. F. Matthew.

Dr. G. F. Matthew, has been able to continue during some weeks in the past summer his examination of the Cambrian rocks of Cape Breton island, with important results. It is hoped that after further work, which appears to be still necessary, he may be able to furnish a complete report upon the older rocks of this interesting region, and on their contained fossils.

Prof. J. A. Dresser.

Professor J. A. Dresser, of St. Francis College, Richmond, Quebec, is now nearly ready to complete his monograph on the structure and petrography of Shefford mountain; being the results of an investigation which he has carried on with but slight assistance from the Geological Survey. A brief report on this work is given on a later page.

Work on iron ores.

The work accomplished by Messrs. Ingall and Denis, bearing on the iron ore deposits of Eastern Ontario, is further referred to in the report of the Section of Mineral Statistics and Mines, in the sequel. On a later page a short report by Mr O. E. LeRoy, is also given, noting the progress made in the mapping of formations near Montreal, in connection with an investigation of artesian wells there, which have been made the subject of study by Dr. F. D. Adams, and upon which that gentleman offers a report for publication by the Geological Survey.

Geology of Montreal.

Collection of fossil vertebrates.

The late Prof. D. E. Cope had in his keeping, at the time of his death, some considerable collections of Cretaceous and Tertiary vertebrate remains made by officers of the Survey in the North-west Territories. He had examined and described some of these in *Contributions to Canadian Palæontology, Vol. III., Part I.* Since that time efforts had been made to obtain additional material, particularly from the Cretaceous beds of the Belly River formation, Mr. L. M. Lambe having spent parts of two seasons in the field with that object. With a view to getting this material dealt with under the auspices of a recognize l authority, I communicated early in the year with Professor H. F. Osborne, Curator of Vertebrate Palæontology of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, who very promptly and kindly undertook to supervise the work on vertebrate fossils in the possession of the Survey. Prof. Osborne visited Ottawa in April, and since that time Mr. Lambe has been occupied, under his guidance, in working up and drawing these fossils for publication. The survey is deeply indebted to Professor Osborne for his wholly gratuitous assistance in this

Collaboration by Prof. H. F. Osborne.

matter. When the investigation is completed, it is intended to publish the Cretaceous material as a second part of the volume above referred to.

Acknowledgments for assistance.

Besides the gentlemen above named, the Survey has as usual been indebted during the past year to a number of scientific men for assistance given by them in connection with its work. Among these the following may be especially mentioned:—Dr. S. H. Scudder, Cambridge, Mass; Dr. Wheelton Hind, Stoke-on-Trent; Professor J. B. Porter, Montreal; Mr. R. Kidston, Stirling, Scotland; Mr. David White, U. S. National Museum, Washington; Dr. Henry Woodward and Mr. A. Smith Woodward, of the British Museum.

Testing economic minerals.

During the year a number of specimens of mineral products have been obtained and sent out as samples or for purposes of examination by experts. In this connection, the following may be mentioned:—

Mica.

Mica.—The growing importance of the mica industry, particularly in the Ottawa district of Quebec and in parts of Eastern Ontario, has given rise to various questions in regard to the product of the mines and workings. This is an 'amber mica' or phlogopite, employed in the construction of electrical machinery. The market has been so far chiefly in the United States or in Canada, where higher prices have been realized than could be obtained in competition with Indian mica in Great Britain. As the Indian mica has throughout been equally available to customers in the United States, there appeared to be reason to assume that the preference for the Canadian 'amber mica' really indicated a superiority in quality for electrical purposes, dependent on the high degree of insulation afforded by this mica, with its flexibility and softness, the latter quality enabling sheets of requisite thickness to wear down equally with the adjacent copper.

Specimens reported on by Prof. W. R. Duncan.

Advantage was therefore taken of the kind offer of Professor Wyndham R. Duncan, F. R.S., Director of the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute, London, to submit some specimens of the Canadian 'amber mica' to the special examination of experts. From Prof. Duncan's report upon these tests, lately received, the following extracts may be given. They appear fully to bear out the opinion formed as to the exceptionally high value of this mica for electrical purposes.

'The four samples consisted of very fine specimens of Canadian "knife-trimmed" amber mica, labelled as follows:—

1. Wallingford Mine.
2. Lake Gerard Mine.
3. Vavasour Mine.
4. Blackburn Mine.

'They are stated to represent a fair average commercial quality and size.

'General physical and chemical examination showed that the samples were uniform in character, pliable and softer than much of the mica which appears in the English market.

'In order to ascertain its commercial value, and especially its fitness for electrical purposes, the samples were submitted to one of the largest electrical manufacturers in London, and also to one of the largest mica brokers in the city.

'The electrical manufacturers report that the mica is suitable for a variety of electrical purposes, but they refrain from quoting a price for it and recommend that this could be done better through mica merchants. Electrical manufacturers

'The mica merchants have taken considerable pains in examining the samples and have made a very full report. They state that the approximate values in the London market are as follows :—' Mica merchants.

[The values range from 1s. to 5s. 6d. per pound for the actual samples sent, but as the values depended more on the size of the plates actually sent (which were far from uniform) than on the intrinsic peculiarities of the specimens, it might be misleading to publish these figures in conjuction with the names of the several mines.] Prices.

'It is evident, however, that greater importance is attached to the size of the plates in the London market than in that of the United States.

'The brokers add that the Wallingford sample, being of especially fine quality, would be eagerly sought after in the British market. The product of the Vavasour Mine would also command a large sale here. The Blackburn sample, to which a large price is attached chiefly on account of the size of the plates, shows rather serious cracks and is not quite flat, otherwise it would have been of even greater value. It is also pointed out that the Lake Gerard mica ought to command greater success in the British market than has been hitherto the case. Its indifferent success is attributed by the brokers chiefly to an attempt to direct business through a London office, instead of proceeding through the usual channels. Opinions on different samples.

'On the general question of the uses and comparative value of the Canadian amber mica, the brokers remark that this variety of mica is of no other value than for electrical purposes, its special value being principally due to its softness and easy lamination. They are of opinion that Canadian amber mica is of greater value for electrical work than most of the Indian mica that comes to this country. They remark, however, that there are two or three varieties of Indian mica, General character of Canadian amber mica.

such as White Bengal, Cochin, from the west coast of Madras and Ceylon amber mica which compare very favourably with Canadian product, whilst the selling prices of these Indian varieties are often from one-third to one-half those asked for the Canadian mica. They confirm the opinions expressed in Dr. Dawson's letters of February 16 and April 4 of this year, that Canadian miners obtain a better price in the United States than in the London market, chiefly from the circumstance that American electricians prefer the Canadian product which is close at hand and can be depended upon for uniformity of quality and regularity of supply.

Markets.

'Although circumstances point to the United States as being the natural outlet of Canadian mica, nevertheless it would be worth while to take steps to make it better known in the British market, since there are several factors operating against the Indian product, especially in the matters of tariff and regularity of supply.

'If the proprietors of the mines represented by the samples now under consideration are of opinion that the values quoted are sufficiently encouraging to make it worth while to send trial shipments to this country, I shall be glad to put them in communication with the brokers who have expressed their willingness to give them any assistance in their power.'

Molybdenite.

Molybdenite.—A number of inquiries received during the past few years have drawn attention to known Canadian deposits of this mineral, but none of the owners of such deposits appear to have attempted to work them. Molybdenite often occurs in rather small proportions in the containing rock or vein-stone, and it seemed possible that such deposits might be utilized on a comparatively large scale, if the mineral could be obtained in pure form by any economic process of concentration. Professor J. B. Porter of McGill University, having offered to subject ores and minerals sent by the Geological Survey to practical tests in the finely equipped mining laboratory of the university, Mr. C. W. Willimott was instructed to obtain a couple of bulk samples of molybdenite ores from well known and accessible localities, for this purpose. These were secured from lot 69 Range IV. Egan township, Wright county, Quebec and from lot 22, Range II. Ross township, Renfrew County, Ontario, respectively. They were treated by Messrs. S. F. Kirkpatriek and W. A. Moore under Professor Porter's superintendence.

Tests made by Prof. J. B. Porter.

Ore from Egan township.

The first, or Egan township sample, weighing 289 pounds, and containing in all 15·92 per cent of molybdenite, was cobbed and hand-picked in the Survey, yielding 39 pounds of clean mineral in crystalline flakes. The remaining 250 pounds of the cobbed ore was then sent to Professor Porter, who ascertained that it still contained 2·8 per cent

of molybdenite. By a dry process of rolling and screening, followed by jigging, nearly all the molybdenite was extracted from this ore, in a series of concentrates ranging from 70 per cent to 15 per cent in molybdenite. It is not necessary to refer to the details of treatment here, but the results appear to show that in the case of molybdenite ore of this class, in which the crystalline masses are of considerable size, it would not be economically possible to employ any crushing and concentrating process. The problem resolves itself into one of cobbing and hand-picking at remunerative rates. The associated minerals in this case were, pyroxene, iron-pyrites and mica.

Ore from Ross township.

The second, or Ross township sample, weighed 250 pounds. The gangue was chiefly quartz, and, although the molybdenite made a considerable showing, it was found by Professor Porter to amount to only about one per cent. This specimen was not cobbed or hand-picked. By concentration it was determined that about 52 per cent of the molybdenite could be saved in the form of a concentrate containing 33·50 per cent of the mineral. The grade of this concentrate appears, however, to be too low for present commercial requirements.

Auriferous sands from Atlin.

Auriferous Black Sands. Some samples of auriferous black sands from sluice-boxes in the Atlin district, British Columbia, were collected by Mr. J. C. Gwillim. From these, after the coarser gold is secured, the very fine gold is separated with difficulty, amalgamation being in some cases employed. The samples were, through Professor J. B. Porter's kindness and under his superintendence, subjected to treatment with the Wetherill Magnetic Separator by Dr. A. E. Barlow and Mr. Andrews. The results are interesting, and satisfactory in showing that by this method a very large proportion of the heavy minerals may readily be removed, leaving a very rich auriferous product. The results seem to suggest the possible utility of the employment of this new machine in treating black sand concentrates obtained in gold dredging operations. Professor Porter's report is as follows:—

Treatment.

'The several samples received were all treated exactly alike. Each was passed through the Wetherill Magnetic Separator three times. The first time with a current of ·15 ampere or 1,207 ampere turns; the second with 1·5 amperes or 12,075 ampere turns and the third with 3·8 amperes or 30,590 ampere turns in the magnets.

'The distance between the main and cross belts was the same in each case, $\frac{2}{10}$ inch for A magnet and $\frac{11}{100}$ for B magnet.

'In the first pass only one product was made, the B magnet removing so little that it was not weighed and was permitted to go in with B product of the second pass. In the other cases two products were made for each pass, and the non-magnetic materials from the last pass constituted the "tails" which in these tests were the valuable portions.

'As the samples were all very small, we did not make any attempt to keep separate the various magnetic portions. Each was examined by the eye and its character noted, and then all of the magnetic portions of each sample were mixed, ground and assayed.

Pine creek. '*Pine Creek*, Black sand.—Atlin.

Total weight of sample	9·40 grammes.
Magnetic portion	5·25 "
Non-magnetic	4·15 "

'*Assays.*—Non-magnetic, 916 oz. gold per ton. Magnetic, not assayed.'

Stephendyke. '*Stephendyke*, Black sand.—Atlin.

Total weight of sample, 22·90 grammes.

Pass I. A., 1·35 grammes, chiefly magnetite.
B., A few grains mixed with II. B.
" II. A., 5·30 grammes, chiefly ilmenite.
B., 3·40 " ilmenite and garnet.
" III. A., 2·20 " yellow garnet and some ilmenite.
B., 0·10 " serpentine, epidote, &c.
Non-magnetic, 10·55 " = 46·3 p.c.

'*Assays.*—Non-magnetic, 5,985 oz. gold per ton. Magnetic, 0·4 oz. gold per ton.

'*Remarks.*—The non-magnetic portion carries about 37·5 oz. per ton of platinum or metals of the platinum group, but this cannot be taken as an accurate quantitative result, as the platinum assay was somewhat unsatisfactory.'

Willow creek. '*Willow Creek*, Black sand.—Atlin.

Total weight of sample, 128·95 grammes.

Pass I. A., 49·65 grammes. Nearly pure magnetite.
B., A few grains mixed with II. B.
" II. A., 14·10 grammes serpentinous grains and grains of black mineral (ilmenite and chromite).
B., 11·75 " serpentine and dark grains.
" III. A., 35·65 " serpentinous grains, &c.
B., 3·70 " " " "
Non-magnetic, 14·10 " =10·95 p.c. of total.

'*Assays.*—Non-magnetic, 0·5 oz. gold per ton. Magnetic, trace of gold.

'*Remarks.*—The magnetic portion contains a small amount of platinum. This sample was marked "after amalgamation."'

'*Spruce Creek*, Black sand.—Atlin. Spruce creek.

Total weight of sample, 359·50 grammes.

Pass I. A., 311·30 grammes, almost pure magnetite.
" B., A few grains mixed with II. B.
" II. A., 11·00 grammes magnetite and hæmatite.
" B., 14·15 " specular hæmatite and a little magnetite.
" III. A., 13·55 " a mixture of hæmatite and serpentine grains.
" B., 1·10 " serpentinous grains.

Non-magnetic, 8·40 " = 2·3 per cent.

'*Assays.* Non-magnetic, 52 oz gold per ton. Magnetic, 0·20 oz gold per ton.'

'*Boulder Creek*, Black sand. Atlin. Boulder creek.

Total weight of sample, 90·25 grammes.

Pass I. A., 16·00 grammes magnetite.
" B., A few grains.
" II. A., 9·15 grammes, a little magnetite.
" B., 47·05 " chiefly ilmenite.
" III. A., 5·50 " ilmenite with some brown garnet.
" B., 0·20 " garnet, &c.

Non magnetic, 12·35 " = 13·7 per cent.

'*Assays.*—Non-magnetic, 231 0 oz. gold per ton. Magnetic, a trace of gold.'

'*McKee Creek*, Black sand.—Atlin. McKee creek.

Total weight of sample, 57·4 grammes.

Pass I. A., 18·35 grammes, nearly pure magnetite.
" B., A few grains.
" II. A., 8·90 grammes, chiefly magnetite.
" B., 10·35 " dark minerals containing some magnetite.
" III. A., 10·85 " chiefly serpentinous.
" B., 0·40 " " "

Non-magnetic, 8·55 " = 14·9 per cent.

'*Assays.*—Non-magnetic, 748·5 oz. gold per ton. Magnetic, 1·4 oz. gold per ton.'

Discovery of salt near St. Grégoire.

In the summary report of this survey for 1887 (p. 33 A), the record of a well bored to a depth of 1,115 feet, near St. Grégoire, Beauce county, Quebec, is quoted from Mr. J. Obalski, Inspector of Mines for the province of Quebec. This well was sunk in search of natural gas, and since that time further sinkings have been made in the same region, but so far without very important results. In March last, however, Mr. Obalski kindly drew my attention to a well bored by Mr. E. Bergeron, on the Concession Pointu, in Bécancour, about two miles east of St. Grégoire village, which was of interest in yielding a rather strong brine. This locality is situated near the western border of an area geologically mapped as of Medina age, characterized at the surface by reddish rocks. The section, according to Mr. Obalski, is approximately as follows:—

Section in well.

	Feet.
Clay (Pleistocene)	35
Gray calcareous sandstone	25
Red shale	545
Bluish shale	5
Reddish 'salt rocks'	50
Yellowish-gray calcareous shales	25
	685

At 195 feet and 240 feet, small quantities of gas were observed. The so called 'salt rock' was supposed to consist in large part of rock-salt and said to dissolve. It appears to have been associated, however, with some limestone.

Salt in the Medina formation.

The log of the boring is evidently imperfect, but, taken in conjunction with some specimens received, it appears that the Medina extends to the depth reached, and that the brine obtained comes from that formation. The thickness of the Medina in the previous boring was supposed to be 565 feet. So far as I am aware this is the first occurrence of salt in the Medina of Canada, although in the state of New York numerous brine springs have been noted in that formation. These are enumerated in a report by Mr. D. D. Luther,* but none of them appear to have possessed any permanent importance for the manufacture of salt, and some are recorded as yielding only impure brines. The brine obtained from the present boring, examined in the laboratory of the Survey, proved to contain 3,546 grains (or a little more than eight ounces) of common salt to the imperial gallon, but this was accompanied by considerable quantities of chlorides of calcium and magnesium, besides other impurities in lesser amounts. There is therefore little reason to believe that the salt deposit of this place is likely to be of commercial value.

Brine not rich.

*The brine springs and salt wells of the state of New York and the geology of the salt district, 1898, p. 177.

Surveys of Crows Nest coal field

The Act of Parliament authorizing a subsidy to a railway through the Crows Nest pass, having assigned the duty of selecting a certain area of the coal lands of the Crows Nest pass coal basin for the Government to the Director of the Geological Survey, it appeared to be necessary to obtain at an early date all the information requisite to this purpose—particularly in view of the fact that the Crows Nest Pass Coal Company was already actively at work in some parts of the field. Mr. J. McEvoy was, therefore, intrusted with this work. The co-operation of Mr. A. O. Wheeler of the Topographical Surveys Branch, for the necessary survey of the district, was also secured and the methods of work arranged with the Surveyor General.

Inspection by the Director.

In the latter part of August I personally visited the district to ascertain the progress made and the general nature of the results arrived at. As long ago as 1883 I had outlined the area of the Cretaceous coal-bearing rocks of this part of the Rocky mountains, and in 1891, after some exploratory work had been done upon the outcrops of seams, these were visited by Dr. Selwyn, late Director of the Survey.

Estimated quantity of coal

Mr. McEvoy's more detailed work has necessarily to some extent modified the outlines as originally drawn, and has already added much to the precision of our knowledge both in this regard and in respect to the thickness and succession of the seams. His preliminary report is given on later pages, and it will be found to more than justify the earlier statements as to the exceptionally great value of this remarkable coal field, which he estimates to contain over 22,000,000,000 tons of possibly workable coal.

Special conditions met with.

The great value of this coal depends largely upon its excellent coking character and low percentage in ash or other deleterious substances, combined with its position in regard to growing centres of metalliferous mining. It must be added, however, that great skill and care will evidently be needed in properly developing and fully utilizing the field, which in some respects present peculiar conditions. The highly bituminous character of the coal, already gives evidence that very effective ventilating apparatus will require to be installed as the workings extend, in order to avoid dangerous accumulation of gas. The great thickness of some of the seams, with the often tender character of the coal composing them, will present difficulties in the way of cheap and complete extraction; while the fact that levels run in the seams from the bottom of the intersecting valleys are at a depth of 3,000 feet or more below the general level of the surface of the intervening plateau-like areas, may probably render it necessary to contend with exceptional pressure upon the workings as these progress.

Present output.

The output of the Crow Nest pass coal mines is at present over 1,000 tons per diem. Coking ovens to the number of 360 are in operation and large additions are in contemplation.

Discoveries of coal in British Columbia.

In connection with the subject of coal in British Columbia, it may be mentioned here that recent explorations, taken in conjunction with information previously obtained, lead to the belief that large and important coal-fields will be available, when required, in the northern part of that province. The explorations particularly referred to are those which have been carried out for the Department of Railways and Canals under Messrs. J. S. O'Dwyer and A. H. Dupont. Notes and specimens brought back by these gentlemen and handed over to the Geological Survey, show that the coal-bearing Cretaceous rocks occupy a much larger area than had been supposed between the 55th and 57th parallels of latitude, while anthracitic coals have actually been found in the region about the head-waters of the Skeena and Stikine rivers. This northern region may eventually add materially to the already great wealth of British Columbia in coal.

Specimens of bituminous and coking coal of good quality, indicating a new and perhaps important locality for this fuel in British Columbia, have also lately been received from the south side of the Tulameen river, west of Granite creek. This is a fuel of Tertiary age that has been subjected to local condition of alteration, and resembles in this respect and in its character that of the Nicola valley, which has previously been described in the reports of this Survey.

Coals in Yukon district.

The specimens of mineral fuel so far obtained from the Klondike region and from the vicinity of *Forty Mile creek* on the Yukon, have proved to be lignite-coals, possessing only a medium economic value; but, quite recently, samples have been received of an anthracite coal from a locality west of Lake Marsh and near the new line of railway. This proves on assay to contain a very large percentage of ash, but it affords reason to hope that better fuels may be found by search in the same vicinity. It is further referred to in Mr. McConnell's report, in the sequel.

Canadian Mineral Exhibit at Paris.

Preparations for Paris Exhibition.

The preparations made, under the auspices of the Geological Survey, for the representation of the minerals of Canada at the Paris Exhibition of 1900, were referred to in the last Summary Report. These continued to occupy much of my own time in the early months of the year, for, in addition to the receipt and repacking of the exhibits as they came in, which was particularly attended to by Mr. C. W. Willimott, every detail of the installation in Paris had to be provided for in advance, in conformity with the plans received of the part of the Canadian pavilion that they were to occupy. Show-cases of various patterns had to be made, as well as special supports for the heavier specimens. Index maps, showing the localities from which each

mineral came, were printed and coloured, and series of cards, coloured differently for each province in the Dominion were also prepared.

As the specimens arrived at Ottawa they were examined and listed, and when the greater number had been despatched to Paris, the preparation of a descriptive catalogue was begun with these lists as a basis. The work on this catalogue was necessarily somewhat hurried, but a large amount of information was condensed in it. Owing to delays in printing, and to the necessity of publishing an edition in French as well as in English, a supply of the catalogues was not received in Paris until some time after the opening of the exhibition, but this could scarcely have been avoided under the circumstances. A pamphlet of a general and popular character on the economic minerals of Canada was also prepared for distribution in Paris, and large editions of this were printed both in English and French. It appears that there was a great demand for these pamphlets and for the catalogue, particularly for the French editions.

Arrangements for supplying specimens for exhibition.

The collection sent to Paris was the largest and most comprehensive ever brought together in Canada for exhibition purposes, and it consisted exclusively of minerals of commercial value, either for export or for use in the country itself When it had been despatched, it was arranged that Mr. E. R. Faribault should follow in time to carry out its installation, in association with Mr. Willimott, while Mr. A. P. Low was to relieve Mr. Faribault at a later date, complete the attendance on the collection at the exhibition and supervise its packing and shipment in the autumn. During the progress of the exhibition at Paris, it was decided by the Minister of Agriculture that most of the exhibits should (instead of being returned directly to Canada) be sent on to Glasgow for the International Exhibition to be opened there in May next. This decision affected practically the whole of the specimens of minerals, and these are now, therefore, either in storage in Glasgow or on their way to that city.

Reports made by Messrs. Low and Faribault.

The following report on the mineral exhibit at Paris combines separate reports made by Messrs. Faribault and Low. The first part is entirely due to the first-named gentleman, while many of the notes referring to inquiries for certain mineral substances and possible markets have been supplied by Mr. Low. The joint report of these gentlemen will be read with interest. Particular attention may be directed to the large number of awards obtained by Canada in the mineral group.

Officers at Paris.

Mr. E. R. Faribault left Ottawa for Paris on the 15th of February, in company with Mr. C. W Willimott, to superintend the installation of the collection of minerals from Canada.

The space allotted to the Canadian mineral exhibit covered about 3,550 square feet and occupied the greater part of the ground floor of the second wing of the Canadian pavilion, situated in the Trocadero gardens.

Installation of exhibit.

On arrival, the gentlemen named immediately began the erection of the necessary stands and cases to receive the various groups of minerals, the greater part of which had already reached the Canadian pavilion. The unpacking was then proceeded with, and the specimens were sorted and classified. The collection sent, filled over 325 boxes and barrels and the weight of minerals contained in these was in all about seventy tons. The specimens for the most part arrived uninjured, although many of them, particularly those of large size, required to be re-trimmed in order to expose fresh surfaces.

Character of exhibit.

The collection comprised over 1,200 separate exhibits, many including large suites of specimens representing associated minerals or various products. It was thus much larger than any shown by Canada at previous international exhibitions, embracing in fact twice as many localities as were represented in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, or at the Chicago Exhibition of 1893; and, as a whole, it afforded a very complete representation of the economic minerals of the Dominion, so far as these are at present worked or known, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

The arrangement adopted in installing the exhibits followed, as far as possible, that adopted in the descriptive catalogue of the collection prepared by the Geological Survey, by which the various minerals were primarily placed in natural groups according to composition and the purposes for which the several ores and other substances are employed. Each group was then subdivided geographically, the order followed being from west to east.

An analysis of the exhibits, as finally installed under the several classes and sub-classes of the descriptive catalogue, is given in the following table:— Extent of Canadian minerals.

	British Columbia	North-west Territories and Yukon	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	North-east Territories	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	Total
I. Metals and their Ores.										
Gold, alluvial	77	34			6					117
Gold, milling ores	81			73					30	184
Gold, smelting ores	110									110
Silver ores	6			3						9
Silver-lead ores	148									148
Silver-copper ores	22									22
Copper, native	1			2						3
Copper ores	100	1		6	6				13	126
Lead				6	1				6	13
Zinc				1	1					2
Platinum	3			2						5
Mercury	2									2
Antimony					1		1		1	3
Nickel				15	2		1			18
Cobalt	1									1
Iron					1	...			1	2
Magnetite	7			30	4	1			10	52
Hæmatite	1			17	3		1		11	33
Limonite and bog iron ore	1				1		1		5	8
Other iron ores		1			3				1	5
Manganese							3		8	11
Chromite (chrome iron ore)					7	....				7
Tungsten					1				1	2
Molybdenite	1			2	2	1			1	7
II. Materials used for Light and Heat.										
Anthracite coal		1								1
Bituminous coal and lignite	7	4					1		11	23
Anthraxolite				1						1
Albertite							1			1
Bituminous shales							1		1	2
Peat				1	...		1			2
Petroleum		1		4	1					6
III. Minerals for Chemical Manufactures, &c.										
Pyrites				1	3					4
Magnesite				...	1					1
Celestite				1	1					2
Strontianite				1	...					1
Lithia					1					1
Apatite				1	3					4
IV. Mineral Pigments.										
Iron ochres				1	1					2
Baryta					1				3	4
V. Salts and Brines.				5			1			6

Exhibit of Canada at Paris Exposition, 1900.

	British Columbia	Northwest Territories and Yukon	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	Total
VI. Refractory Materials, Pottery and Glass Materials and Products, &c.										
Asbestos					3					3
Mica	1			3	12					16
Graphite				1	3				2	6
Dolomite	1								1	2
Felspar									1	1
Felspar				2	2					4
Soapstone					2					2
Potstone					1					1
Talc				2						2
VII. Materials for Grinding and Polishing.										
Corundum				3						3
Grindstones and pulp stones							2		1	3
Pumice and Tripoli					1		1		4	6
Garnet rock					1					1
VIII. Materials for Fine Arts and Ornament.										
Cut and polished stones	2			10	13	2	1		12	40
Amethyst				1						1
Lithographic stone				1	1					2
Soapstone				1						1
Meerschaum pipes					1					1
Amber (chemawinite)		1								1
IX. Materials Applicable to Construction.										
Granite, gneiss, &c	3			9	9		4			25
Sandstone					14		1			15
Quartzite pebbles	1									1
Breccia and conglomerate	1			2	1					4
Sandstone	6	3	1	8	2		5		10	35
Roofing slate					1					1
Limestone	2		1	15	5		1			24
Marble	3			13	17				2	35
Lime and cement	1			12	5		3		1	22
Shell marl				2						2
Gypsum							3		9	12
Brick and terra-cotta				3	2					5
Total	589	46	5	263	147	4	33		146	1233

Arrangement of cases, &c.

In carrying out the installation of the mineral exhibit, it was endeavoured, while following the general classification, to give prominence to the most attractive exhibits, as well as to the most important mineral products of the country; also to vary the arrangement of the specimens so as to present a generally pleasing appearance and to avoid the formal aspect of a permanent museum collection. With this

object in view, different kinds of stands, pyramids, trophies, monuments, tables-cases and upright cases had been designed to received the specimens, and on these they were arranged so as to obtain the best possible effect. The upright glass cases of British Columbian woods, made in Ottawa and shipped in sections, measured 12 feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and 8 feet high, and those designed for the mineral specimens had four superposed shelves extending their whole length and width. Special iron standards had been prepared in order to support the considerable weight of the shelves in these cases.

The most prominent position along the central aisle of the mineral section was accorded to four protected steel and plate-glass cases which had been made specially to contain the large series of valuable gold specimens. This fine collection, valued at some $30,000, proved to be the greatest attraction of the whole Canadian pavilion and was constantly surrounded by an interested and admiring crowd of visitors.

The British Columbian placer mines were represented by a large collection of nuggets, gold-dust and models of nuggets contained in two of these cases, which included also, for safe keeping, several specimens of gold-amalgam, platinum, arquerite, cinnabar and mercury from the same province. The exhibit represented the results of dredging as well as of sluicing, and included all the more important localities in the mining divisions and districts of Atlin, Liard, Omineca, Cariboo, Yale, Lillooet, East and West Kootenay, &c. British Columbia placer mines.

In the next case was displayed a fine exhibit from the principal gold-bearing creeks of the Klondike, including Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker, Last Chance, Dominion, Sulphur, Gold Run, Eureka, Livingston, Forty-mile and Quartz creeks. This collection naturally attracted much attention from the fact that the fame of the Klondike is now wide-spread, and on account of the size of most of the nuggets and the explanatory statements printed on the accompanying cards, such as: "Gold dust value $61.19, one-tenth part of the amount recovered by four men sluicing for seventeen hours." One great attraction was a rosary lent by Rev. F. P. E. Gendreau, made entirely of nuggets in the rough from various diggings. A part of this case also contained fine gold dust from the Saskatchewan River, N.W.T., and samples of dust and models of large nuggets washed from the tributaries of the Chaudière River and from Ditton, Que. Klondike exhibit.

Adjoining the Klondike collection and explanatory of it, was an upright glass-casing holding a section showing the whole depth (about sixteen feet) of auriferous gravels and other deposits from a part of Bonanza creek, and illustrating the actual conditions under which the gold is found in the Klondike. This had been obtained by Mr. R. G. McConnell. It was accompanied by a few explanatory notes in English Section of auriferous gravels.

and French and could be readily understood by the general public. It proved very instructive and attracted much notice. Two other exhibits from the Klondike were large glass jars holding rich gravels with nuggets scattered through them.

Gold-bearing quartz from Nova Scotia.

In the fourth protected case were placed valuable and beautiful specimens of gold-bearing quartz coming from several districts of Nova Scotia. Most of these samples were small, but exceedingly rich, and contained nearly as much gold as quartz. The display presented a very fine appearance and was much admired, especially by jewellers and mineralogists.

Milling ores

The bulk of the milling ores were, however, contained in the first upright case on the east side of the central aisle, and included large collections from Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia; while some of the larger specimens from British Columbia and Ontario were placed on the gold pyramidal stand. Most of the Nova Scotian ones showed gold freely, and the specimens included samples of gold concentrates, associated minerals, wall-rock and 'barrel' quartz. Seventeen gold districts were represented, from the counties of Guysborough, Halifax, Hants, Queens, Lunenburg and Yarmouth.

Model of Goldenville gold district, N.S.

In connection with the Nova Scotian gold and explanatory of the formation in which the quartz is found, was exhibited near by, in a large case, a model of the gold district of Goldenville, sent by the Geological Survey and made from plans and sections prepared by Mr. Faribault. The model is composed of ten rectangular blocks, seven inches square and thirteen inches deep, adjusted in two rows, and representing, when brought into contact, the surface plan of that district on a scale of 150 feet to one inch. By means of a key the blocks separate at will and present six transverse and three longitudinal sections to a depth of 2,000 feet, and clearly illustrate the 'saddle' structure, so characteristic of the Nova Scotian deposits and similar to that of the famous saddle reefs of Bendigo, Australia. It shows that deep mining is possible by following well-defined zones of special enrichment through the succession of superposed veins.

Milling ores from Ontario.

The collection of milling ores from Ontario was very complete and represented a great number of localities from the gold districts to the north-west of Lake Superior, principally from the Lake of the Woods, Rainy river, Seine river, Michipicoten, Thunder bay and Manitou lake, and also from a few localities in the counties of Hastings and Peterborough. A large number of specimens showed free gold, but little of any associated minerals. Those from the Hastings district, however showed much mispickel, pyrites, galena, tetrahedrite, copper pyrites and blende.

The milling ores of British Columbia formed a large and varied collection from many localities, and included all the mining properties of any prominence being worked by stamp-mills, concentrating or cyaniding processes. Milling ores from [illegible]

The collection of gold smelting ores came altogether from British Columbia. Some of the specimens were of considerable size and they covered the greater part of the gold pyramidal stand, 15 ft. long and 7 ft. wide. They presented a great variety of ores, classified as gold-silver and gold-silver-copper smelting ores, and altogether they formed a very prominent exhibit, especially admired by the technical visitors who made many inquiries concerning their extent, nature and treatment. The Rossland and Boundary districts were largely represented by gold-copper smelting ores, and included all the principal producing mines, among others the Le Roi and War Eagle, represented by extra large specimens, Iron Mask, Columbia-Kootenay, Centre Star, Nickel Plate, &c The Alberni, Clayoquot, Texada and Yale districts and several other localities were specially represented by specimens of gold-silver-copper ores. Gold smelting ores.

General information in regard to the extent and richness of the various gold fields of Cana la was given to many persons who had, or wished to make investments in mines of this character, with all the facts available in regard to particular mines or localities.

In close proximity to the collection of smelting ores, a fine exhibit was displayed from the Canadian Smelting Works, Trail, B.C., illustrating the processes followed in the treatment of the Rossland ores, consisting of samples of ores, fuels, fluxes, roasted ores, granulated mattes, flue-dusts, slags and high-grade copper-silver-gold matte. Illustration of [illegible] Rossland ores

The Van Anda Copper and Gold Co. also had an excellent exhibit of gold-copper ores from properties on Texada island and gold-copper matte and copper, the products of their smelter.

The silver and the copper ores were exhibited near one another on the west side of the main aisle and filled two separate stands, one upright case and one flat case.

The silver ores proper consisted of but few specimens; some [illegible] arquerite nuggets and models from Omineca and argentite from Slocan, B.C., also a few but very handsome specimens of argentite and native silver, from Thunder bay, Ont. [illegible] silver ores.

The silver-lead ores all come from British Columbia and formed a large collection, the bulk of which was composed of large specimens of clean galena. Those coming from the Slocan district alone formed a very striking exhibit on a pyramidal stand, six feet square and five feet high. The rest of the collection filled more than half the upright Silver-lead ores.

case south of it and a small flat case, and it well represented all the other mining divisions of West and East Kootenay as well as localities in northern British Columbia.

Silver-copper ores.

The collection of silver-copper ores, especially valuable on account of their silver contents, completed the series of silver ores in the upright case. This again was entirely made up of specimens from British Columbia, and chiefly consisted of chalcopyrite, chalcocite, bornite, and galena from Nelson and from other localities in the West Kootenay, East Kootenay and Yale districts. The collection included a very complete exhibit from the Hall mines smelter, Nelson, illustrating the metallurgical work carried on at that place. It consisted of silver-copper ore from the Silver King mine, fuels, fluxes, mattes white metal, copper bar, anode, lead bullion and copper and lead slags. Altogether, the display of silver ores formed a very conspicuous and prominent feature and led to a good many inquiries particularly as to the silver-lead industry in British Columbia.

Galena ores.

The galena ores not derived from British Columbia generally carry small silver values, and these formed a separate series of lead ores in the above mentioned upright case. The collection was composed of specimens from Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia. Some special inquiries were made in regard to lead mines, but as a whole not much interest was exhibited in this metal.

Copper ores.

Great interest was taken in the exhibit of copper ores, and information was asked concerning the various copper mining regions, the size and character of the mines, the amount of output of smelted copper, prices, &c. Several inquiries were also made for copper ore from eastern Canada for shipment as such to European refineries. The collection of copper ores was exhibited beside the silver-ores and filled the upright case partially occupied by the latter, while the larger specimens also covered a pyramidal stand six feet square. The native copper-bearing rocks of the north shore of Lake Superior were represented by two samples and a fine sample of native copper from Atlin, B.C., was exhibited by Mr. Achille Daumount, Paris.

Varieties of copper ores.

The collection of copper ores proper was especially remarkable for the great number of varieties included in it. British Columbia contributed a large exhibit representing all the best known mines and many localities yet undeveloped in East Kootenay, Yale, Cassiar and Vancouver island. It included chalcopyrite, bornite, malachite, azurite, cupriferous quartz, chalcocite and tetrahedrite. Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia exhibited smaller collections from such well-known localities as the Bruce mines in Algoma district, Ont., the South Ham and Harvey Hill mines in the Eastern Townships, Que., and the Coxheath mine in Cape Breton, N.S.

Next to the upright case containing the silver, lead and copper ores, was a large pyramidal stand fifteen feet long and five feet wide, both sides of which were covered with collections of the different iron ores, while the ends were occupied respectively by the nickel ores and the chromic iron ores.

The iron ores were divided into five series: magnetite, hæmatite, limonite and bog-iron ores, other iron ores and their products, iron and steel.

The magnetite series was the most conspicuous, and included a good collection from Ontario, several specimens from British Columbia, Quebec and Nova Scotia, and one interesting specimen from the extensive deposits of Nastapoka island, east coast of Hudson bay. In the hæmatite series, Ontario and Nova Scotia were well represented, while British Columbia, Quebec and New Brunswick exhibited only a few specimens of limonite, bog-iron ores, clay iron-stone, ilmenite, titaniferous ores, magnetic sand and siderite from various provinces. Constant inquiries were made as to the extent and richness of the various deposits of iron ores, especially in the eastern portions of the Dominion, and the chances of the profitable exportation of such ores to Europe for smelting. Numerous inquiries were also made in regard to finished iron and steel, especially to the finer grades corresponding to Swedish iron, and the products of the charcoal furnaces of the Canada Iron Furnace Co. Much interest was expressed in the installation of the large furnaces in Nova Scotia now in progress and the likelihood of an export trade in iron to Europe from Canada. Magnetites.

Adjoining the iron stand, Quebec and Nova Scotia had two interesting displays, illustrative of the iron industry in Canada. The Canada Iron Furnace Co. exhibited a cabinet of specimens from the Radnor Forges, St. Maurice, Que., consisting of bog-iron ores, lake-ore and different samples of charcoal pig-iron and of wrought iron, together with a series of photographs illustrating the dredging of the lake-ore deposits. The other exhibit was sent by the Nova Scotia Steel Co. New Glasgow, N.S., and consisted of many specimens of iron ores from Nova Scotia, imported magnetite from Cuba and hæmatite from the company's mine at Wabana, Newfoundland, samples of different s of coal and coke, pig-iron and a large collection of steel bars, angle irons, &c., of various sizes and shapes, cut in lengths of two feet. The whole made a very complete and representative display, illustrative of the mines, blast furnaces, coking plant and steel works. Iron industry illustrated.

On the steps at the west end of the iron stand, was shown a series of specimens of chromite, including concentrated ore and tailings from the recently operated chromic iron deposits of the Eastern Townships of Quebec. The collection attracted the attention of many metal- Chromic ores.

lurgists, there being a ready demand for this ore if of sufficiently high grade.

Nickel-copper ores.

The nickel-copper ores occupied a prominent place at the east end of the iron stand facing the central aisle. With the exception of a few samples from Calumet island and Memphremagog in Quebec and St. Stephen, N.B., the ores all came from the Sudbury region and consisted of nickeliferous pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite with associations of bornite and niccolite. The exhibit from the Lake Superior Power Co, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., included samples of ferro-nickel pig.

Exhibit of products of nickel-copper ores.

Close to this collection and facing the southern entrance, in the middle of the central aisle, was placed, in a large cabinet, a joint exhibit made by the Orford Copper Co and the Canadian Copper Co. The display was very attractively arranged in pyramidal shape, and did credit to the importance of the industry which it represented. Not only were the native ores and the refined products shown in numerous different forms, but the intermediate stages of roasting, smelting and refining were illustrated and the processes employed explained. Besides the ores, the exhibit showed various grades of copper-nickel mattes, slag waste, nickel oxides, nickel sulphides, different forms of refined nickel, including catodes and anodes and a very artistic railing, sixteen feet long and four feet high, made of solid nickel, valued at $5,000. The exhibit of nickel ores and smelting products received, next to the alluvial gold exhibit, the greatest amount of attention from visitors, and information was required not only as to the extent and value of the deposits but also as to the composition and mode of occurrence of the ores and their associated ores of platinum and palladium, and also in regard to the mode of mining and treating the ores.

Exhibit of coal.

Facing the southern entrance, on each side of the nickel exhibit, stood two large columns of coal, each over two tons in weight, one from the Nanaimo field, B.C., the other from the Sydney field, N.S. These together formed a fitting illustration of the excellent fuel resources of the Dominion on the Pacific and on the Atlantic seaboards. Near by stood a large cube of coal surmounted by a pyramid of excellent coke from Comox, B.C., while the remainder of the collection of fuels from the west, formed a prominent trophy in an upright glass case, six feet square, and included large specimens of anthracite from Anthracite, Alberta, coal from Nanaimo and Thompson river, B.C., and from Canmore and Lethbridge, Alta., coal and coke from Crows Nest pass, lignite-coal from the Yukon district, N.W.T., and lignite from Souris river, Assa., as well as peat, from Welland county, Ont.

The Nova Scotian and New Brunswick coal exhibit occupied the lower shelf of an upright glass case placed between that last mentioned

and the iron pyramidal stand. It consisted of a series of specimens representing several collieries of the Sydney field in Cape Breton worked by the Dominion Coal Co., and the General Mining Association, the Pictou, Springhill, Joggins and Cumberland fields in Nova Scotia, and the Newcastle field in New Brunswick. With these were albertite and bituminous shales from Albert, N.B., oil-shales from East bay, Cape Breton, and peat from Northumberland county, N.B.

Demand for coal in Europe.

The present high prices of fuel in Europe, with the prospect of an increasing demand and the diminution of supply, has caused attention to be turned to possible new sources from which coal may be obtained, and the Canadian exhibit representative of coal fields on the Atlantic coast has led to many inquiries from continental dealers regarding the probable shipping of Nova Scotian coal to Europe. Conversation with gentlemen from all parts of Europe, engaged directly or indirectly in the coal trade, leads to the belief that the present great demand for fuel and the consequent advance in its price is only partly due to the storing up of large quantities of coal for naval purposes by the different European governments, the chief cause being the natural expansion of manufactures, the increased use of steam-generated electrical power and the constantly increasing mileage of railways. These causes are all permanent and the increasing demand promises to be constant, while the output of the European coal-fields has reached or is rapidly approaching its possible maximum. Almost daily inquiries as to Canadian coal were made at Paris by persons interested in the trade from France, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Italy and other countries of Europe, and surprise was expressed that with the natural advantages of the coal-fields practically on the sea-board and at least 700 miles nearer to Europe than those of the United States, a large export trade in coal had not already sprung up. Such information as could be afforded was given, and the persons interested were put in communication with the various coal mining companies of Nova Scotia.

Pressed peat.

The exhibit of pressed peat from Ontario led to many questions, not with respect to the possibility of trade in that fuel, but rather as to the method of preparation and the success of the manufacture from a commercial standpoint.

Graphite

The graphite exhibit, consisted of specimens of the disseminated amorphous and columnar varieties from Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia. The Walker Mining Co., had a good exhibit of crude and manufactured graphite from Buckingham, Que., consisting of crucibles, nozzles and stove polish, and the Keystone Graphite Co., exhibited a series of different grades of prepared graphite from Grenville, Que. Inquiries were especially made with regard to the suitability of the Canadian graphite for the manufacture of crucibles.

Petroleum. The petroleum exhibit was composed of three collections, viz., two large jars of maltha and tar-sands from Athabasca River, N.W.T., three samples of crude petroleum from Gaspé, Que., and a large collection of crude and refined oils from the western Ontario fields sent by the Imperial Oil Co. of Sarnia. The last-named exhibit was very complete and comprised crude samples from the Petrolia oil springs and Bothwell fields, and no fewer than 59 products of refining and distillation, consisting of different grades of illuminating and lubricating oils, paraffin oils and wax, gas and fuel oils, benzine and naphtha. The products were exhibited as they are put up for the market as well as in special glass tubes. This exhibit attracted much attention, and concerning the naphthas, grease and wax there were inquiries, especially for deodorized naphtha and for gasoline for use in motor-cars. Many questions were asked concerning the Gaspé oil fields by persons holding stock in the Petroleum Oil Trust Ltd.

Corundum. The second upright case on the east side of the central aisle was devoted to specimens of corundum, asbestus, ochres and miscellaneous metalliferous ores. The lower shelf showed an extensive collection of crude and concentrated corundum from Raglan, Renfrew county, Ont., together with a large series of various kinds of corundum and emery wheels, the products of experiments made by three manufacturers with the Canadian corundum at the instance af the Ontario Bureau of Mines, by which Bureau the exhibit was supplied. Considerable interest was shown in regard to this new source of corundum and the various emery wheels manufactured from it were a surprise to all visitors who appreciated the value of the material. It is understood that the exhibit has already led to commercial results in connection with this new Canadian product.

Asbestus. Asbestus was shown as it occurs in the rock and cobbed, from the districts of Danville, Thetford and Coleraine, Que. A special exhibit of a series of manufactured products was also displayed by the Asbestos and Asbestic Co., Danville, Que., in a table case standing near by, consisting of different qualities of crude, fiberized and fibre asbestus and asbestic wall plaster. The superior quality of the Canadian product compared with that of other countries was recognized by the members of the jury, and a mass of long white and silky cobbed asbestus resting on large pieces of vein, exhibited by the Bell's Asbestos Co., became especially an object of interest. The whole display of asbestus, both crude and manufactured, met with a great deal of attention especially from naval and military men, and specimens were given to several persons who were trying to adapt this mineral to new purposes.

A part of the third shelf showed a collection of ochres from St. Ochres. Malo, Que., sent by the Canada Paint Co., in the natural and ground state, and manufactured into paints of different shades. This exhibit attracted some little attention and a number of visitors, especially those from Great Britain, asked for information concerning the baryta deposits of Canada.

The remainder of this case contained miscellaneous metalliferous ores not already exhibited elsewhere, and included the following :— Miscellaneous metalliferous ores.

Blende or zinc ore from the Zenith mine, Ont., and from Calumet Island, Que.

Stibnite and other antimony ores from South Ham, Que., Prince William, N. B., and West Gore, N.S.

Cobalt bloom from Goat mountain, B.C., pyrolusite from King and Albert counties, N.B., and several specimens of pyrolusite and manganite from Tenny Cape, New Ross, East River, Pictou, Sydney and Stellarton, in Nova Scotia.

One specimen of scheelite, from Beauce county, Que., and one of wolframite from Margaree, Cape Breton. Information was given to several persons engaged in the iron industries in regard to manganese, chromite, and the above mentioned tungsten ores, for use in the manufacture of steel.

Several fine specimens of molybdenite from Grand prairie, B.C., Haliburton and Renfrew counties, Ont., Pontiac and Wright counties Que., the east coast of Hudson bay and New Ross, N.S. Inquiries in regard to this substance were directed rather to obtaining specimens for mineral cabinets than to its economic utilization.

Platinum ores, gossan and sperrylite with palladium ore from Vermilion mine, Algoma, Ont. These rare minerals were especially interesting to the scientific visitors. A great deal of interest was also expressed in the occurrence of platinum and mercury in British Columbia, and inquiries were made concerning their mode of occurrence and the extent and value of the deposits.

This case also contained an important exhibit of iron-pyrites and chalcopyrite, used as sulphur ore in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, from Renfrew county, Ont., and from the Eustis and Albert mines, Quebec., the latter worked by the Nichols Chemical Co., operating important chemical and fertilizer works at Capelton, Que. Sulphur ores.

The third upright case on the east side of the main aisle, contained the bulk of the remaining miscellaneous minerals, viz.:—

Magnesite from Bolton, Que.

Celestite from Leeds county, Ont., and from Chicoutimi, Que.

Strontianite from Carleton county, Ont.

Lithia mica (lepidolite) from Wakefield, Que.

Apatite from Lanark county, Ont., and from the counties of Labelle and Wright, Que. These interested scientific and industrial visitors, who where specially impressed with the beauty of the specimens, and the high percentage of phosphoric acid contained in the mineral.

Baryta from Wright county, Que., and Lake Ainslie and Middle Stewiacke, N.S.

Salt and brines.

Salt and brines formed an important group of exhibits from Windsor, Wingham, Exeter, Parkhill and Clinton, Ont., and from Sussex, N.B. The Windsor Salt Co., had a particularly attractive exhibit of different grades of salt on a special stand.

Fire-clay from Comox, B. C., and Brooklyn, N.S.

Felsite, also well adapted to the manufacture of fire bricks from Coxheath hills, N.S.

Felspar, natural and vitrified, suitable for the manufacture of pottery and glazes from Nipissing district, Carleton county, Ont., and Wright and Labelle counties, Que.

Steatite and potstone from Brome county, Que.

Talc, equal to the best imported French mineral, from Hastings county, Ont.

Infusorial earth from different lake deposits in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as well as different grades of manufactured products known as 'fossil flour' and 'tripolite.' Numerous inquiries were made about this material, and there appears to be a considerable market for it in Europe.

Garnet rock from Wakefield, Que., used as an abrasive for special purposes.

Lithographic stones from Hastings, Ont., and Temiscaming, Que.

Lime and cements.

Lime and cements formed a large group of exhibits, principally from Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, composed of the raw materials used, such as limestone, dolomite, clay and marl and the products, limes and cements of different qualities and suitable for different purposes. Special mention may be made of cements exhibited from Owen Sound, Thorold, Queenston and Limehouse, Ont., and from Hull, Que.

Gypsum and products.

Gypsum was well represented, including specimens of selenite, and calcined samples from Tobique and Hillsborough, N.B, and

Windsor, Newport, Wentworth and Enfield, N.S. The Albert Manufacturing Co., of Hillsborough, N.B., had a specially attractive exhibit, apart from the others, composed of a large stand covered with specimens of gypsum, and anhydrite, also fine samples of alabaster under glass globes and barrels of plaster of Paris as it is put up for the market. Bricks and terra-cotta of different kinds and shades, and the varieties of shale and clay used were exhibited rom Humber river, Milton, Beamsville, Ont., and from Laprairie and Montreal, Que. The Milton Pressed Brick Co. had a good exhibit of ornamental pressed bricks on a separate stand.

Polished gem stones.

The space at the north-east corner of the mineral section was devoted to the exhibits of building and ornamental stones, grindstones and mica. The collection of cut and polished stones applicable to fine arts and jewellery was exhibited by the Geological Survey and filled two flat cases along the central aisle. It was composed of a great variety of such stones from various localities in Canada, comprising agates, jasper, aventurine, sodalite, amazon stone, peristerite, serpentine, porcelanite, labradorite, grossularite, vesuvianite, asteriated quartz, tourmaline, zircons, porphyry, brecciated jasper, chalcedony perthite, dyssyntribite, amethyst, mountain cork and chemawinite or amber. The collection was much admired by the general public, and many special inquiries were made as to the possibilities of getting large supplies of sodalite, labradorite, brecciated jasper and jasper conglomerate for interior decoration, furniture and other ornamental purposes.

Building and ornamental stones.

Behind this collection stood a pyramidal stand six feet square, covered with a large and varied collection of cubes and slabs of building and decorative stones representative of the most important quarries and known deposits of Canada. The collection consisted of granite, gneiss, syenite, diorite, serpentine, quartz-andesite, breccia, jasper-conglomerate, sandstone, limestone, dolomite, marble and serpentine-marble of various colours and shades. Most of the specimens were six-inch cubes, with faces differently dressed and polished where the material admitted, while the slabs measured one foot by two feet and represented polished marbles. A large collection of paper-weights was also exhibited in a flat case, representing specimens of serpentine and marble. The stone exhibit was comnleted by a number of columns, bases and monuments of polished granite, gneiss, serpentine and marble, distributed through the section at the foot of the pillars and elsewhere.

Polished granites and marbles.

Of the long list of specimens of stones exhibited, the following may be specially mentioned :—A column of red granite from Kingston, Ontario, and base of gray granite; a card receiver and pedestal four feet high of red granite from St. Philippe, Que., exhibited by J. Brunet,

Montreal; two bases of gray granite from Stanstead, Quebec; a prominent and beautiful monument of red granite from St. George, N.B., exhibited by the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Works, which received special attention. Two polished columns of serpentine, dark-green veined with white, and five specimens from Melbourne, Quebec, as well as several specimens of serpentine from other localities were much admired. A cube of quartz-andesite from Haddington island, B.C., and a polished slab of jasper-conglomerate, from Bruce mines, Ont., attracted much attention. Other interesting specimens were, five well dressed cubes of sandstone from Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; a monument formed of three different kinds of dolomite from St. Andrews, Tyndall and Lake Manitoba, Manitoba; a slab, one cube and three small specimens of serpentine marble of different shades of green, (Eozoon marble) from Grenville, Quebec; a column, base, slab and paper-weight of gray marble from Maniwaki, Quebec; a column, five slabs and four small specimens of marble from Dudswell, Quebec, some varieties resembling the black and gold Porter marble from northern Italy, and a slab and paper-weight of red marble from St. Joseph, Beauce county, Quebec.

Slates.

On the wall behind the grindstone exhibit were arranged several samples of roofing slate 12 x 24 inches, from the New Rockland Slate Co.'s quarry, representative of the excellent slate deposits of the Eastern Townships, Quebec.

Inquiries made.

The collection of building stones, slates, lime, cement, gypsum and bricks as above described, was the object of study for many persons engaged in the building trade, and all expressed surprise and admiration at the variety and value of the building materials available in Canada. Inquiries of a business character, were made chiefly for granite, gneiss, anorthosite, the various serpentines and other building or ornamental stones capable of being polished and used for decorative purposes. These elicited favourable comments and the addresses of the producers were given to a number of visitors.

Grindstones.

Behind the building-stone stand was an exhibit of grindstones from Cumberland Basin, N.S., Gloucester Junction, N.B., and a 'pulp' stone, from Newcastle, N.B., used in the manufacture of wood-pulp and weighing over a ton.

Mica exhibit.

The mica exhibit made a particularly attractive display along the transverse aisle, the samples being framed on coloured cloth on upright stands. The great size of some of the specimens was especially remarked. The greater part of the collection was composed of the phlogopite variety or 'amber mica' from the counties of Wright, Pontiac and Labelle in western Quebec, and Lanark in eastern Ontario, where it is extensively mined, and exported mostly for elec-

tric use. Specially fine exhibits were sent from western Quebec by the Wallingford Bros. & Co., and Blackburn Bros. mines in Templeton, Rev. Mr. Gunn's and W. H. Sills's mines in Wright township, and from the Vavasour and the Gracefield mines in Hull township. Good samples of the muscovite variety were shown from Yellow Head pass, B.C., and from the Villeneuve mine and the county of Saguenay, Que. One interesting exhibit of mica boiler- and pipe-covering was also sent by the Mica Boiler Covering Co., of Montreal and Toronto.

Constant demands were made for information as to the supply and prices of mica, chiefly by persons engaged in the manufacture of electrical machinery, and there is no doubt that the exhibition will prove beneficial to the owners of mica mines in opening up a market for this mineral in France and in other countries of Europe.

Reports.

The south-west corner of the section was made the centre of information on all matters appertaining to the mineral resources of the Dominion. In a book-case was placed a complete set of reports published by the Geological Survey, the mining reports issued by the provincial bureaus of mines, and other literature connected with the exhibit. Several pamphlets prepared to accompany the Canadian mineral exhibit were placed on a table for free distribution. They were the Descriptive Catalogue of the collection of the Economic Minerals of Canada at the Paris International Exhibition for 1900, compiled by the Geological Survey; the Economic Minerals of Canada, prepared by the Director of the Geological Survey, both published in English and French; the Mineral Industries of the province of Quebec, by Mr. J. Obalski; Minerals for the Paris Exhibition, by Dr. E. Gilpin, &c. These pamphlets were very much appreciated and greatly in demand.

Survey maps.

A representative series of maps and plans published by the Geological Survey was also exhibited on rollers in a rack and on available wall spaces. Many gratifying opinions were expressed by the members of the jury and other visitors competent to judge, regarding the work performed and the publications issued by the Geological Survey of Canada, and they were especially impressed with the practical nature of the work accomplished.

Photographs.

The collection was also made attractive by a large number of framed photographs decorating the pillars and other suitable space, and by numerous transparencies on glass, filling the windows, and illustrating the various mining industries of the Dominion from the Klondike region to Nova Scotia.

Labels.

All the specimens of minerals and ores were neatly labelled with cards of different colours for each of the provinces, giving the catalogue number and the name of the specimen in English and French,

the locality from which it came and the name of the owner of the particular mine or property. One officer was also at all times in attendance in the mineral section and was constantly employed in answering inquiries regarding the exhibit and in giving information on other matters connected with the mining industries, as well as on the climate, geography, geology and the natural productions of Canada.

The exhibition was officially opened on the date appointed, the 17th of April, although very few buildings or sections had their installation nearly ready on that date, and many of the buildings were not even completed. The Canadian exhibit was, however, one of the most advanced, and it may be stated that the mineral section was sufficiently well arranged to be opened to visitors from the first.

Mr. Low arrived in Paris in the last week in June, and when he took over the charge of the Canadian exhibit he found that, owing to the delay in arrival of the official catalogue, considerable work remained to be done in order that the arrangement of the specimens might correspond with that of the catalogue. All the specimens had not at that time been labelled, and owing to the crowds attending the exhibition, work could be carried on only in the morning, so that the installation was in reality not fully completed in detail until the end of July. Mr. Low acknowledges the able assistance of Mr. A. K. Stuart, who proved of great value owing to his knowledge of British Columbia and the mineral resources of that province; while his familiarity with French and German enabled him to give much information to many of the visitors.

Mr. Low remained in charge of the exhibit until the close of the exhibition, and then superintended the repacking of the entire collection and its shipment to Glasgow for the coming exhibition in that city next summer. The packing was finished on the 14th of December.

Many observations made by Mr. Low are embodied in the foregoing pages. In addition, he states that the Canadian mineral collection was much larger and more varied than that from any other country, while the arrangement, classification and labelling were also superior to those employed in the displays made by other countries. The exhibit was specifically confined to the economic minerals of Canada, each specimen being a fair sample from some mine or mineral occurrence, and it attracted consequently the particular attention of practical inquirers. Many appreciative comments from visitors might be cited. A number of scientific societies and associations as well as groups of students or graduates from educational bodies made collective visits to the Canadian mineral court. These included both French and German organizations, but private inquirers interested in

Character of visitors.

mining and metallurgy, or in the supply of materials for industrial enterprises from all parts of the world were also numerous. Where items of information desired could not be supplied on the spot, inquirers were referred to the addresses of the producers represented in the collection, or to the Director of the Geological Survey in Ottawa. It is not too much to assume that the result of the Canadian mineral exhibit at Paris will be of great practical benefit to mining and its dependent industries in Canada.

Awards to Canadian exhibits.

The greater part of the Canadian mineral exhibit came under class 63, including the working of mines and quarries, while the products of metallurgical industries came under class 64, the lime, cement, plaster and bricks under class 28, and products of petroleum and brines under class 87.

The awards actually recorded to the Canadian mineral exhibits are as follows :—

6 Grand Prizes—

Geological Survey Department.—Minerals, publications, maps, models, photographs, &c.

Canadian Commission at the Exhibition.

Ontario Bureau of Mines, Toronto.—Minerals and publications.

Department of Mines of British Columbia.—Minerals and publications.

Department of Mines of Nova Scotia.—Minerals and publications.

Department of Mines of Quebec.—Minerals and publications.

10 Gold Medals—

Canadian Copper Co., Sudbury, Ont. (Two gold medals.)—Nickel ores and products.

Orford Copper Co., New York.—Nickel ores and products.

Canada Iron Furnace Co., Montreal.—Iron ores and iron.

General Mining Association Sydney Mines, Cape Breton, N.S.—Coal.

Dominion Coal Co., Glace Bay, Cape Breton, N.S.—Coal.

Le Roi Mining Co., Rossland, B.C.—Gold ores and products.

Montreal-London Gold and Silver Development Co., Montreal.—Gold ores.

Nova Scotia Steel Co, New Glasgow, N.S.—Iron ores and iron.

Awards to Canadian exhibits—*Cont.*

New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co., Nanaimo, B.C.—Coal.

18 Silver Medals—

Albert Manufacturing Co., Hillsborough N.B.—Gypsum and plaster of paris.

Asbestos and Asbestic Co., Danville, Que.—Asbestus, &c.

Bell's Asbestos Co., Limited, Thetford Mines, Que.—Asbestus and products.

Crows Nest Pass Coal Co., Fernie, B.C.—Coal and coke.

Jack & Bell gold exhibit, Halifax.—Gold quartz from Nova Scotia.

Milne, Coutts & Co., St. George, N.B.—Granite monument.

Union Colliery Co., Limited, Comox, B.C.—Coal and coke.

Union Industrielle et Métallurgique de Labrador, Quebec.—Ores, &c.

Wallingford Bros. & Co., Ottawa—Mica.

Windsor Salt Co., Limited, Windsor, Ont.—Salt.

Walker Mining Co., Buckingham, Que. (Two silver medals).—Graphite crude and manufactured.

Hall Mines Smelter, Nelson, B.C.—Silver and copper ores and products.

Canadian Smelting Works, Trail, B.C.—Gold and copper ores and products.

Owen Sound Cement Works, Ont.—Cement.

Queenstown Cement Works, Ont.—Cement.

Battle Bros., Thorold, Ont.—Cement.

Toronto Lime Co., Limehouse, Ont.—Lime.

9 Bronze Medals

Blackburn Bros., Ottawa, Ont.—Mica.

Coleraine Chrome Mfg. Co., Black Lake, Que.—Chromic iron and concentrates.

Mac Machine Co., Belleville, Ont.—Rock drill.

Milton Pressed Brick Co., Milton, Ont.—Bricks.

Nichols Chemical Co., Capelton, Que.—Pyrites.

Samuel Winter & Co., Moncton, N.B.—Yellow Head Pass mica.

Canada Paint Co., Montreal—Mineral pigments.

C. E. Fish, Newcastle, N.B.—Pulp-stone.

Key-stone Graphite Co., Grenville, Que.—Graphite.

Honourable Mentions

Laurentide Granite Co., Côte des Neiges, Que.—Worked granite.

Eustis Mining Co., Eustis, Que.—Copper- and iron-pyrites

Fossil Flour Co., Bass river, N.S.—Tripolite, etc.

Canadian Peat Fuel Co., Toronto, Ont.—Peat.

Gold medals were also awarded to Messrs. Low and Faribault as collaborateurs in classes 63 and 64.

Description of exhibit by Mr. A. K. Stuart.

An excellent description of the Canadian Mineral Exhibit from the pen of Mr. A. K. Stuart, has appeared in the British Columbia *Mining Record* (December and January numbers). He speaks in highly appreciative terms of the work done by the Geological Survey in connection with the exhibit and of the pamphlets supplied for distribution, and in conclusion says :—

'To return to the mineral collection : Quite one of the most gratifying features has been the immense amount of interest taken in it by technical people. This was the more noticeable at the period (during the summer months) when a great many Germans were visiting the exhibition. Of all nationalities they seem to have the greatest thirst for information. The questions they put were all of a practical nature, and it was interesting to remark that few, if any, were without a special note-book for jotting down anything which appeared to be of the slightest value either from a commercial or scientific standpoint. Moreover, each one knew to a great extent, exactly what he wished to find out and wasted no time over the matter. * * * * Of course, in many other minor details it would be easy to profit considerably by the experience gained here in order to somewhat improve our system of advertising our mineral resources, but it is rather doubtful that, whatever changes are made at any other exhibition, any greater success will be obtained by our exhibit than has been gained here. The effort made to attract attention to Canada and its hidden treasures has had, as a result, that nearly all who have seen our exhibits have gone away with a totally different idea of our country and the importance of our resources than they had before. This in itself should be a compensation for the expense of making this Canadian exhibit the best mineral display here.'

Yukon District.

Work by Mr. R. G. McConnell.

Mr. R. G. McConnell was occupied during the winter of 1900 exclusively in work connected with the elaboration of his observations

Yukon district.

in the Klondike region. During the past summer he was again occupied in the exploration of this and other parts of the Yukon district, with interesting results, of which a pretty full preliminary account is given by him in the following report:—

'I left Ottawa on May 27, but was delayed at Skagway and White Horse for some days by the lowness of the water at the head of Lake Laberge, and did not reach Dawson until June 20. I was accompanied by Mr. J. F. E. Johnson, who acted as topographical assistant.

Examination of Stewart River valley.

'A few days were spent in the vicinity of Dawson, completing the geological mapping of the surrounding district, and in making a hasty examination of the principal producing creeks. On July 13, I started with one man and a pack-horse, for the mouth of Clear creek, a tributary of the Stewart, examining on the way the great gravel plain east of the Klondike hills, commonly described as the old bed of the Stewart. The mouth of Clear creek was reached on July 21, and on the 25th Mr. Johnson, who had ascended the Yukon to the mouth of the Stewart in a steamer, and the latter river in a canoe, making a track-survey on the way, joined me. Mr. Johnson returned overland while I continued up the Stewart to the Frazer falls, which were reached on August 3. On the return journey, a geological examination of the Stewart valley was made from the Frazer falls down to its mouth, and a few days were also spent on the Yukon between the mouth of the Stewart river and Dawson.

'After returning to Dawson, trips were made to the Indian river for the purpose of examining the reported gold-bearing conglomerates opposite the mouth of Quartz creek, and to the Coal creek and Cliff creek coal mines. The Yukon valley was also examined from Dawson down to the mouth of Cliff creek. On the way out a stop was made at White Horse, and a preliminary examination was made of the important copper belt recently discovered west of that point.

Indian river.

'The Klondike gold-bearing gravels were described in last year's Summary Report, and as no important discoveries of new creeks were made during the season, it will be unnecessary to dwell on them here. The production of the old creeks and benches has been large and is expected to exceed the great yield ($16,000,000) of the preceding year, but as the full returns have not been received it is impossible to give the exact figures. The increased use of machinery, more especially steam hoists and thawing machines, has largely contributed to the result. No attempt has yet been made to work any of the concessions on a large scale, and very little preparatory work is being done on them.

Production of gold.

'The gravel basin east of the Klondike hills, extending north-west of the Stewart to the Klondike river, was prospected in a couple of places during the season, but so far as could be learned with indifferent results. This great body of gravel, measuring from ten to fifteen miles in width and in places exceeding 600 feet in thickness, carries fine colours nearly everywhere, and there is a possibility that in places the gold may be found concentrated in paying quantities. The extent and thickness of the gravel deposit will however necessitate expensive prospecting work. The gravel consists principally of quartzites, hard schists and various kinds of eruptive rocks among which granite is conspicuous, and has been derived principally from the east and south-east. The sources of the contained gold must also be looked for in the same direction.

Yukon district. Gravel basin east of Klondike Hills.

Stewart River.

'The Stewart is one of the main tributaries of the Yukon. It rises in the unexplored Pacific-Arctic watershed ranges lying between the heads of the Peel and Pelly rivers, and flows in a general westerly direction towards the Yukon valley. From Frazer falls to its mouth, a distance of nearly 200 miles, it is a large stream, seldom less than 150 yards in width and often more than double this size. It is navigable throughout the season by ordinary shallow-draugh river steamers all the way to the Frazer falls. From the Mayo to its mouth, the current flows from three to five miles an hour with occasional accelerations on the bars. Above Mayo river, the current decreases to a rate of from two to three miles an hour and bars are almost entirely absent. At the Frazer falls, the Stewart flows for a third of a mile with great velocity through a narrow canyon bounded by vertical walls of hard quartzose schist. The word falls is a misnomer, as the grade in the canyon is fairly uniform and the total descent was estimated to be only thirty feet. Above the falls the river is interrupted by occasional short riffles for several miles, but, further up its course is reported to be clear to the main forks, a distance of about sixty miles, and up the north branch for a considerable stretch beyond. The east branch is reported to be a rapid stream constantly interrupted by rapids and canyons. The principal tributaries of the Stewart below Frazer falls are the McQuesten and Mayo rivers, both fair sized streams, and Clear creek from the north, and Crooked river, Lake creek and Scroggie creek from the south.

Stewart River.

Character of stream.

'The country bordering the lower part of the Stewart river is nearly everywhere of a mountainous character, and may be described as a high plateau deeply dissected by a multitude of wide and often interlocking valleys. The hills project above the valleys in isolated

Country bordering lower part.

Yukon district. Geol.

masses, in irregular shaped groups, and in well defined ranges. The outlines are generally rounded and the elevations range from about 2,500 feet to 4,000 feet above the main valleys. The lower slopes are clothed with a forest of spruce, poplar, birch, willow and alder. Above a height of about 2,500 feet the surfaces are usually bare. The bottom-lands of the Stewart often exceed two miles in width and are seldom less than a mile, and those of many of the tributaries, notably Crooked river and Lake creek are even wider. Below the mouth of Clear creek, the Stewart has cut a comparatively narrow rock-walled channel through the bottom of the older valley. The deepening of the valley is evidently due to the same elevatory movement that affected the Klondike region and evidences the wide extent of that uplift.

Clear creek valley.

Rocks exposed.

'The Stewart river valley affords a good geological section, but as the rock-specimens have not been examined yet, this can only be briefly described here. At the Frazer falls the river cuts through hard, quartzose, greenish schists, apparently partly crushed eruptives, alternating with bands of softer green chloritic schists and dark argillites. These schists, including in places beds and bands of quartzites, are exposed along the valley all the way down to a point five miles above Moose creek. At Canyon creek a hard slightly squeezed basic eruptive is included in the series, or overlies it. The dips as a rule are not high, seldom exceeding 45°, and the general strike is to the south east.

Granitoid rocks.

'Above Moose creek, the schists are cut by granite, and granitoid rocks of various kinds occur along the valley down almost to Lake creek. The principal variety is a coarse-grained grayish granular rock consisting principally of orthoclase, a plagioclase felspar, (probably oligoclase) quartz and biotite. A reddish variety occurring above the mouth of the McQuesten contains a good deal of hornblende in addition to the biotite. At many points the granite becomes strongly porphyritic. The gray granite alternates with, and in many places appears to cut a dark eruptive of a dioritic character, but it is probable that the latter simply represents a more basic phase of the same magma. Both the dark-coloured and gray rocks are cut by a system of dark diorite dykes. The granites are massive in character and do not exhibit evidence of much squeezing.

Granite-gneisses.

'At the mouth of Lake creek, the granitoid rocks are replaced in the valley by a series of old looking schists largely of the character of granite-gneisses. They vary in texture from fine- to coarse-grained and often pass into augen-gneisses. They are associated with coarse mica-schists, green chloritic schists and dark hornblende-schists. The beds dip at high angles and usually exhibit the short sharp

foldings characteristic of the old Archæan gneisses. They have a [illegible] width in the Stewart valley of about nineteen miles, and are probably a continuation to the south of the band of augen-gneisses described in last year's report as occurring on the upper part of Australia creek, but they have not been traced across. Similar granite-gneisses have been observed by Mr. Spurr* in the Forty-mile region, and by Mr. Brooks† on White river, and are described by them as being probably the oldest rocks in the district. The evidence on this point is not clear in the Stewart river valley, and there is a possibility that they represent a great intrusive mass older than the massive granites described above, but younger than the highly altered rocks exposed along the lower part of the Stewart valley. Age of [illegible]

'The granite-gneisses are succeeded by a group of rocks which, so far as known, include the oldest sedimentaries of the district. The characteristic variety is a gray fine-grained gneissic-looking schist consisting largely of angular quartz grains with some felspar. Biotite is nearly always present, but in variable quantities. In many sections the schists have a banded appearance, due to the alternation in thin beds of a light-gray quartz-schist, carrying a few scattered biotite scales arranged parallel to the bedding, with a dark-gray more micaceous variety of the same rock. These schists are everywhere highly altered and in many instances are so completely recrystallized that their origin is doubtful. A preliminary examination of a few thin sections, shows that both clastic and igneous rocks are present, the former probably preponderating. The metamorphism has, however, been so complete over large areas that the two kinds are often indistinguishable in the field. In addition to the gray schists, the series includes bands of dark diorite-schists, green chloritic and actinolitic schists, bright lustrous mica-schists and numerous beds of white crystalline limestone. The strata just described occupy the Stewart valley down to its junction with the Yukon and are also found west of the Yukon on the lower part of White river where schists of an almost identical character have been described by Mr. Brooks‡ under the name of the Nasina series. This name will be employed by the writer in referring to these rocks. In the Forty-mile district the Birch creek series and the Forty-mile series of Mr. Spurr probably represent the same group, but no such line of division as that assumed by him could be drawn in the Stewart river section. The schists of the Nasina series apparently overlie the granite-gneisses which border them on the east. The dips are usually moderate, seldom exceeding 40°, and there is a marked absence [illegible] Sedimentary and gneisses.

* U.S. Geological Survey, Eighteenth Annual Report, Part III, p. 134.
† U.S. Geological Survey, Eighteenth Annual Report, Part VII, p. 190.
‡ Ibid, p. 195.

Yukon district—*Cont.*

of the sharp foldings so prevalent in the granite-gneiss area. The apparent superior position of the Nasina series and the small amount of deformation its rocks have suffered as compared with the granite-gneisses, leads to the inference that they are younger than the latter, but is not conclusive proof. The contact of the two formations was nowhere seen, and bosses of sheared granite, similar to and possibly of the same age as the granite-gneiss, cut the Nasina series at several points.

Eruptive rocks.

'The Nasina schists are cut in all directions by numerous dykes and stocks belonging to several distinct periods of eruption. The oldest are the sheared granites referred to above. A younger looking gray massive granite also occurs in dykes and considerable areas all along the lower part of the valley. A group of acid dykes, probably mostly rhyolites, crosses the valley a few miles below the eastern boundary of the Nasina schists. They have been silicified and mineralized to some extent and form conspicuous yellow and red bluffs along the north bank of the river for some distance. Dark andesitic dykes were also noticed in a number of the exposures.

Glaciation of Stewart valley.

'The glacial features of the Stewart valley are interesting, as the upper part is in a glaciated and the lower in an unglaciated region. At Frazer falls the rocks are strongly glaciated in a direction nearly parallel to that of the valley and groovings also occur at several points lower down. Typical boulder-clay occurs in banks at intervals down to a point about ten miles below Mayo river. Below Mayo river a wide ridge 200 feet in height crosses the valley. The ridge is several miles in width and is built of silts, sands and gravel alternating with and often capped by bands of boulder-clay. A narrow depression bordered by steep scarped banks has been cut through it by the river. This ridge must have formed at one period a great dam across the valley, as above it the flats bordering the river are low and the drift deposits occur only in narrow terraces along the sides of the valley. It still acts as a dam to some extent, as the Stewart is sluggish above the Mayo river almost to Frazer falls. Below the ridge, the boulder-clay and accompanying glaciated boulders soon disappear, but high terraces of silt, sand and gravel continue along both sides of the valley down to the McQuesten and are occasionally cut by the river at the elbows of the bends. A high cut-bank two miles and a half below the mouth of Moose creek includes a thick bed of hard sandy clay resembling boulder clay but containing rolled, in place of glaciated pebbles. In the lower part of the valley the gravel banks, where they occur, consist entirely of ordinary stream wash.

Auriferous bars.

'The Stewart river bars were found to be auriferous as early as 1885, and in that and the two succeeding years it is estimated the yield

amounted to about $100,000. Prospecting has been carried on to some extent ever since, but the production has been small. Bars have been worked from the Mayo forks down almost to the mouth of the river. Steamboat bar, the richest bar discovered on the river, is situated about four miles below the McQuesten and is reported to have yielded for some time at the rate of $140 per day per man, as worked with a rocker. The gravels on this bar were auriferous to a depth of somewhat over two feet. In most of the other bars which were worked, the auriferous deposit was less than a foot in thickness, and was confined to a small area near the head of each bar. The extreme shallowness of the gold-bearing gravels accounts for the rapid exhaustion of the Stewart river diggings. During the past season no work of any kind was being done on the main stream below the Frazer falls. On the tributaries, some work was done on Scroggie creek, on some creeks near the head of the McQuesten, where some gold was taken out, and, late in the season, a strike was reported on Clear creek. A number of prospectors are wintering above Frazer falls and a good deal of prospecting will be carried out, on the upper waters of the river, during the coming season.

Character of

Prospectors

'The gold on the Stewart river bars is fine, and there is every reason to believe that it has been concentrated from the high gravel and sand banks described above as occurring along the valley from the Mayo down to the McQuesten. The gravels nearly everywhere contain scattered colours, and they are constantly being undermined and carried away by the river. During the past season a prospecting party under Mr. Morley Ogilvie, examined the lower part of the river for dredging purposes and the results are reported to be very favourable. The gold in the bed of the river proved to be coarser than on the bars and was found in encouraging quantities. The conditions on the river are favourable for dredging as the current, except in a few places, is not swift and the gravel is comparatively small with few large boulders.

Origin of

river.

The Yukon River Section.

'The rocks outcropping along the Yukon river were examined with some care from the mouth of the Stewart down to Cliff creek, eleven miles below Forty-mile river. It was intended to continue the examination to the boundary but time did not permit. Below the Stewart the quartz-schists, crystalline limestones, hornblende-schists and other schists of the Nasina series, undulate in broad folds along the valley down to a point about four miles above Indian river, when they are overlain by the dark siliceous slates described in the Summary Report of 1899 as the Indian river series. The Indian river beds occupy the same position as the Nisconlith slates of southern British

Section of

Indian river slates.

Columbia. They rest, apparently, conformably on the schists of the Nasina series and differ from them principally in being less completely altered and in their darker coloration. They include occasional bands of limestone and green schist.

Klondike series.

'Two miles below Ensley creek, the Indian river slates are cut off and replaced by the light colored sericitic schists or squeezed quartz-porphyries of the Klondike series. The latter, holding in places irregular-shaped inclusions of the older slates outcrop, in continuous sections along the valley down almost to the Klondike river. They extend in a wide band south-easterly to Australia creek, and constitute, as stated in last year's report, the gold-bearing rocks of the Klondike district. The Klondike schists are succeeded by a set of green mostly diabasic rocks which the writer, for purposes of local description, has called the Moosehide group, and which are apparently older than the quartz-porphyries of the Klondike series. They occur both in a massive and schistose condition and are often altered into serpentine. Below Moosehide mountain, the section down nearly to Forty-mile river consists principally of thick bands of green schists and dark lead-coloured argillites alternating above with gray limestones. A few miles above Forty mile river, the upper part of the Nasina schists and overlying Indian river slates are exposed for some distance in the axis of a broad anticline which crosses the valley in a diagonal direction. Below Forty-mile river the upper less altered green and dark schists resume and continue down to Cliff creek, where the examination ended.

'In addition to the bedded or schistose rocks described above, igneous rocks in great variety are displayed along the Yukon valley section. Sheared and massive granites occur in considerable areas at many points and granitic and pegmatite veins are seldom absent. Effusive rocks are represented by an area of andesite below Indian river and a basaltic area a few miles above Forty-mile river. Dykes of andesite, basalt, quartz-porphyry and allied rocks are also common, especially between Indian river and Forty-mile river.

Lignite areas.

'Lignite-bearing beds outcrop on the Klondike river six miles below Flat creek and extend in a north north-westerly direction in a long narrow basin or series of basins to Cliff creek a distance of sixty miles and probably for some miles beyond. They follow in a general way the course of the Yukon valley, from which they are separated by a narrow strip of the older rocks. Wide valleys are cut across them by all the streams entering this portion of the Yukon from the north-east, but owing to their soft character exposures are infrequent. In their normal

condition the beds consist of soft slightly coherent sandstones and conglomerates, alternating with light- and dark-coloured clays and shales. In places where the beds have been strongly folded, the clays and sands are altered into sandstones and shales. The age of the lignite beds is uncertain as no fossils were found in them, but they probably belong to the Tertiary.

'A lignite horizon, with one or more seams, occurs in this formation at a number of widely separated points, and apparently accompanies it throughout its whole extent. Lignite seams outcrop on Rock creek and its tributary Coal creek at the northern end of the area, on Cliff creek at the southern end, and on Twelve-mile creek, Fifteen-mile creek and Coal creek at intermediate points, and is reported from a number of other localities. The total area underlain by lignite is estimated to considerably exceed 200 square miles.

'The Alaska Exploration Co. has taken up a block of coal lands on Coal creek, and has commenced mining operations at a point a little over seven miles from the Klondike river following Coal creek and Rock creek valleys, and about twenty miles from Dawson. Lignite outcrops at this point in the face of a low rounded hill, part of which has been cut away by the stream. The hill seems to be due to a recent uplift, as the dips of the strata approximately follow its slopes. The section on the exposed face of the hill consists of soft, slightly coherent micaceous sandstones and brownish clays, holding a broken bed of lignite. The workings of the mine consist of an incline about 400 feet in length, descending in a south-easterly direction at an average angle of about 25° for the first 200 feet, beyond which the angle gradually decreases to about 4°. A short drift has been driven in a north-easterly direction, following the seam, at a point 225 feet from the mouth of the incline. The seam dips to the north-east in the drift at angles of from 3° to 10°.

'The strata in the upper part of the incline have been disturbed and faulted to some extent, and the lignite beds occur in a broken condition. In the lower part of the incline and in the drifts, the beds are continuous although the dips are still irregular. The disturbance appears to have been quite local and will probably not affect the beds for any considerable distance. It is impossible, however, to speak definitely on this point, as no surface sections are available for study. Two seams of lignite are present in the lower part of the incline and in the drifts. The upper seam shows three feet of hard lignite, and the lower from two to three feet. The two seams are separated by a clay parting about a foot thick and are roofed and floored with clay. The lignite is hard and compact and shows no traces of the woody fibre so common in lignites. It is probable, as suggested by Dr Hoffmann, that it originated largely from mosses and other low forms of vegetable

Yukon district.

growth. It is of good quality, burns freely and can be used both for heating and steam purposes.

Analyses of lignite.

'The following analyses of the two seams have been furnished by Dr. Hoffmann:—

Lignite from upper seam Coal creek mine:—

Hygroscopic water	18·31
Volatile combustible matter	34·96
Fixed carbon	40·88
Ash	5·85
	100·00
Coke per centage (non-coherent)	46·73

Lignite from lower seam, Coal creek mine:—

Hygroscopic water	19·37
Volatile combustible matter	33·85
Fixed carbon	37·45
Ash	9·33
	100·00
Coke per centage (non-coherent)	46·78

'In working Tertiary lignites it is well to bear in mind that the seams as a rule are not so regular or so persistent as in the older formations and the use of the diamond drill for exploratory purposes is strongly recommended before commencing operations on a large scale. In the case of the Coal Creek mine the precaution is rendered all the more necessary by the almost complete absence of surface sections in the neighbourhood.

Workings on Cliff creek.

'The North American Trading and Transportation Co. has opened up a group of lignite seams at Cliff creek, a small stream which enters the Yukon from the right fifty-five miles below Dawson. The workings are situated about a mile and three-quarters from the mouth of the creek and consist of two long tunnels with a number of drifts and upraises. The lower tunnel is on the right side of the creek and the upper a short distance farther up the creek on the left side. The distance along the zone from the mouth of the first tunnel to the end of the second is 2,800 feet, and the seams appear to be continuous for this distance and probably extend much farther.

'The tunnel at the upper workings has been driven mostly along the lignite zone, for a distance of 800 feet. At one point, 225 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, the coal seams are bent to one side and probably faulted. The lignite zone, consisting of alternating beds

of lignite, clay and carbonaceous shale, measures over forty feet in thickness in places. The included lignite seams vary in thickness from a few inches up to five feet. A section 300 feet from the mouth of the tunnel showed over eleven feet of coal, in seams separated by clay partings and beds, as follows :—

Section on Cliff creek tunnel.

	Feet.	Inches.
Lignite	1	6
Thin parting	—	—
Lignite	0	5
Carbonaceous shale	0	3
Lignite	0	6
Shale	0	1
Lignite	2	0
Clay	1	3
Lignite	1	3
Clay	3	0
Lignite	1	0
	15	10

'The beds have a nearly east-and-west strike and dip in a southerly direction at angles of from 50° to 75°.

'A section in the lower workings showed :-

Section in lower workings.

	Feet.	Inches.
Shales		
Lignite, one thin parting	9	0
Shales	2	0
White clay	2	9
Alternating clays and shales	3	0
Grayish clay	12	0
Carbonaceous clay	3	3
Lignite, one parting	3	0
Carbonaceous shales and clays	6	0
Soft sandstone with layers of grit	10	0
	51	9

'The dip of the beds in the lower workings is much less than in the upper, and in places they are almost horizontal.

'The Cliff creek lignite is very similar in appearance to the Rock creek variety. It is dark in colour, compact, and probably somewhat harder than the latter, as the inclosing rocks are more indurated. Dr. Hoffmann describes it as a lignite of superior quality closely

Yukon district—Coal.

approaching to a lignitic coal. The following analyses were made in the laboratory of the Survey.

Lignite from upper and lower working, Cliff creek.
An analysis by fast coking gave

	Upper Working.	Lower Working
Hygroscopic water	8·57	10·58
Volatile combustible matter	42·04	40·10
Fixed carbon	45·77	46·74
Ash	3·62	2·58
	100·00	100·00
Coke per cent.	49·39	49·32

Analyses of lignite from workings.

Coke of lignite from upper working,—feebly coherent, tender.
" " lower working,—non coherent.

'A considerable quantity of coal from the Cliff creek mines was shipped to Dawson during the past season for heating purposes, and it is also used by a number of the river steamers with satisfactory results. The coal is sold on the wharf at the mouth of Cliff creek for $10 a ton, and in Dawson for $20 a ton, and upwards. A narrow gauge railway has been built from the workings to the river, and the mine is now in a condition to supply a large demand.

'The coal outcrops on Coal creek and Fifteen-mile creek were not examined. The Tertiary area on Indian river, opposite the mouth of Quartz creek is also reported to contain coal. The beds in this area are cut and hardened by igneous intrusions, and if they carry coal, it is likely to be harder and of a better quality than in the less disturbed districts.

Lignite seams on Lewes district.

'Lignite seams occur on the Lewes above Rink rapid, and during the last season a possibly important discovery of anthracite coal was made west of Dugdale station on the White Pass railway and only a few miles from the White Horse copper district. The specimens sent in for examination are crushed and coarsely foliated. The following is the result of an analysis made in the laboratory of the Survey:—

Analysis of coal from White Pass railway.

Hygroscopic water	2·31
Volatile combustible matter	5·59
Fixed carbon	67·20
Ash	24·90
	100·00
Coke per centage (non-coherent.)	92·10

'The percentage of ash in the specimen assayed is high, but it is possible that a purer variety may be discovered in the course of the exploration now in progress.

White Horse copper deposits.

White Horse copper deposits.

'The White Horse mineral area is situated west of the White Horse rapids on the Lewes river. The principal discoveries have been made along a belt about ten miles in length, running in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction or nearly parallel to the course of the Lewes and from two to four miles distant from it. The Lewes is bordered at this point, on the left, by a strip of rough plateau country closed in on the south-west by a range of mountains. The portion of the plateau adjoining the mountains may be said to constitute the mineralized district so far as known at present.

Geology of vicinity of White Horse rapids.

'The geology of the district is simple, in its main features at least. West of the river and occupying the greater portion of the plateau is a lenticular area of gray often hornblendic granite. The eastern edge of the granite is mostly covered by drift, but on the west it cuts and often holds inclusions of gray crystalline limestone of unknown age. The limestones alternate with, and at one point are underlain by, hard flaggy ferruginous slates. Both the granites and limestones are cut by numerous dykes, which appear to belong to one period of eruption, but range from typical andesites and augite-porphyrites to a dark-green almost purely augite rock. A white or light-green dyke-rock is also common, composed almost entirely of epidote, zoisite, chlorite, secondary felspar and other alteration products. The granites opposite the upper end of Miles canyon are covered in places with basalts of the same age as those at the Canyon and White Horse rapids.

Mineralization of district.

'All the rocks mentioned above, except the basalts, have been affected in the mineralization of the district. The ore is seldom contained in well defined veins, but occurs as a rule scattered irregularly through wide zones and patches. These are often situated at the contact of the limestones and the granites, but are not confined to this position, as they occur frequently in the dyke-rock and occasionally also in both the granite and limestone. The most striking feature of the district is the great scale on which alteration of the country-rocks has been carried on. In many places zones or irregular patches a hundred yards or more in width have been almost completely altered, usually into a garnet-rock holding bunches of epidote, actinolite and tremolite and ores of iron and copper. Some quartz is also usually present, but this mineral is not prominent. The alteration and replacement of the country-rock and the attendant mineralization are evidently parts of

Yukon district.

the same process and have probably been produced in most cases by ascending heated waters charged with the required materials. Subsequent surface alterations of the ores from sulphides to carbonates and oxides, due to atmospheric agencies, are also conspicuous at most of the openings.

Prospects visited.

'Among the prospects visited and hastily examined, are the Puebla, Rabbits Foot, Anaconda, Copper King and Carlyle near the northern end of the belt, the Valerie at the southern end, and the Arctic Chief, White Horse, Empress of India and Spring Creek claims at intermediate points.

Puebla.

'The Puebla consists of a great mass of hæmatite of the specular variety, nearly fifty yards across, situated at the contact of the granite with the limestones and slates. The hæmatite is flecked all through with green copper-carbonate and in places with grains of bornite and grains and small bunches of chalcopyrite. The claim is opened up by a shaft 62 feet deep, and a drift from the bottom of the shaft 123 feet in length. The upper part of the shaft is in ore and the lower 32 feet in country-rock. The drift reaches the ore 23 feet from the foot of the shaft, and is continued from that point through almost pure hæmatite. Near the end of the drift a second shaft has been sunk to a further depth of 25 feet also through hæmatite. The lode at the shaft dips away from the granite at an angle of about 45°.

Origin of copper ore.

'The origin of this great mass of hæmatite and included copper minerals is somewhat obscure, but it appears to belong to the class of replacement lodes. No well-defined walls marked by fissures were anywhere noticed. On the contrary the ore passes gradually into the inclosing country-rocks, although the latter are of several kinds. On the foot-wall the transition is from ore to altered granite, and on the hanging wall from ore to slates and limestone. The replacement has been very complete, as only traces of the original rock remain in the main mass of the lode.

Copper King lead.

'The Copper King lead follows a wide fine-grained dyke, the character of which has not been determined, traversing the granite in a northerly and southerly direction. The dyke contains a number of small limestone inclusions and is filled with secondary minerals, among which garnet and epidote are conspicuous. The lead has been opened up by a number of shallow pits, all of which show more or less ore, for a distance of 200 yards. The ore is not continuous on the surface and appears to be concentrated at points where cross fractures intercept the main lead, and at the limestone inclusions. At the principal workings a shaft 18 feet in depth has been sunk near the contact of one of those inclusions. The dyke-rock at this point is almost completely replaced by garnet and quartz impregnated with grains and

bunches of bornite and chalcopyrite and occasionally with stibnite. The limestone to the east has also been well mineralized to a distance of twenty feet or more. A shipment of several car loads of ore which it is expected will run 14 per cent in copper will be made from this mine during the present winter. In addition to the copper tenor, the ore is stated to carry some values in gold. Yukon district—*Cont.*

'The Carlyle lead is situated about 300 yards east from the Copper King and is of a somewhat similar character. The workings consist of a shaft 50 feet in depth and a short drift along the lead. The ore consists principally of grains and bunches of bornite and chalcopyrite distributed through a gangue of garnet, quartz and country rock. The ore is banded in places. Carlyle lead.

'The Anaconda and Rabbits Foot to the north of the Copper King have both been developed to some extent. The workings on the Anaconda consist of an open cut and a short tunnel. The lead cuts through granite, limestone and a fine-grained light-coloured dyke-rock, and is fairly well defined. It carries green carbonate of copper, bornite and chalcopyrite and is reported to yield fair values in gold. The Rabbits Foot follows along a fine-grained dyke cutting the granite and holding some limestone inclusions. The dyke has been altered in places into a mass of garnet, epidote, hornblende, &c., usually carrying more or less green carbonate of copper, bornite and chalcopyrite. In addition to the copper minerals erythrite or cobalt bloom was found at one of the openings. The workings consist of a number of shallow pits. Workings on the Anaconda and Rabbits Foot.

'The Valerie is situated west of the head of Miles canyon. The lead occurs in a green basic dyke, consisting largely of augite, cutting limestone. The dyke has been mineralized in places for some width principally with magnetite and chalcopyrite. The chalcopyrite often occurs in bunches in the magnetite. A couple of surface openings and a shaft a few feet in depth constitute the workings. Valerie claim.

'The Arctic Chief, a couple of miles north of the Valerie, is situated in a wide porphyrite dyke cutting limestone and granite. The dyke-rock has been greatly altered and is now largely replaced by garnet, epidote, hornblende and other secondary minerals. Lenses of magnetite occur at several points. The largest of these has a width of fully 20 feet and carries chalcopyrite in grains, bunches and small veins. The workings consist of surface openings only. Arctic Chief claim.

The White Horse, to the south-west of the Arctic Chief, shows a fairly well defined lead 6 to 8 feet in width cutting granite. The gangue is more siliceous than usual and is heavily copper stained. The workings are confined to a single small surface cut. White Horse claim.

Yukon district. Claim Empress of India claim.

'The Empress of India is situated about a mile north of the Arctic Chief in a confused area of limestone, porphyrite and granite now altered and largely replaced by garnet, epidote quartz, calcite, hornblende and tremolite. The altered area is fully 150 feet in width and carries in places grains and bunches, some of considerable size, of bornite and chalcopyrite. The Spring creek claim adjoining the Empress of India is similar in character. The work done on both claims is confined to surface openings.

'In addition to the claims referred to above, a large number of others have been staked along the mineral belt, and on a few of them a small amount of development work, usually in the form of shallow surface cuts, has been done.

'The district taken as a whole may be characterized as one of considerable promise, and as being well worth the attention of mining men. It is situated only 110 miles from the sea with which it is now connected by rail, and the expenses of mining need not be much greater than in the camps of southern British Columbia.'

BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia.

In the Atlin district, in the extreme north of British Columbia, Mr. J. C. Gwillim was again employed during the entire season available for field-work. His report upon the work accomplished and the present state of mining operations in this gold district is as follows :—

Work by Mr. J. C. Gwillim.

'My instructions for the season were to complete, as far as possible the working out of the geology and topography of the Atlin district, already covered by reconnaissance survey during the preceding year.

'I was accompanied by Mr. W. H. Boyd, to whom was entrusted the topographical survey of the district under examination. This work was carried out by him in an able manner, and the material for a sufficiently accurate map of the country between Teslin lake and Taku arm, including all the Atlin gold field, can now be compiled.

'We left Vancouver on June 1, arriving in Atlin on June 7. The season was somewhat earlier than in 1899, but the mountains were still covered with snow, so that we set about the lake work until conditions for mountain work became more favourable. The conspicuous peaks of Birch mountain and Mount Minto were taken as the limits of a base line on which to build up a triangulation of the district, and this triangulation was carried eastward to Teslin lake by Mr. Boyd. At the same time the local topography was fixed from each mountain station, and the geological features were examined as carefully as time permitted.

'From June 7 until July 10 was spent on Atlin lake, and its surrounding mountains. On July 10 we went over to Taku arm, returning to Atlin on the 19th, from which time we travelled with pack animals through the country between Atlin and Teslin lakes. British Columbia—Cont.

'After spending a week in the mountains adjacent to Pine creek, another man was engaged, and we set out for Teslin lake, by way of Ruby and Consolation creeks, thence north of Gladys lake, and down along the north side of Gladys river to its outlet into Teslin lake, some sixteen miles south of Dawson peaks.

'Returning, we crossed the Sucker river south of Gladys lake about two miles up from its mouth, thence proceeded up the Zenazie creek to within a few miles of Surprise lake and across a low pass southwards into the Terra Heena creek, which flows parallel to the Zenazie. In the report for last year this more southern stream was called Zenazie but the name Terra Heena appears to be the right one. From Terra Heena creek we crossed the upper branches of O'Donnel river and thence over another low divide into Wright creek and Pine creek basin on August 26. Routes.

'At this time Mr. Robertson, the provincial mineralogist, was examining the gold-bearing creeks, and I spent one day with him and Mr. Weir, on Spruce creek.

'On August 30 we began a circuit of the country lying to the southeast of Atlin, in order to trace up a probable extension of the gold-bearing slates of Wright and Otter creeks and to fill in the district between the Taku trail and our more northern traverses. This circuit followed Spruce creek and down Slate creek, across O'Donnel river, twelve miles from its mouth. Thence we went across the low massive granite range called McMaster mountain to the upper waters of the Silver Salmon river and Ruth lake of the older maps. Returning, we followed the great north-and-south valley of Sucker river for some fifteen miles, then crossed the low ranges west of it reaching Otter creek and Pine creek on September 19.

'The remainder of the season was spent in a closer examination of the conditions of the producing gold creeks in which I received much assistance from Mr. Frank Weir, of Stephendyke.

'On October 4 we left Atlin and reached Vancouver on October 11.

'A more detailed examination of the northern portion of Atlin lake brought out no facts of special interest. As stated last year, the shores are chiefly granitic, and without evidence of any mineral value, as far as observed.

'A set of soundings taken along midlake from Atlin, north towards the base of Mount Minto—25 miles—showed a general depth of about Depth of Atlin lake.

British Columbia—Cont'd.

500 feet for the more southerly portion, and about 250 feet for the northern. The greatest depth found was 650 feet at a point ten miles north of Atlin.

Mount Minto.

'On July 4, Mount Minto was ascended, being almost clear of snow at this date. Its height is about 4,700 feet above the lake. The lower portion of this great isolated mountain, for 3,[illegible] feet up, is granite. The upper portion and summit are composed of a dark, basic, eruptive, hornblende-porphyrite. Granite boulders were noticed on the highest points of this mountain. They are well rounded and are more acidic than the granite of the lake shore.

Atlin Mountains.

'The abrupt range of mountains immediately south of the Atlin river, known as the Atlin mountains, has a height of 4,390 feet above the lake, or 6,590 feet above the sea. The mountains were found to consist of quartzites, limestone and greenstone along the eastern base and flanks, with a core or interior mass of granite-porphyry similar to the other isolated areas of Birch and Cathedral mountains. The peculiar weathering of this rock has caused an immense slide of gray rock on the eastern face of Atlin mountains.

Cretaceous rocks.

'South and west of the Atlin mountains is the first appearance of the sedimentary rocks on this lake, and these are probably Cretaceous in age. They are well shown in a rude anticline on the sides of two mountains. Observation of the different beds here exposed tends to show that the upper strata are of somewhat uniform material, usually a greenish sandstone, while the lower beds contain more conglomerates. The section as exposed here must be over 5,000 feet thick. No evidence of coal was observed in this possibly coal-bearing series of rocks. Neither are reports of coal and petroleum discoveries, so far as learned, well founded. A few fossils were collected along the lake shore. These appear to confirm the Cretaceous age of the series.

Eruptive rocks.

'To the west of Atlin lake is a high, well rounded group of mountains, composed chiefly of eruptive rocks of a basaltic and porphyritic character. They illustrate a common arrangement of the rocks in this district, having the older and often sedimentary rocks along the lower flanks of the mountains, while the central and higher mass is of eruptive origin, later in age than that of the Coast range granites.

General character of the geology.

'Generally speaking, the southern portion of Atlin Lake district consists of sedimentary rocks along the lower levels and lake shore, and sometimes for two or three thousand feet up the mountain sides. The main mass of these mountain groups, however, is eruptive and consist of various basalts, porphyrites and porphyries, both acidic and basic in composition.

'In some of the augite-porphyrites and allied rocks are found zones and seams impregnated with native copper. Such a condition is found on the Noel claim on the south shore of Copper island. The rock has been fissured, and now carries seams of quartz and calcite, with a zone of altered country-rock partly impregnated with copper. Other deposits of copper-pyrites and magnetite exist on the western arm of the lake near William creek. The chief development work done, on the quartz claims, has been on the Noel claim, otherwise there is nothing except a little assessment work done south of McKee creek. These creeks all flow over the eruptive rocks or Cretaceous sedimentaries characteristic of this locality, so far as known unproductive of gold.

British Columbia Gold. Native copper.

'Moose creek flows in from the south over porphyrites and basalts of the Sloko lake character. It has been staked for several miles but is now abandoned.

'An extension of the magnesian gold-bearing rocks of Pine creek was traced westwards into Taku arm. These appear to continue westwards in a more broken manner and may be connected with the placer discovery on Graham creek near Golden Gate this season. They cease to constitute an important set of rocks, however, away from Atlin lake.

Gold-bearing rocks.

'The rather flat-topped group of mountains west of Taku on the north side of Taku inlet is porphyritic in character, and is flanked on the north by the extension of the Tagish Lake Carboniferous limestone. To the south of this eruptive area is the outcrop of the Pine Creek magnesian rocks, and further south the great mass of Cretaceous sandstones, which continues out to Golden Gate and the southern end of Taku arm.

Mountains of Taku.

'Eight miles south of Golden Gate, on the eastern shore, the Engineer Mining Co. is developing the Hope mineral claim, under the superintendence of Mr. John E. Ryan. The ore body is composed of quartz and has an extensive outcrop at the point of operation. The country-rock is a twisted clay-slate, a part of the Cretaceous sedimentary series, which at this place lies between the granites of the Coast range, four miles to the west, and a large area of porphyritic eruptives immediately to the east. Some acidic dykes were noticed in the vicinity, these being rare in other parts of the stratified series.

Development work by Engineer Mining Co.

'The company was driving a cross-cut from the lake-shore to the ore-beds at the time of my visit. High values in gold are said to be found, and the presence of gold telluride has also been reported, but was not observed in specimens collected and examined in the laboratory of the Survey. Across the arm on the west shore another prospect is being developed, but this was not seen.

British Columbia—*Cont.*

'A belt of schistose rock follows the west shore down to and along Fantail lake. These are chiefly chloritic schists and appear to be mineralized by small quartz veins carrying some pyritic minerals.

'The route followed in going over to Teslin lake in August was taken in order to trace up the northern granitic boundary of the Pine creek series of rocks and their extension in a north-easterly direction. Also to determine the course of the Gladys or Thirty-mile river, which drains Gladys lake into Teslin lake.

Pine creek magnesian rocks.

'The Pine creek magnesian rocks and actinolite-slates have their northern boundary along the summit of Munro mountain, thence across the extreme head of Birch creek. From Birch creek it crosses to near Discovery claim on Boulder creek, and on Ruby creek the series is completely cut off by the granite which passes southward across Surprise lake.

'These Pine creek rocks re-appear at the upper branches of Ruby creek, but not very extensively. Proceeding north-easterly, much of the district is underlain by a quartzite rock, which has so far as known been unproductive of gold in paying quantities.

'The typical Pine creek rocks are again met with in the mountains south of Gladys lake. Here they are again limited and cut off by granites to the south and east. Apparently the great flats which lie west of Dawson peaks and north of Gladys lake are floored with quartzite rocks, which are in contact with limestones to the north and are probably conformable with them.

Gladys river.

'Gladys river is the name given to what has been called Thirty-mile river by the miners and on some earlier sketches and maps. This river leaves Gladys lake from its north shore eight miles from the western end. At the time of our traverse in August this stream was estimated at 60 feet wide by 2 feet deep flowing 4 miles an hour.

'The river has a canyon-like valley across a low range of quartzitic rocks flowing in a northerly direction for six miles. After crossing this low range into the great flats west of Dawson peaks, it turns abruptly to the eastward, and continues to flow parallel to this low range which separates it from Gladys lake. This course takes it through some large lakes with many islands, the chief of which is Hall lake.

'About five miles from its outlet into Teslin lake the Gladys river turns abruptly to the north again. At this point are falls of a few feet, causing the only portage necessary on the river for a strong boat. The point at which Gladys river enters Teslin lake is about sixteen miles south-east of the Dawson peaks or Three Aces.

'Nearly the whole length of the river-bed passes over quartzitic rocks, often cherty in character. Three miles from the mouth it crosses

limestone, which apparently underlies these peculiar quartzites. Much of the wide low country through which the river flows is underlain by gravels. British Columbia Coal

'Returning to Atlin, the traverse crossed the country south of Gladys lake. Most of this is roughly mountainous and granitic.

'The Snowdon group of mountains lies between Sucker river and Teslin lake. The north and south flanks of this group are quartzitic, the central and more prominent portions granite. So far as known no mineral discoveries have been made in this locality. Snowdon mountains

'The Sucker river was forded at a point two miles south of its entrance into the east end of Gladys lake. This river rises about thirty miles south of Gladys lake and lies in the same great north-and-south valley as the upper eastern branch of the Silver Salmon river. By this valley a low pass is formed from Teslin lake over to the waters flowing into the Nakina and Taku rivers and thence to Taku inlet, the greatest elevation being about 3,000 feet above the sea in the pleasant valley at the head of Silver Salmon. Zenazie creek flows into Sucker river from the west through a very rough group of granite mountains that form the eastern extension of the Surprise lake granites. It is sometimes used as a route to Atlin from Teslin lake, but has not much to recommend it. Sucker river.

'Excepting the small area of Pine creek rocks, south of Gladys lake, the block of country between Surprise lake, Terra Heena creek and Sucker river, is composed of a presumaly barren granite. The 'slates' re-appear at Terra Heena creek and south of it for many miles. Barren area

'The district lying south-east of the Pine creek productive basin appears to offer some chance of an extension of the gold field in this direction. The characteristic rocks are often very similar to those of Wright and Otter creeks, but on the whole are more quartzitic. The presence of dark clay slates of the Wright creek variety on Ptarmigan flats points to a still further development of these "slates" in a south-easterly direction. In this district there are many small creeks often with shallow bed-rock. These have been prospected very little and are not yet staked.

'McMaster mountains consist of granite, and constitute a massive easy-sloping range, between O'Donnel river and the upper Silver Salmon or Tawina. Farther south between the Silver Salmon and Ruth lake are the Merlin mountains. These are conspicuous and of a rugged character, green in colour and with many deep basins or cirques. They are composed of greenstone and serpentine, with some patches of black limestone, and are surrounded by quartzitic slates, clay-slates and crystalline limestone, characteristic of the O'Donnel river basin. The McMaster mountains.

Cont. government Yukon telegraph line passes along the northern flank of these mountains on its way from Atlin lake to Telegraph creek.

Granitic plains. 'To the east of Merlin mountains and on the Taku trail are the great granitic plains or plateaus mentioned in last year's report. These extend in a northerly direction to within twelve miles of the granites of the Snowdon group, The intervening rocks being the widely spread slates, quartzites, clay-slates and patchy limestone.

Clay slates of Silver Salmon and Sucker rivers. 'The upper valley of Silver Salmon and Sucker rivers is in somewhat softer rocks, often approaching clay-slates. These are found in all the low ranges westwards towards the upper O'Donnel river and Wright creek. There are a few areas of gray limestone and some instructive rocks of the nature of greenstone. Some sluicing has been done on the eastern branches of O'Donnel river where the bed-rock is very similiar to that of Wright creek, but these claims are now abandoned, and at present no part of the O'Donnel river, or Dixie creek, is productive, but much of it is under hydraulic lease.

'The rocks of the entire district, as far as worked out at present, are roughly, as follows:

Rocks of the district. '1. Sandstones and argillites of probable Cretaceous age, in the basins of southern Taku arm and Atlin lake, with an expected continuation to the south-east by Pike lake, and the Nakina river.

'2. The characteristic rocks of Pine creek basin are different varieties of magnesian combinations, together with some greenstones of a diabasic character. Magnesite, serpentine, dunite, greenstone, actinolite slates and a very friable gray limestone are the chief rocks. These were not seen outside of the Pine creek and McKee creek basins excepting in two or three localities. They extend in patches across Atlin lake westward into Taku inlet and possibly over towards Taku arm to a point five miles south of Toochi river. Another area of these typical rocks is found about Chehalis creek, south of Gladys lake as mentioned previously.

'3. Cherty quartzites and various kinds of clay-slates, together with patches of gray or black limestone distributed over the great flats west of Dawson peaks and Gladys lake, O'Donnel River basin and eastwards to Teslin lake at its southern end.

'4. Great masses of crystalline limestones on northern Taku arm, Little Atlin lake, Lower O'Donnel river and at the junction of Silver Salmon and Nakina rivers.

'5. Late eruptive rocks of basaltic and porphyritic characters, all about the southern parts of Atlin lake, constituting the central portions of most of the groups of mountains there.

'6. Granites of the Coast range at the south end of Taku arm, and isolated masses of granite from the northern end of Atlin lake eastwards across Surprise lake, and Snowdon mountains to near Teslin lake, also McMaster mountains east of lower O'Donnel river, and the boulder-strewn plateaus seventeen miles eastward, from Ruth lake on the Taku trail. British Columbian Coast.

'Concerning the auriferous gravels and placer mining: there has been no extension of the productive gold-field this season except the discovery of Graham creek, on Taku arm near Golden Gate, some portions of which are said to pay wages. Area of productive gold fields.

'On Pine creek and its tributaries much the same ground was being worked as last year, excepting where hydraulic leases have covered stretches of the creeks.

'Placer mining was active on Boulder, McKee, the upper portion of Wright, and the lower middle portion of Spruce creeks. Mining was also in progress from Stephendyke to Gold Run on Pine creek, and a few men were at the upper canyons of Spruce and other creeks.

'Most of Birch creek, the lower portions of Boulder and Wright creeks and portions of Willow and Pine creeks were under active hydraulic development. These, however, with the exception of Brackett's hydraulic concession on Willow creek, hardly got further than the preliminary stages of installing the plant and reaching bedrock.

'The other unoccupied portions of the above-mentioned creeks, together with various runs or supposed former channels and benches are under hydraulic lease. Apparently the chief difficulties are want of water, and some interference due to opposing interests.

'On Pine creek a considerable amount of work has been done along the southern banks from Gold Run down to Stephendyke. This has opened up a good deal of moderately paying ground, in the form of benches and older stream-gravels of different horizons.

'The existence of pre-glacial yellow gravels is shown at different points from Stephendyke to Gold Run, a distance of about two miles and a half. This old channel appears to be much wider than that of the present stream. Apparently it passed over the rocky benches between Stephendyke and Pine City, thence along the southern banks opposite the town and over the rocky bench which divides Pine from Willow creek. It is not so far shown in Willow creek itself, but follows Pine creek on both banks up to the mouth of Gold Run, which enters from the south as a boggy little valley. Apparently the yellow gravel follows Pine creek to a point above Gold Run as it is seen in workings. Pre-glacial gravels.

'A shaft sunk for 30 feet on the "Deadwood group," some distance up Gold Run, passes through a yellowish gravel, and good pay is

British Columbia.—*Cont.*

reported from the rim or bed rock at the bottom. Many men are planning to continue sinking along this possible old channel during the present winter.

'On the average it is said the yellow gravel hardly pays for ordinary placer mining, but not being cemented may be valuable for hydraulicing. It is stated that the Sunrise Gulch Hydraulic Co. took out $3,482 from an area 100 feet square on the yellow gravel bed-rock, at the head of Willow creek. A somewhat similiar but better defined yellow gravel deposit exists on Spruce creek and can be traced from above the lower canyon (at 101 below Discovery,) to the benches on the south bank of Discovery and somewhat higher up the stream. Its course and grade (between 2 and 3 per cent.) appear to be about the same as that of the present stream.

Yellow gravels on Spruce creek.

'The present stream flows between high banks of clay and partially sorted gravels, apparently of glacial origin, and the stream has cut down through these and the underlying yellow gravels, leaving the latter exposed at points. Many tunnels have been driven into the banks, with more or less favourable results.

Workings on Spruce creek.

'Prouse's tunnel penetrates the western bank near 100 below Discovery, and the yellow gravel excavated from its drifts is said to run $6 to the cubic yard. Active work and sluicing is being carried on at 94 below Discovery on the east bank in yellow gravel, and it appears that much of the gold found in the present stream-bed is a reconcentration from the older yellow-gravel channel, the bed rock of which is also the bed rock of the present valley in places. Below the lower canyon the yellow gravel has not yet been traced, but there is some evidence to show that it may pass to the west of the cañon at Prouses point. These gravels are lost sight of both on Pine and Spruce creeks after the more level terraced flats are reached, and it appears possible that they do not now exist at a much lower level than that to which they have been traced.

Recent concentration.

'Besides the yellow gravels there are more recent concentrations along water courses which have existed during and since the deposition of the heavy drift which now fills the broad valleys of Pine and Spruce creeks. The regular depressions of Stephendyke, Gold Run, Willow creek, Thron gulch and several lateral courses have been at one time the channels of drainage for the waters of these valleys, and along them there has been more or less concentration of gold.

Hydraulic companies.

'The hydraulic companies which put in a complete plant and began operation during the past season are: the Syndicat de Lamare on Boulder creek, Athn Lake Company on Birch creek, Pendugwig Syndicate on Wright creek, Sunrise Gulch Company on Pine and Willow creeks and Brackett's Willow Creek Company.

'Quartz mining has been undertaken to some extent by the Nimrod Syndicate, and by the Engineer Mining Company, the latter developing the Hope and Toronto claims on Taku arm. The Nimrod Syndicate has been engaged in developing and testing various prospects of promise within the Pine creek basin. Operations have been suspended on these, owing to various difficulties met with. British Columbia Coast Quartz mining.

The Paris Exhibition claim belonging to the Imperial group is situated on Munro mountain. The vein being worked in July last, consisted of quartz and magnesite containing gold and silver values. The returns of mill-tests made by the Nimrod Syndicate, according to their published report were somewhat over $10 per ton. The strike of this vein is about east-and-west magnetic, dipping south at 70°. It varies in width from 2 to 7 feet and appears to be a well-marked fissure vein.

'The Yellow Jacket mineral claim contains a large vein or body of mixed magnesite and quartz, which outcrops along the bed of Pine creek about half a mile above Pine City. A shaft has been sunk by the Nimrod Syndicate, but work is suspended on account of litigation. The gold values of this rock are said to be high.

'Work is reported to have been carried on at the Canyon claim on Crater creek last winter. The vein carries galena and is said to look well.

'The Ivy May claim is situated at the head of Little Spruce creek and was being worked on September 22, when visited by Mr. Boyd. The vein is quartz, striking nearly east-and-west magnetic and dipping 60° to the south. High assays in gold are reported from this vein.

'By the opening up of bench gravels and the older channel gravels during the past year, the extent of productive ground has been increased, so that the conditions for hydraulic mining at least, appear more favourable than they did a year ago. Some of this ground is rich enough for individual placer mining, and has the advantage of being workable during the winter by means of drifting. During the present winter a number of men are driving prospecting tunnels and drifts which will do much to reveal the older courses of the streams of these valleys. Bench gravel and old channels.

'The greater portion, however, of this bench and yellow gravel appears better suited for hydraulic mining, as soon as the way is clear for operations.

'Specimens from the district examined in the laboratory of the Survey have failed to confirm the presence of tellurides or of nickel where they were supposed to exist. A light-green rock commonly stated to carry nickel in this district consists of magnesite and chromiferous mica. Some specimens of cassiterite (wood tin) from Klondike district were examined for Mr. Foster of Wright creek.

British Columbia—Mineral springs.

'A sample of water from the mineral spring at the north end of Atlin town was collected in order to prove, if possible, the relation of such waters to the hydromagnesite deposits in the vicinity. This has since been examined in the laboratory of the Survey and is reported upon as follows by Dr. Hoffmann :—

Analysis of water.

"'This water was found to contain :—Potassa, traces ; soda, very small quantity ; lime, very small quantity ; magnesia, somewhat large quantity ; ferrous oxide, trace ; sulphuric acid, very small quantity ; carbonic acid, large quantity ; chlorine, very small quantity ; silica, trace ; organic matter, faint traces. The magnesia amounted, approximately, to 1·834 parts in 1,000, an amount which would correspond to 3·851 of magnesium carbonate, or 5·869 of magnesium bicarbonate. It is more than probable that it is the water of this and similar springs in the vicinity, that the deposits of hydromagnesite occurring back of Atlin townsite owe their origin."

Mountain plants.

'During the season a collection of flowering plants was made, more especially of mountain species found above the timber-line on the bare grassy ridges. Fifty four species have been determined by Prof. Macoun of which six are of special interest,—*Anemone Richardsoni*, *Pedicularis pedicellata*, *Claytonia sarmentosa*, *Pedicularis capitata* as also a *Claytonia* and an *Erigeron* which appear to be new. These are all mountain species from altitudes of about 5,000 feet above the sea, collected between June 21 and July 14.

'The common spruce of the district found of fair size in flats, is the white spruce, *Picea alba*.

'Acknowledgments are due to Messrs. Fraser and Wheeling, and to Mr. Gillard of the Bank of British North America at Atlin, for their courtesy and assistance during the season.

Work by Mr. R. W. Brock.

Mr. R. W. Brock has now been at work on the geology of the area covered by the West Kootenay map-sheet for some years. During the winter of 1899-1900 his time was chiefly devoted to an examination of the rocks from this field, and as a result of the field-work of the past summer the information required for the compilation of the map-sheet is now practically complete. The topography of this new map is chiefly due to Mr. W. W. Leach. Upon the work of the summer Mr. Brock makes the following interim report :—

Topographical work by Mr. W. W. Leach.

'On May 22, I left Ottawa with instruction to complete, if possible, the work on the West Kootenay map-sheet, after which, if any time remained, to extend the geological observation westward toward the Boundary district. As in former years, I was accompanied by Mr. W. W. Leach, of this office, who took charge of the concurrent topographical work. The portion of the West Kootenay sheet still remaining

unsurveyed included, roughly, all the area lying between the longitude of Rossland and Lower Arrow lake, and the north fork of the Kettle river, from the International boundary line to about the latitude of Monashee mountain and the head of the main Kettle river, and also part of the area in the north-east corner of the sheet, east of Kootenay lake. British Columbia — West.

'The west shore of Lower Arrow lake, and Whatshan lake were not included, as these had been surveyed last year. The examination of these areas, with some degree of accuracy and detail, where the economic conditions seemed to warrant it, has been accomplished and it will now be possible to issue the complete West Kootenay map sheet. Owing to the large area embraced in the sheet, the extremely mountainous character of the greater portion of the country, and the complicated nature of its geology, the geological portion of the work, in many portions of the district must, however, yet be considered only reconnaissance work. Geological work accomplished.

'Although the season as a whole was unusually favourable, it was found impossible to do much more than complete the work on the West Kootenay sheet. Indeed, had the weather at the end of the season permitted it, some additional time might have been spent with advantage in this district. Some information, particularly topographical, was, however, obtained regarding the country to the west, which will be valuable in carrying on the work in the adjoining sheet.

'Before the regular field-work was undertaken, a few days were spent between Penticton and Grand Forks, in ascertaining some main facts respecting the distribution of the formations in the Boundary district, which were needed for the general geological map of Canada then in course of preparation. Work in the Boundary district.

'The regular work of the season was begun at Rossland. Using the Dewdney trail as a base for operations, the country between Rossland and Christina lake was surveyed. The work was then transferred to the district about Gladstone, from which point expeditions were made first east, and then north through Burnt and North basins to Badger and Gladstone mountains. Grand Forks formed the next base. From here the North Fork of the Kettle river was ascended. A wagon road, with branches to Volcanic, Pathfinder and Little Bertha claims, extends up the east side of the river to Knights camp on Cedar creek. From Cedar creek the North Fork trail continues to Bunch Grass mountain, where it forks, one branch ascending the main North Fork, while the main trail runs up the east branch of the North Fork to McKinley, Franklin, and Newby camps. After lightening the packs for our horses at Newby's, the end of the trail, we explored the country lying north through to Fire Valley. Fire Valley, and the Routes followed and areas examined.

British Columbia. *Cont.*

Kettle river, to the west as far as Monashee mountain, were next surveyed. From here Mr. Leach went to Crawford creek to fill in the blank remaining in the north-east corner of the sheet, while I ascended the Kettle to its head, to connect with the work of last year from Whatshan lake. Returning from the head of the Kettle to Fire Valley, the men were sent back to Grand Forks with the horses by the route we had explored, while I proceeded to Rossland *via* Arrow lake. From Rossland a trip was made to Old Glory mountain to complete the survey between Murphy and Sheep creeks. Returning to Grand Forks, where Mr. Leach rejoined the party, the North Fork was again ascended to Newby's, to complete the surveys of the trails, and of the Arrow Lake divide. When this had been completed the Columbia and Western railway (Canadian Pacific Railway) from Brown creek to the Bull Dog tunnel was gone over and a survey made of Christina lake. This ended the regular field-work of the season. A few days were spent on special work in the vicinity of Rossland and Nelson. Observations on Arrow, Slocan and Kootenay lakes, for the purpose of fixing their levels, were also taken. Ottawa was reached on October 31.

General description.

"As the map of West Kootenay embracing the area examined this summer, will soon be published, it will be unnecessary to go into detail regarding the topography of the particular area examined this season. While wholly mountainous, it is less rugged than the country to the east, its topography being that of an older district. The mountains are not so high and they have lost most of their alpine characteristics. Outside of the range between the main and east branches of the North Fork, few of the mountains exceed 7,000 feet in height. The summits, lying below the region of excessive denudation are more inclined to be dome shaped with gentle slopes. The ridges, noticably those between the head of the east branch, of the North Fork, Eagle creek and Fire Valley, are often wide and comparatively flat and plateau-like.

Physical features.

"As might be inferred, the valleys have departed more or less from the simple longitudinal and transverse system; the stronger creeks have invaded and captured territory formerly belonging to the weaker, thus complicating the structure of the valley system as well as that of the ridges. The latter system is rendered still more intricate by differences in resistance of the component rocks, more distinctly brought out by long exposure to denudation. Owing to these causes, peaks are found at the end of low ridges or rise unexpectedly in the valleys so that, viewed from an elevation, the topography, in many places, seems very complex.

'Near Grand Fork, and at a few other points, the mountains have drift-covered, grassy slopes, broken by brushy draws, through which knees and elbows of rock protrude. The Kettle valley about Grand Forks and Cascade is a prairie or park country, but with these exceptions, and that of the summits of the higher ranges, none of the country may be said to be open. British Columbia—Open country.

'The valley occupied by the North Fork and its eastern branch is remarkably level, rising only about 1,000 feet between Grand Forks and the mouth of Franklin creek, a distance of thirty-four miles. The main branch, however, rises rapidly above the forks at Bunch Grass mountains. It is evident that this valley was formerly occupied by a lake as the paralled valleys, Okanagan, Christina, Arrow, Slocan and Kootenay, now are. Formerly the North Fork discharged into the Kettle west of Observation Point, its present channel to the east being comparatively recent, as the gorge at the Smelter dam indicates. Were this dam about twenty feet higher, this river would again discharge through the western channel. Characteristics of valleys.

'The main branch of the North Fork heads in a ridge south of Fire Valley, near Galloping mountain; the east branch, cut off at its head by Eagle creek, rises in a plateau with some smaller tributaries of Eagle creek, and Johnson creek which discharges into Arrow Lake.

'Christina lake, of which a log-survey was made, proved smaller than usually supposed, being little more than twelve miles long. Christina Lake and pass to Kettle Valley.

'McRae creek, which discharges into Christina lake at English point, occupies a very narrow, steep-walled valley, heading with the south fork of Dog creek, which discharges into Arrow lake. These two creeks have cut away the neck formerly separating their cirques and now head together in a low pass (about 4,000 ft.). This pass, affording an easy entrance into the Kettle valley, has been utilized by the Columbia and Western railway.

'Fire Valley, through which the trail from Lower Arrow lake to Vernon runs, leads through two passes into the Kettle valley. Of these, one enters the Kettle valley near Kettle River bar, the other, which is followed by the improved trail to Vernon, opens on Kettle river, about six miles or so above the bar. The new trail after crossing Kettle river at Red Paddy's town-site, passes over the low ridge running south from Monashee mountain, joining the old trail in Pass valley about one and a half miles south of Monashee mine. Trails

'About eight miles above the new trail-crossing, on Kettle river, is Keefer lake, a small sheet of water about one mile and three quarters long Three-quarters of a mile above Keefer lake is Pooler lake, a marshy lake three-quarters of a mile long, which may be considered Kettle River Valley

British Columbia—Continued.

the head of the main Kettle river. Several small streams from the hills north and south enter this lake. Only about one-quarter of a mile of flat, marshy ground separates this lake from Barnes creek, which flows south east into Whatshan river, entering the latter about three miles from its month on Lower Arrow lake. A stream from the hill to the north, discharging into the head of Pooler lake, meanders through this marshy ground to within a few feet of Barnes creek, so that in high water it is probable that Kettle river and Whatshan waters intermingle. Barnes creek heads in the Cherry Creek Pinnacles, where Pooler creek, flowing eastward into the head of Whatshan lake, also takes its rise.

Vegetation.

'The vegetation is, generally speaking, similar to that already described in other portions of West Kootenay. The open hillsides are generally overgrown with bunch-grass, not commonly found farther east. The high open summits where vegetation can secure a foothold are gay in summer with sub-alpine flora. The valley of the North Fork to about Franklin camp is well timbered with red pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), white-pine (*P. monticola*) hemlock (*Tsuga Mertensiana*), cedar (*Thuya gigantea*), with some tamarack (*Larix occidentalis*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*) and spruce. Some timber also occurs along the Kettle valley, but with these and a few other exceptions, beyond wood useful for mining purposes, there is little timber of commercial importance, since the greater portion of the district has been overrun by forest fires.

Game.

'In some portions of the country game is still plentiful, especially in the unprospected areas, such as the district between Franklin camp and Fire Valley. There numerous deer and caribou range, as well as animals of prey. The smaller animals are also plentiful. Game shot while in this rough region proved of great assistance in carrying on the work there.

Rocks observed in district.

'While granitic rocks cover the greater part of the district examined during the season, the range and variety of rocks represented is very great.

'Going north from the Dewdney trail along the ridge between Sophie and Record mountains, for the first mile and a half the principal rock encountered is a brown-weathering serpentine. On a fresh fracture it is seen to be a compact, generally dark, green rock. The weathered surface is usually spherulitic. To the west of the summit of the ridge is a dark, heavy, partially altered peridotite-like rock which probably represents the parent rock through whose decomposition the serpentine has originated. A band of this serpentine runs north eastward across Ivanhoe ridge.

Serpentines.

'From the northern border of the serpentine to Record mountain the rocks are fresh-looking volcanics, which, judging from their megascopic character, are andesites and porphyrites with accompanying agglomeratic tuffs. The rocks extend north of Record over Old Glory mountain, the dominant peak of this region. Dykes of porphyry cut all of the above mentioned rocks. British Columbia—Cont.

'The mountains at the head of Rock creek and the south fork of Murphy creek, are composed of the rock which has, in previous Summary Reports, been spoken of as the younger granite. It is a pink salmon coloured or reddish rock usually with large prominent crystals of felspar whose colour determines that of the rock. Frequently the cleavage planes of this felspar exhibit a beautiful iridescent sheen, such as labradorite often shows. Often more than one variety of felspar is to be noticed in the hand specimen. Biotite is usually a conspicuous component, hornblende may or may not be. Quartz is sometimes to be detected in considerable amount. In some of its characteristic developments this seems to be a granite, but it may show considerable range in composition. For the sake of convenience it will be referred to as the Rossland granite. Granites.

'Going south from the Dewdney trail to Sophie mountain, the rocks are a mixture of gray granite, serpentine and greenstone, the latter being apparently an augite porphyrite or andesite. These rocks extend westward through the Velvet concessions to Sheep creek. The east side of Sophie mountain proper consists of a volcanic breccia, the base of which is an andesite like rock, the included fragments are porphyrite, chert, argillite and crystalline limestone. The summit of Sophie mountain is capped by a conglomerate which extends west to within a few hundred feet of Sheep creek valley, and north to about the 'draw' between the Douglas and Victory-Triumph claims. The conglomerate is usually coarse, but fine grained grit bands occur. The pebbles which are generally a few inches in diameter, but which may be over a foot, are of quartzite, chert, argillite, serpentine and older conglomerate, while a few are of gray granite, sandstone and jasper. Along its western border, near the base, are some of a porphyrite-like greenstone. These latter are to be expected, as the conglomerate near Sheep creek rests on a brecciated porphyrite-like rock. This conglomerate resembles that found by Mr. McConnell south of Lake mountain, and no doubt both are remnants of what was once a continuous band of rock. Possibly a small outlier of Tertiary volcanics might be found overlying this conglomerate, as is the case on the North Fork of the Kettle river. Rocks of Sophie Mountain.

'All the Sophie mountain rocks are dyked, especially along the western slope, by light-coloured porphyries. In Sheep creek valley, south of the Dewdney trail, and on Santa Rosa mountain to the west, Greenstones and granites of Sheep creek.

British Columbia—*Cont.*

the rocks are also greenstone. But north of the trail to about Norway mountain, on both the Sheep creek slopes, and northward along the Sheep creek and Christina divide, from the Dewdney trail to the north of Mount St. Thomas, is a large area of the rock referred to as the Rossland granite. Near its contacts it becomes highly porphyritic, and then it resembles closely some of the larger porphyry dykes, of which, indeed, this younger granite is the parent rock.

Rocks of trail from Sheep creek to Cascade.

'From the Dewdney trail at the Christina divide, to the Boundary line, and westward along the ridge north of it, the rocks are very similar to those on the Sophie and Record mountain ridge, viz., a little gray granite, greenstones, with some argillites or phyllites, cut by porphyry, and dark lamprophyre dykes. Westward from the divide, the red (Rossland) granite extends to Bitter creek, holding near its western contact innumerable small inclusions of greenstone. From Bitter creek west to the ridge above Cascade (Castle mountain) the rocks are greenstone and more or less altered argillites, cut by acid and basic dykes.

'On Castle mountain ridge, south of the trail, the rock is a somewhat granitic rock, with greenstone down the Kettle river slope. About the Boundary line serpentine comes in, which across the line becomes almost noble serpentine. North of the Dewdney trail, on Castle mountain, is an area of serpentine, some of it finely mottled, of a dark-green colour, cleavable into large masses. In places this serpentine is fractured into lenticular fragments about 6 x 42 x 1½ inches. In these the serpentine is light green in colour, sometimes approaching the noble variety.

Rocks near Baker and Sutherland creeks.

'North of the serpentine the rocks are altered argillites and allied rocks, and porphyritic greenstones. The greenstones are often packed with inclusions of the argillites and limestone. A gabbro-like rock cuts the above, and between Sutherland and Baker creeks this is extensively developed. Along the south side of Baker creek is a belt of limestone, altered or replaced along the contact, and showing garnet and porphyritic greenstone.

Cascade to Coryell.

'North of Baker creek are greenstones, limestones, cherty quartzites and altered argillites, while along the summit between Baker and McRae creeks, is a coarse biotite felspar rock which closely resembles the Rossland monzonite. The greenstones and altered sedimentary rocks extend up McRae creek to within two miles of Coryell station, where the gray Nelson granite comes in but this rock does not extend far west of the creek.

Rocks near Coryell.

'The greenstone, with some limestone, extends north of McRae creek, up the basins of Day and Josh creeks, most of Burnt basin being composed of these. Dykes of the gray granite and porphyries

cut these rocks to some extent. A little of the monzonite-like rock is found in the Mother Lode claim. At Coryell, the greenstone crossing over to John Bull mountain, replaces the granite, but does not extend far north, being replaced two miles above the station by the gray granite which crosses McRae creek and forms the rock of North basin, and the country west to Christina lake. Badger mountain and the Arrow Lake divide north of it, is composed of the Rossland granite. British Columbia *Cont.*

'The rocks west of Christina lake are mostly crystalline, consisting largely of hornblendic and micaceous schists and gneisses with some crystalline limestone, extensively cut by and interbanded with pegmatites, and often more or less gneissoid granites. In places the gneisses appear to be crushed greenstones. Toward the north end of Christina lake, these rocks are largely replaced by a fine-grained acid granite, which is probably a facies of the Rosslandg ranite. The crystalline rocks extend westward along the Boundary line to the edge of the map-sheet, west of Grand Forks. Their northern limit, which may be taken as extending roughly from near the head of Christina lake to about the smelter dam at Grand Forks, is indefinite, as with the increase in size and importance of the granite dykes and pegmatites, the crystalline rocks gradually become less dominant and finally disappear even as inclusions in the granite. Rocks west of Christina lake.

'On the Christina and North Fork divide, near the heads of Boulder and Volcanic creeks, the granitic rocks, in which inclusions of the schists and crystalline limestone are common, vary from a coarse-grained granite to a fine-grained aplite, or a coarse pegmatite. The constituent minerals of the pegmatites have segregated on a huge scale, so that the area exposed of a single quartz or felspar individual may almost be reckoned in fractions of an acre. Where quartz occurs in such mass it may easily be taken for an immense quartz ledge. Inclusions of quartzite may possibly occur, and such inclusions, recrystallized as they would be under the conditions, would also be misleading. About the Smelter dam, on the North Fork wagon road, and in the mountains to the east, granite replaces the schist to a considerable extent. But one-half mile north, greenstone from the west side of the river crosses over, but does not extend far east, and the Rossland granite sends apophyses westward into it. Some altered limestone occurs with the greenstone. Coarse pegmatites.

'Between Mud creek and Knight's camp, just north of Cedar creek, the greenstone, with some limestone and gray granite, obtains a firm foothold east of the river. The eastern boundary runs east of north, crossing Volcanic creek just north of the Earthquake claim, to the east end of Pathfinder mountain, overlooking the south-west fork of Cedar creek. From Pathfinder creek the contact turns west of Contact between pegmatites and greenstone.

British Columbia *Cont.*

north, recrossing the North Fork about one mile north of Cedar creek. The greenstone in some places contains numerous white crystalline limestone inclusions, in others it is filled with cherty quartzite fragments.

Granites and volcanics.

The gray granite in this area is, in places, quite extensively represented. East and north is the Rossland granite, which sends a number of porphyry dykes through the rocks of the above area. Lynch creek basin seems to lie entirely in this younger granite, but on the ridge just east of the North Fork, between Rock-slide creek and the east branch, is a series of volcanic rocks, consisting of dark blackish to purplish basalt-like, and brown porphyritic andesite-like rocks, with accompanying tuffs and ash-beds. These rocks probably constitute one of the Tertiary outliers, not infrequently to be met with on the Kettle river. Some gray granite occurs on the river slope of the hill. Bunch Grass mountain, and the mountains east of the main branch of the North Fork, and the range constituting Arrow lake divide, are all composed of the Rossland granite.

Tertiary outlier.

Mineral-bearing rocks of Franklin camp.

'In the basin of the east branch, however, commencing at Desolation park and extending in width until including a large portion of the river slope, on both sides of the east branch, is a large area with an entirely different lithological composition. It is in this area that the various prospectors' camps are situated, which for convenience are grouped together and known as Franklin camp. In this area the gray granite and a dark porphyritic greenstone are the older rocks most frequently met with, some crystalline limestone and highly metamorphic rocks which may have been argillites, are also present. A gray gabbro-like rock cuts these on the west side of Franklin mountain, and on the eastern lower slopes of McKinley, Franklin and Tenderloin mountains, is a reddish porphyritic rock, with lath-shaped felspars, probably near a gabbro in composition. Capping the above rocks and forming the summits of all three mountains, are beds of sandstone, grit, and coarse conglomerate, overlain by volcanic rocks similar to those north of Rock-slide creek, already mentioned. The conglomerate is a hard well-cemented rock, with pebbles usually a few inches in diameter, but occasionally as large as two feet. The pebbles of the conglomerate are of quartz, gray granite, greenstone, black limestone, argillites and fine-grained conglomerate, with a few of a pink quartz-felspar rock, and a few of a purple sedimentary rock. The sandstone seems to form the underlying member of the series. In one or two places ash-like beds were noticed. The volcanic rocks consist of dark bluish and reddish basaltic rocks, sometimes with calcite and chalcedony-filled pores, reddish, grayish, and drab-coloured, porphyritic, andesite-like rocks, and some light-coloured rocks, possibly rhyolites (quartz phenocrysts are scattered through them), with beds

Conglomerates and volcanics.

of ash and tuffs. Similar volcanics cover a small area on the mountain a little north-east of the McKinley forks of the Franklin trail, above Younger's claim. The older rocks in this area, and to some extent, the conglomerates also, are cut by the light-coloured porphyry dykes, but in these volcanic rocks no such dykes were observed. British Columbia—*Cont.*

'From near the head of Gloucester creek to Fire Valley ridge, the rock is a pink quartzose biotite-granite, seemingly related to the 'Rossland granites.' Some inclusions of gray granite are occasionally met with, but except on the plateau at the head of the east branch, these are small and unimportant. Fire Valley ridge is composed principally of pink acid granite; the basin at the head of Goodwin creek, a branch from the north-east, is in the same rock, but north-west along the ridge gray granite comes in. Granites south of Fire Valley ridge.

'This gray, generally porphyritic, Nelson granite, is the principal rock of Fire Valley itself. It extents through to and across Kettle river, its northern boundary on the latter lying just above Paddy creek. North of this granite, from Monashee mountain, across the Kettle river eastward along the north side of Olds mountain and crossing Eight-, Ten- and Eleven-mile creeks, is a band of greenish, grayish and dark fissile rocks, consisting of quartzites, greywackes calcareous and slaty rocks and probably squeezed eruptives. These rocks are an eastern extension of the Cache creek series from Monashee mountain. This band is more or less cut up by gray granite-apophyses and numerous dykes of other eruptives. Rocks of Monashee Mountain.

'The Cache creek rocks extend up the Kettle river to within about one and a half miles of Keefer lake, where the black argillites of the Nisconlith series come in. These argillites extend to the head of Pooler lake where they gradually become altered, assuming a dark grayish, knotted, phyllite-like appearance. The rocks on Barnes creek are more highly altered, being drab, glossy phyllites and nacreous schists. Across Barnes creek on the west end of the ridge running east to Whatshan mountain, the rocks are still more crystalline, being drab, biotitic schists, with interbanded bluish gray limestone and a blocky micaceous quartzite having a perfect columnar cleavage. These rocks appear to grade without a break into the unaltered Nisconlith. The Nisconlith rocks run eastward from the head of the Kettle to a point on Barnes creek a short distance below the Eureka forks. On Eureka creek, in the black slates and soft dark calcareous rocks, are dykes of a dark brown eruptive, and also some black, crystalline, tuff-like bands, so that the series at this point bears an unusually close resemblance to the Slocan series of the east. These Nisconlith and Cache creek rocks are cut by the gray granite, and all these by porphyry dykes. Nisconlith and Cache creek series.

British Columbia – *Cont.*

'West of the North Fork of the Kettle, above Brown creek, on the Strawberry claim, the rock is an altered greenstone, serpentinized, epidotized and garnetized, which holds irregular inclusions of limestone, and possibly of other sedimentary rocks. Just south of the shaft-house, is a diorite-like apophysis from the gray granite. The greenstone extends south along the west side of the river toward Grand Forks. The rock-cuts on the C. & W. railway afford fine sections. In these, inclusions in the greenstone, particularly of limestone are seen to be exceedingly common. Often these inclusions take the form of long bands. When these bands are narrow, the limestone is apt to be white and crystalline, ; when wider, it is light coloured and crystalline only near the contact, being drab, blue or black and having marked stratification, in the centre. When cut by dykes the limestone is highly contorted or otherwise disturbed. Naturally its dip and strike is irregular, but frequently the inclusions of limestone take the form of rounded to angular white crystalline fragments, rarely more than a few inches in diameter, closely packed as in a puddingstone, sometimes only the outside rim of the limestone pebble is crystalline, the core remaining dark and little altered.

Section on C. and W. railway.

Numerous limestone inclusions.

'Travelling south along the railway, the bands of limestone become more numerous and important until they form large rock masses. From one-thirteenth of a mile north of Mile Post 76, to three-sevenths of a mile north of Mile Post 75, the limestone is almost continuous. Fom here to almost one-third of a mile north of Mile Post 73, the greenstone obtains, often full of light green, epidotized fragments. (Sometimes only the periphery of the inclusion is epidotized.) From this point for the next half mile limestone is the prevailing rock. Some of this is pure and white, but irregular dark serpentine masses occur in it. From this area lime has been quarried, for use as a flux, by the Grand Forks smelter. From two-thirds of a mile north of Mile Post 72, to a short distance south of it, is a massive looking dark rock, in places full of pebble-like fragments of limestone, quartz, jasper, quartzite and slate. It has the appearance of being a conglomerate, but until the matrix has been studied it is impossible to come to a definite conclusion on this point. From the southern edge of this rock to the area of crystalline schists, the greenstone and limestone alternate.

'Except over the area of which the geology has just been outlined, little geological work was done, but a brief reference to the rocks noted in the hasty reconnaissance trip from Penticton to Grand falls may be made.

'East of Penticton the rocks appeared to consist largly of gneisses, cut by granite and pegmatites.* On the wagon-road west of Dry lake effusive rocks are met with. These consist mostly of dark purplish or reddish volcanic rocks with eyes of light coloured felspar, which are probably of Tertiary age. In them a little red porphyry was observed, but not *in situ*, so its relationship to the basalts can not be stated. These volcanics are also found east of the lake at the lower end. About Vaseau lake, on both sides, and continuing for some distance south, horizontally-lying gneisses are exposed. In this series dark hornblendic bands are interbanded with white-pegmatites.

British Columbia *Cont.*

Rocks east of Penticton.

'All around the Fairview forks of the wagon-road near Incasnup creek, the rock is a medium grained acid granite, consisting largely of felspar and quartz and a small quantity of coloured constituents. It weathers readily to a gravelly mass. Along the road to Camp McKinney, to the summit, the rocks are gray granite, (resembling the Nelson granite of West Kootenay), augen-gneiss derived from it and a fine grained gneiss with acidic and basic bands which is probably a more highly metamorphosed derivation of the same rock. From the summit to Camp McKinney and for several miles beyond along the Rock creek road, the rock is greenstone cut by granite and porphyry dykes. This is succeeded by basalts which continue almost to Rock creek, where, in the river bottom, the rock is again greenstone. A little above Rock creek on the Westbridge road, a quartzose grit of probably Tertiary age is encountered. One mile above Rock creek, dolomites, serpentine, argillites and greenstones, probably belonging to the Cache creek series, occur. After continuing about a mile, these give place to a conglomerate, probably Tertiary. The conglomerate is soon succeeded by more of the Cache creek rocks which continue to James creek. From James creek to Westbridge, and from Westbridge to Boomerang creek on the West fork of the Kettle, the dark purplish and reddish basalts (birds-eye porphryries of the prospector) obtain. From Boomerang creek to Ranch creek the rock is gray granite. From Rock creek to Beaverton it is mostly the reddish younger granite. At Beaverton is an important area of greenstone and some altered sedimentary rocks in the granite.

Rocks near Camp McKinney.

Camp McKinney to Beaverton.

'Going south from Rock creek the greenstone extends along the river bottom to the bend in the river. From this point almost to Boundary falls, volcanic rocks seem to predominate, greenstone forms the country rock from Boundary falls to Anaconda. Then the tongue of granite which cuts into the greenstone from the north, along Boundary creek, is encountered. About four miles and a half, north of

Rocks near Greenwood.

*Cf. Report of Progress, Geological Survey of Canada, 1877-78, p. 101 B.

British Columbia *Cont.*

Greenwood, the railway leaves the granite, and greenstone is the principal rock to the North Fork of the Kettle river.

Relative age of rocks.

'The relative ages of the rocks met with this season, so far as known, are as follows:—The crystalline gneisses and schists are of uncertain age, probably they include rocks of different age, but they are, at all events, among the oldest rocks of the district. The Nisconlith rocks are Lower Palæozoic, supposed to be about Cambrian. The Cache creek rocks are Upper Palæozoic, probably Carboniferous. This is the age also assigned to most of the greenstones, (andesites, porphyrites, serpentines, &c.) and the limestones and argilites associated with them. Some of the andesite and agglomeratic rocks in the Trail creek district are no doubt younger, but there is no definite information regarding their age except that they are older than the conglomerates and the Rossland granite. The gray granite which cuts the greenstones is probably about Jurassic. The monzonite-like rocks appear to be younger than the gray granite, which would indicate that they belong to the Cretaceous.

Lake Mountain conglomerate.

'The conglomerates are amongst the younger rocks. The Lake Mountain conglomerate is supposed by Mr. McConnell to be Tertiary. It bears a strong resemblance, both lithologically and stratigraphically, to the conglomerates associated with the Tertiary volcanics on the Kettle river, which are supposed to be of Tertiary age. The Rossland granite, which sends dykes through the conglomerates both on Sophie mountain and on the Kettle river, is evidently younger than these. Dr. Dawson* has observed granite very much like the Rossland granite, cutting the Cretaceous rocks, in the Kamloops district. The Rossland granite, again, is newer than some of the basalts, as inclusions of the latter were found in it, and reddish porphyry dykes, seemingly identical with those from this granite, were observed cutting the lower volcanic beds. There seems good ground therefore for supposing this granite and the accompanying porphyries to be Tertiary.

Rossland granite

Basaltic areas.

'The effusive rocks of the basaltic areas are probably extensions of the Tertiary volcanics of the Kamloops and Shuswap sheets. Numerous basic dykes are newer than the Rossland granite and are probably from the same sources as the volcanic rocks.

Glaciation.

'None of the mountains in the district examined this season are of sufficient altitude to support glaciers or large snow-fields, but glacial phenomena, due to the former great Cordilleran glacier, are everywhere in evidence on the summits of the highest mountains, on the lower isolated ranges and in the valleys. Along the Boundary line they are as well marked as farther north. In the larger valleys and

* Annual Report, Geological Survey of Canada, (N.S.) vol. VII., 1894, p. 241B.

on the mountain slopes, are drift deposits, often terraced. Boulders of foreign rocks are scattered everywhere, occupying positions they could only have reached through ice transportation. The surfaces of the rocks, where they have escaped severe weathering, are fluted, polished and striated. The direction of ice movement, as indicated by transportation and striation, averages about S. 17° E., though varying from local causes from S. 1° E. to S. 45° E. British Columbia—Cont.

'Over a considerable portion of the district examined during the season, prospecting and development work were being actively carried on, but none of the camps were beyond the initial stages in mining. A great many claims were examined, but since a statement of the amount of work done and such facts and figures are given annually in the Report of the Minister of Mines for the province, such statistics need not be duplicated here. Reference, however, may be made to a few of the claims in each district, to illustrate the conditions under which the ores are found in these particular localities. Prospecting and development.

'On the west slope of Sophie mountain are the Velvet and Portland claims. The country-rock, principally greenstone and gray granite, is cut by parallel pink porphyry dykes which run almost due south from the large Sheep creek area of Rossland granite. These dykes are usually large and often lie close to each other with a narrow dyke-like band of greenstone or gray granite between, that might easily be mistaken for a true dyke in the porphyry. Mineralization due to porphyry dykes.

'Along the contact with the porphyry dykes the adjacent country rocks are fissured, altered and often wholly replaced. In these fissures and replacing the country rocks, in favourable spots on a large scale, are deposits of chalcopyrite, pyrite, hæmatite, calcite and quartz, sometimes possessing a distinctly banded structure.

'On the Velvet, where development work had reached the 300 foot level, a large body of auriferous chalcopyrite had been disclosed, and it is expected that this property, with the Portland, operated by the same company, will soon be in a position to commence shipping. The porphyry dykes continue southward into the conglomerate area, where the same contact phenomena are observable. The Douglas claim furnishes a good example of this. Along the porphyry contact, the conglomerate is mineralized and replaced for a considerable distance from the dyke. All stages in the replacement may be seen, from the unaltered conglomerate, away from the dykes, through the partially replaced matrix, to replaced matrix, attacked pebbles to replaced pebbles, and to the solid banded ore near the dyke. The ore is pyrite, galena, hæmatite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite, in a calcite and quartzy gangue. It will be noticed that the Sophie mountain deposits, while occurring in somewhat different rocks and showing some difference in mineralogical composition, are similar in their nature and origin to the Rossland ore-bodies. Porphyry dykes of the Velvet mine

British Columbia—*Cont.*

'East of Christina lake, more particularly on Sutherland and Baker creeks, the rocks are in places heavily mineralized with iron sulphides and some chalcopyrite. The gabbroidal rock, as well as the ordinary greenstone, is mineralized. The limestone, as a rule, is only slightly so, but along the contact between the limestone and the greenstone, in the altered garnetiferous rock, mineralization seems to be particularly likely to have taken place. While the ore is said to be very low grade, some of the sulphide bodies are large and are on that account worth testing.

Sulphides, east of Christina lake.

'On the Cannon Ball there is a steam hoist, and some work has been done, but beyond this, no work of a serious nature can be said to have been attempted. The area between Christina lake and the Rossland granite of the Sheep creek divide should be carefully prospected.

Claims near Gladstone.

'The serpentine spoken of, already may prove of some value as ornamental stone. Gladstone, on McRae creek, is the centre of an area of the older rocks showing wider-spread mineralization. On the mountains to the east of Gladstone, and north of Mount St. Thomas, the greenstone and gray granite are more or less mineralized, usually near the porphyry dykes. On the Talisman claims is a magnetite showing strong polarity. It has probably resulted from the oxidation of pyrite, which is also present. The gray granite furnishes some very pretty specimens of chalcopyrite.

Claims in Burnt and North basins.

'In Burnt and North basins, lying west and north-west of Gladstone, the rocks show the effects of great stresses. Owing to the diversity of rocks and consequent varying powers of resistance, the region is much broken and faulted. It is extensively dyked by porphyries from the surrounding areas of 'Rossland' granite. Owing to these causes mineralization is widespread, but often lacks concentration. On some of the properties, however, there is quite a fair showing, and if the ore carries the reported values, they are worthy of some attention. But for successful development, careful and intelligent supervision is indispensable. Free gold in quartz veins is found in both the greenstone and gray granite. Below the zone of atmospheric and ground-water weathering, a considerable amount, if not all the gold, will probably be found to be held by sulphides. The Mother Lode may be taken as a type of some of these deposits. The main vein, which is about two feet wide, lies in crushed and banded greenstone, between two large dykes of porphyry. The ore is principally quartz, carrying pyrite, sphalerite and galena, with a little chalcopyrite. Native copper is said to have been found in this as in some other claims. The oxidized ore at least, furnishes specimens of free gold. A little molybdenite and some calcite are also present. An incline on the vein is down 43 feet, from the bottom of which is a 75-foot drift. About 20 feet down the incline the vein faults. In the drift, ore, supposed to be part of

the same vein, is again caught. Several veins occur on the claim. At the south end of the claim the greenstone is full of little stringers of zinc blende. British Columbia *Cont.*

'On the Tammany claim, is a vein of quartz of varying width, sometimes several feet. It lies along the contact of a light-coloured porphyry. Galena and sphalerite become more prominent in the southern portion of the basin. Cooper's claims, on the south fork of Josh creek, have a dark fissile limestone as the principal country rock. The mineralization is often parallel to the fissility of the limestone, and frequently follows the contact of a dyke. Sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite are the principal economic minerals, with a strong preponderence of sphalerite. One vein of pure sphalerite attains a thickness of about a foot. Little more than assessment work was being done in the Gladstone district.

'In places the crystalline rocks, between Christina lake and Grand Forks, are mineralized to some extent by pyrite and pyrrhotite. The pegmatites grade into quartz veins and carry a little mineral. At a few points a little work has been done. A number of specimens were collected to be assayed for gold, as the quantity of material available and the accessibility of the region would enable rocks with a low tenor to be successfully treated. Mineralization of crystalline rocks.

'Up the north fork of the Kettle, on the east side, little mineralization of consequence was seen till the area of older rocks about Volcanic creek was reached. There several prospects upon which considerable work has been expended, are situated. Just north of Volcanic creek, on Volcanic mountain, one of the landmarks of the country by reason of its highly coloured surface, is the claim best known as the Volcanic. Volcanic claim.

'The iron oxide which stains the whole side of the mountain and gives its colour to the soil below, comes from the oxidation of pyrite and probably other iron sulphides, whith are exposed on the top of the cliff. The rock here is a mixture of limestone cut by greenstone, (probably a porphyrite) altered and partially replaced by the iron sulphides. The limestone, which is also altered, is not so heavily mineralized. Below this, and forming the western face of the cliff, is several hundred feet of bedded limestone, with intercalated dykes, squeezed and contorted, probably by the porphyrite which cut it off. This limestone is not mineralized. Below the limestone the greenstone is again found. Into this greenstone, near the base of the cliff, hundreds of feet below the exposure of sulphides and separated from it by the belt of barren limestone, a tunnel had been run, which at the time of my visit was 700 feet long, with the expectation of striking the lead at great depth. The ore exposed at the top of the cliff is said to be very low grade, but such a strong showing is worthy of careful examination,

British Columbia *Cont.*

which can be most effectively and economically accomplished at the point where the ore is known to occur.

Eagle claim.

'A short distance to the east and a little to the south of the Volcanic is the Golden Eagle claim. It also lies in the greenstone, which here contains small fragments of crystalline limestone. Two large wide dykes of porphyry, from the north east, cut the greenstone, and along the western contact of the west dyke, the Golden Eagle vein is found. The greenstone has here been altered by silicification and pyritization. The pay-chutes are two narrow veins of saccharoidal calcite and quartz, bearing chalcopyrite, pyrite and probably arsenopyrite In places the veins widen to about seven feet, by the replacement of greenstone with vein material. Even down to the deepest workings (150 feet) the sulphides are oxidized to iron oxide, malachite and chrysocolla. A little native copper has also been found. Some small shipments of ore were being made to the Grand Forks smelter.

Earthquake claim.

'The Earthquake claim lies south-east of the Golden Eagle. The geological conditions are similar, only the Earthquake lies near the eastern contact of the east dyke of porphyry. The main vein on the Earthquake is unusually well defined. It preserves its width (2 to 3 feet with "gouge" along each wall) and its dip, of 85°, to the bottom of the shaft, down 33 feet at the time of my visit. The ore, iron sulphides and chalcopyrite, has not suffered oxidation like the Golden Eagle ore. Its average value is said to be about eighteen dollars to the ton.

Pathfinder claim.

'On the Pathfinder, situated on the first ridge north of Volcanic mountain, across Pathfinder creek, a considerable amount of work has been done, and machinery, embracing pumps, a compressor and a hoist have been installed to aid in the development and testing of the property. The geological conditions are similar to those obtaining on the above mentioned Volcanic mountain prospects.

'The greenstone country-rock is cut by the prophyry dykes. Along these contacts and the neighbouring fissures, the greenstone is altered and replaced. At certain points the mineralization has taken place on an extensive scale. Vein No. 1 is about 12 feet wide on the surface, and 11 feet wide at the 50 foot level. Prophyry dyke No. 1, towards which it runs at a low angle, is only a short distance away. Vein No. 3 lies parallel to, and generally speaking along the contact of dyke No. 1. Number 2 vein lies along the opposite contact of this dyke, in the greenstone bands between dyke No. 1 and dyke No. 2. The ore bodies are apt to be irregular, due to the mode of origin, the complicated fracturing of the country-rock and subsequent faulting. The ore is largely pyrrhotite with chalcopyrite, pyrite and arsenopyrite, in a gangue of quartz, calcite and country-rock. Some melaconite

occurs in the weathered ore. The values are said to average from eleven to fifteen dollars to the ton. On the Little Bertha claim, near the river base of Pathfinder mountain, under conditions similar to those in the Pathfinder, a vein of quartz, with sulphides, etc., occurs in the gray granite. British Columbia Cont.

'The district known as Franklin camp, on the east branch of the North Fork, about thirty-five miles from Grand Forks, attracted a great many prospectors this season. It is reached from Grand Forks by trail up the North Fork, the natural supply route into this camp. A shorter trail for going and coming might be constructed over the divide to Arrow lake. A glance at the map will show that a feasible route from Christina lake does not exist. Broadly speaking, Franklin camp covers the area of older rocks in this east branch basin. It is locally subdivided into McKinley camp on McKinley mountain, Franklin camp proper, or McFarlane camp, on Franklin mountain, and Newby camp on Gloucester creek. Most of the available ground has now been staked, but beyond a little assessment work, the only claim having any development is the Banner, the pioneer claim of the district. On this a tunnel 194 feet long has been run, with the last thirty feet or so in ore. The ore is quartz, carrying sphalerite and chalcopyrite. In an open-cut a little to the east of the tunnel, is a large exposure of quartz, carrying some galena as well. The ore is reported to assay $18. Franklin Camp.

'On the Homestake claim, a little to the west of the Banner, the country rock is silicified often in large masses. This quartz carries pyrite oxidized in places to red ochre. It is said to assay from $2 to $50. Homestake Claim.

'On the Montreal claim, near the Homestake, is a quartz vein, two feet or so wide, carrying galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. A greenstone breccia is the country rock. Montreal Claim.

'The McKinley claim, just over the north east face of McKinley mountain, has greenstone exposed in a stream bed for over 100 feet. This rock is altered by silicification. The quartz occurs in stringers, blebs and irregular patches. In the quartz, and also in the greenstone, are small irregular patches of chalcopyrite and pyrite. No work of any consequence has been done on this claim, and not enough of the surface is exposed to furnish much information regarding the deposit. On the Gloucester claim, on the Gloucester creek slope of Franklin, the country rock seems to be gray granite, calcified and silicified. At the bottom of a shaft, down fifteen feet at the time of visit, several feet of solid chalcopyrite and pyrite, with a little molybdenite, was exposed. This ore is said to carry $5.60 in gold and from eight to twenty per cent copper. On the G. H. claim, just east of the Glou- McKinley Claim.

British Columbia—*Cont.*

cester, also in the gray granite, is a vein of magnetite with some pyrite. The vein of almost solid magnetite, in places at least, is forty feet wide, and it has been traced for several hundred feet. It is reported to carry only traces of gold, silver and copper.

Polass and Mineral Hill claims.

'On the slope of the mountain, north of Gloucester creek, the gray granite on the Polass claim shows considerable crushing, which has developed a kugel structure, giving the rock an agglomeratic appearance. Round these balls the granitic material has flowed. In a band about ten feet wide the granite, particularly along fracture-planes, is more or less impregnated or replaced with copper- and iron-pyrites. On the Mineral Hill claim, near the western end of this mountain, the crushed gray granite carries copper-pyrites. A ledge about one foot wide contains irregular masses of this mineral, of about one-half to one inch in diameter. Since the time of my visit some work has been done, which is said to have exposed a good showing of ore.

'A good deal of prospecting has been carried on at the heads of Fire valley and the Kettle river last fall and during the present season. The townsite of Wauchope has been staked and a few buildings erected, at the mouth of Eight-mile creek, near the head of Fire valley.

Eureka claim.

'Just beyond the head of Eight-mile creek, on a branch of Barnes creek, lies a group of claims of which the Eureka is the best known. They are situated on a dyke of white rock which cuts and alters the Nisconlith rocks. In some parts of this dyke felspar crystals may be detected, but some of it is a fine-grained aphanitic quartz-like rock, which, however, weathers to some extent on the surface and effervesces with acid. The surrounding Nisconlith rocks are silicified and calcified to some extent. The dyke and neighbouring rocks are impregnated, especially along minute fractures, with small, usually silvery, metallic particles, which often weather bronzy, and with some of yellow chalcopyrite. Three different assayers are reported to have found tellurides, with high gold values, in specimens from the Eureka. But the tellurides, if they occur, are not scattered uniformly throughout the rock, as in a specimen examined in this office last winter, the metallic particles contained were found to be pyrrhotite and specular iron, and no telluride was detected. A number of specimens of the most likely looking material were selected and have been passed over to Dr. Hoffmann to be examined for tellurides.

Palladora claim.

'On Olds mountain, north of Fire valley, a little above Wauchope, is the Palladora claim. In the rather basic, altered, somewhat greenish Nelson granite, is a vein of quartz and vein matter, varying in width, but averaging about four feet, striking 85° (magnetic) and dipping about 70° N. The quartz is bluish and holds 'spiders' of pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, and some marcasite or arsenopyrite. It is said

to assay over $30, but the average values will probably be much lower, as the amount of sulphides present varies considerably. Another parallel vein, one and one half feet wide, occurs about twenty yards north of the main vein, and a third parallel quartz vein, in places, at least, eight feet wide, occurs on the hill just north-west of the cabin. It is also mineralized, but not so heavily as the first vein. British Columbia—*Cont.*

'On the Shamrock claim, situated on Kettle river, at the base of Monashee mountain, two small parallel quartz veins have been uncovered. The quartz is heavily mineralized, especially with jamesonite, but sphalerite and pyrite also occur. Free gold occurs in the jamesonite amid the quartz, and in the cavities left by the oxidation of the sulphides, flakes of gold are quite plentiful. One specimen of the jamesonite obtained, holds a nugget of gold as large as a pea. The veins are about four inches wide. They occur in a black silicous argillite parallel to a porphyry dyke. As the claim is drift-covered and work was only starting, little can be said about the extent of mineralization upon it. A number of claims have been staked on the north side of Monashee mountain, which are said to have encouraging showings of ore. The old Monashee mine passed into new hands during the summer. Modern machinery is to be installed to give this property a fair trial. Shamrock claim. Monashee mine.

'About a mile below the new trail on the east bank of the Kettle, a prospector was doing a little placer mining. Although no mercury was being used, and all the fine gold was consequently escaping, fair wages were reported to be made. All of the drift along this part of the Kettle is said to yield colours of gold. Along the Arrow lake divide, and from Franklin camp to Fire valley, no mineralization was observed; though such might possibly occur in the gray granite area on the plateau at the head of the east branch. Placer mining.

'From what has already been said, it will appear that, for the most part, the ore deposits of the district examined this season, have a marked similarity in their mode of occurrence and origin to those of the Trail creek and other portions of West Kootenay. Of their nature and mode of formation there can be no question. They are what are sometimes known as composite veins, or shear-zone veins, formed by mineralizing solutions traversing the country-rock, principally along fissures or zones of fissures, from which they replace with their mineral contents, particle by particle, sometimes only partially, sometimes completely, the original material of the country rock. Since the deposits are found only in districts traversed by the porphyry dykes so often referred to, and usually in the rock in the immediate vicinity, if not along the actual contact of these dykes, and since the dykes are themselves to some extent mineral-bearing, it seems altogether probable that a genetic relationship exists between the dykes Mode of occurrence of ore deposits.

British Columbia—*Cont.*

and the ore bodies. It seems likely that the mineralizing solutions accompanied, as a later and closing phenomenon, the vulcanism which resulted in the injection of the porphyry dykes. J. F. Kemp* has suggested an igneous origin for the Trail district deposits—that these deposits were formed by the crystillization of the sulphides from the fused and cooling magma of the basic rock in which they, at Rossland, are found. But the indisputable evidences of replacement, alterations which could only be produced by heated solutions, and the fact that the same class of deposits occur in sedimentary and igneous rocks alike, are totally opposed to this theory.

'These deposits were formed just after the porphyry dykes, which, as noted above, there is good grounds for supposing to be Tertiary in age.

Ores in rocks older than Rossland granite.

'The areas where ore-bodies may be expected to occur, and hence the most favourable for prospecting, are those in which rocks older than the "Rossland" granite are cut by the porphyry dykes, and particularly such areas of older rocks as lie outside of, but somewhat adjacent to the contact of this granite. In the larger areas of older rocks included in the Rossland granite ore bodies may also occur. The smaller inclusions, though generally altered, are not heavily mineralized, since they have not afforded fissures for the mineralizing solutions, and are not large enough to have given rise to the dykes. The dykes and ore bodies extend for miles through the older rocks, from the Rossland granite areas, but it will be noted that, not many miles away from most of the camps such an area of granite is found, and it is to be remembered that areas of this granite may exist below the surface which at present have no outcroppings

'All the rocks irrespective of kind, older than the Rossland granite, are mineralized where the geological conditions have been favourable. Deposits occur in the gray granite as well as in the greenstone and sedimentary rocks. This is the case on the North Fork of the Kettle, on Olds mountain, Fire valley and elsewhere. In the Athabasca mine, Nelson, the vein has been followed during the past year from the porphyrite into the granite. Both rocks near the contact were much fractured, due to the unequal resistance of the two rocks to the stresses to which they have been subjected, and the vein as a consequence was here much broken and split up: but where followed into the solid granite it resumed its regular character, and has so far proved as valuable as when in the greenstone.

'Limestone, where it retains its bedded character, as in some parts of Burnt basin, is mineralized, but where altered and recrystallized it seems to be little mineralized, although its contact with another rock

* Ore deposits of the United States and Canada, pp. 62, 396-397.

is apt to prove a favourable point for ore deposition. The occurrence of calcite in an ore is taken to be a good local indication of gold. British Columbia—*Cont.*

'No work need be done in the porphyry dykes themselves, in the expectation of striking a large body of sulphides. While most of these dykes have a slight tenor, and might at certain points contain enough to be of value, no large ore-bodies similar to those in the adjacent rocks, occur in them. The areas of Rossland granite also seem to be barren, that is to say, no deposits similar to those now known to occur in the older rocks, have been found or are to be expected in this granite. Some minerals of economic value may, of course, eventually be found in them, but if so they will, at least in their mode of occurrence, be dissimilar to the deposits now being sought for and worked. Porphyry dykes unproductive.

'The Grand Forks smelter, built and operated by the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, was completed and blown in toward the close of the season. At first only one furnace was used, but now both are in operation, with a joint capacity of 600 tons per day. The ore is obtained from the Victoria, owned and operated by the Smelter Company, the Old Ironsides, Knob Hill and City of Paris mines, as regular shippers, with occasional lots from the Winnipeg, Athelston, Humming Bird and Golden Eagle. Other custom work is done when offered. The smelter management state that they are prepared to enlarge the capacity of the plant as need may require. The treatment of the low-grade Boundary ores have so far proved more successful than was anticipated. The ores have proved self fluxing. Should any flux be required, it may be conveniently obtained from the immediate neighbourhood. Very little roasting has been resorted to, only small job lots, about one-twentieth of the total ore treated, have so far been roasted. Consequently very low smelter rates can be offered. These low rates for treatment will have a stimulating effect upon the Boundary district, where the immense ore bodies are of low grade, and until the smelting possibilities had been proved, their success remained somewhat in doubt. The British Columbia Copper Company's smelter at Greenwood is nearing completion, and a plant is also being erected by the Standard Pyritic Smelting Company, near Boundary Falls. Grand Forks smelter. Smelters under construction.

'On the whole, mining has continued to make substantial progress throughout West Kootenay during the past year. The mines of the Slocan, which were closed down last year on account of labour troubles, were re-opened early in the year. Almost all the old mines are shipping as usual, and the tonnage of this year will greatly exceed that of last. It should almost equal that of 1898. The Ivanhoe concentrator is almost completed, and when this is running a large addition will be made to the Slocan output. The Slocan lake properties are de- Progress of mining in West Kootenay.

British Columbia *Cont.*

veloping favourably. The output for the year, principally from the Arlington, Bosun and Enterprise mines should approximate 5,000 tons.

Nelson district.

'In the Nelson district, the closing down of the Fern mine and the Hall mines and smelter, has somewhat offset the progress made in other parts of the district. The smelter, under new control, is now in operation again, with sufficient custom work to keep it running steadily, and on the Silver King mine, under a new and separate management, work has again been resumed. The Ymir mine has made the most marked progress; it is now treating 200 tons a day, with an 80-stamp mill. Some properties, as the Athabasca, Granite and Yellowstone, are producing steadily, and others are making occasional shipments, so that the output of the district will show no falling off.

Rossland district.

The Rossland district is steadily increasing its output. Last year showed a marked increase in production over all preceding years. This year, despite the stoppage of shipments from the War Eagle, and the limited capacity of the smelters, the tonnage should be about one fifth greater than that of 1899. The weekly output is now over 6,000 tons; recently a shipment of 7,000 tons was made. The values here, as in many of the districts, show a tendency to decline. This may be partly accounted for by the quantity of second grade ore which is now being shipped. The Le Roi is now stoping its vein for a width of 105 feet. The Centre Star is now shipping heavily. The Le Roi No. 2, (Josie) is also shipping, and Le Roi No. 3, (Nickel Plate) will soon commence. Altogether about eleven properties have been shipping, and several others are preparing to enter the list.

Molybdenite ore.

'At the Giant mine, which is making a small daily shipment, a fine grained molybdenite occurs in considerable quantity through the ore. It is scattered through it in particles varying from almost microscopic dimensions to masses a foot in diameter. It has a valuable gold tenor and is shipped with the rest of the ore to the smelter.

Beaverton camp.

'There was considerable activity on the west fork of the Kettle river, when visited in the spring. Thirty miles from a wagon road, over a bad trail, the town of Beaverton was being built. Time did not permit an examination of the camp, but some good showings of ore were seen. The camp furnishes fine ore specimens, particularly of copper sulphides and native silver.'

Work by Mr. J. McEvoy.

Mr. J. McEvoy, during the early part of the year 1900, was engaged in working up the notes of his previous year's exploration in East Kootenay. Early in the summer he commenced a geological examination of the Crows Nest Pass coal-fields, the principal object being to determine the extent and relations of the coal deposits in that area with

greater accuracy than had heretofore been done. Mr. McEvoy reports progress as follows :— British Columbia—*Cont.*

'I left Ottawa on May 9 and returned on October 9. Mr. J. Keele accompanied me during the season and assisted materially in the work.

'The Crows Nest coal-field is situated immediately west of the summit of the Rocky mountains on the Crows Nest pass. It is all included in the province of British Columbia, excepting a small portion in the immediate vicinity of the pass, which crosses the watershed into the district of Alberta. The area of Cretaceous rocks in the vicinity is nearly 500 square miles in extent. The coal measures, originally deposited over the whole of the area, have been eroded away around the edges, where the rocks are crumpled and folded, and along some of the deeper valleys penetrating well into the area, so that their actual area is approximately 230 square miles. In shape, the area covered by the coal measures, like that of the Cretaceous basin itself, is, roughly speaking, a long pointed triangle, with its base to the south. Its greatest length is about thirty five miles, north and south, and its greatest width about thirteen miles. These figures are of course only approximate as the work has not yet been plotted. Crows Nest Pass coal-field.

'Coal is said to have been discovered in this part of the country many years ago. Its reported existence is alluded to in the Report of Progress of the Geological Survey for 1880–82 (p. 2 B). It is again referred to in the report for 1882–84 (p. 111 C). The coal-bearing area was approximately defined and examined in a preliminary way by Dr. G. M. Dawson in 1883. It was again visited after some prospecting had been done, by Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn in 1891.*

'The Crows Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, descending Michel creek on the western slope of the mountains, crosses the northern part of the coal lands. It then follows the Elk river downward nearly along the line of the western boundary of the Cretaceous area, for a distance of about twenty-five miles. The upturned western edge of the Cretaceous rocks form a ridge or escarpment which runs parallel to the Elk river and three or four miles distant therefrom. The height of the escarpment is fairly uniform, being 3,500 to 4,000 feet above the river. About half-way up the slope the coal measures are found outcropping with dips of 30° to 40° eastward. Proximity of coal area to railway.

'A search for fossils in the limestones underlying the Cretaceous rocks, resulted in the discovery of several specimens of the genus *Productus*. These rocks have been classed as Devono-Carboniferous, and for the greater part of their extent such classification must Carboniferous rocks.

*See Annual Report, Geol. Surv. Can., (N. S.), Vol. I. (1885), Part B., and Summary Report, 1891.

British Columbia—*Cont.*

remain. The discovery of *Productus* is, however, fairly good evidence that in this part the upper members of the limestone series is definitely Carboniferous.

'Notwithstanding the great lapse of time between the Carboniferous and Cretaceous deposits, wherever their relation to each other could be seen they appear to be conformable. The general attitude of the Cretaceous rocks is that of a wide flat-bottomed syncline, or rather basin, for the beds are upturned at the north and south ends of the area, as well as at each side. On the south and west borders of the area, the upturning has been accomplished without much faulting of the coal measures and overlying beds, but the lower members of the series, consisting of the black shales and soft calcareous shales, have been badly crushed and folded. It is along or near the eastern edge of the area that the greatest dislocation has taken place. The greatest erosion, however, did not here follow the line of contact with the limestones, but is marked by a depression in the hills, running parallel to the contact, and about four miles inside the border. In some places here at the actual contact, the Cretaceous measures appear to have been tilted up bodily, without crushing, and it may be hoped that further work will discover a section where the thickness of the lower beds of the series may be obtained. Such a section could not be found on the western edge, on account of the crushed and folded state of the rocks previously mentioned.

General attitude.

'Although in general the Cretaceous rocks are said to have assumed the form of a flat-bottomed basin, there are many places where local faults have destroyed the symmetry of this arrangement. Some of these faults are of considerable dimensions and will form an important factor to be reckoned with in the problem of systematically mining the coal.

Measured section on Elk river escarpment.

'Before attempting any detailed statement of the situation of the coal measures it is perhaps desirable to have an idea of the character and thickness of the Cretaceous rocks occurring in the basin. Toward the end of the season, a section was measured on the front of the escarpment, about three miles north of Morrissey siding. A steel tape was used and slopes were measured with a hand-level. The results should be fairly reliable. It is only in the adjustment necessary where there was a local twisting of the beds, that there is room for any appreciable error. The site selected for the section was on a small spur from the escarpment, where, some years ago, Mr. Fernie had excavations made on the outcrop of the coal seams. The crest of the spur has an average slope of nearly thirty degrees, and affords the exceptional opportunity of getting an unbroken section of almost 5,000 feet. Dr. Selwyn, then Director of the Survey, published in the Summary Report for 1891 a list of the seams then measured. The

section which follows is given in the natural order, beginning at the top of the escarpment and running downward.

British Columbia—*Cont.*

Section on Elk River.

	Feet	Inches
1 Hard conglomerate	6	0
2 Gray nodular limestone in soft brown shale	3	0
3 Hard, coarse conglomerate with layers of sandstone	38	0
4 Brown shale and brown soft nodular sandstone	48	0
5 Hard conglomerate with layers of gritty sandstone	50	0
6 Covered	33	0
7 Gritty sandstone	16	0
8 Brown shale	35	0
9 Gritty sandstone and conglomerate	13	0
10 Bluish, thinly bedded sandstone	41	0
11 Brownish, shaly sandstone	30	0
12 Black shale	14	0
13 Gritty sandstone	22	0
14 Black shale	11	0
15 Conglomerate and gritty sandstone	25	0
16 Black shale	4	0
17 *Coal*	2	6
18 Black shale	20	0
19 Conglomerate	85	0
20 Black and brown shale with one layer carbonaceous shale	72	0
21 Hard gray sandstone	11	0
22 Conglomerate	20	0
23 Hard gray sandstone	65	0
24 Carbonaceous shale. (Some coal?)	8	0
25 Black shale	6	0
26 Brownish shale	27	0
27 Fine-grained gray sandstone	24	0
28 Brownish shale; some beds of soft sandstone	84	0
29 Bluish hard sandstone	10	0
30 Black shale	8	0
31 *Coal*	2	0
32 Brown and black shale	57	0
33 Gray sandstone	96	0
34 Black and gray shale	34	0
35 *Coal*	1	0
36 Brown shale	3	0
37 *Coal*	1	0
38 Thinly-bedded bluish sandstone	14	0
39 Hard gray sandstone	133	0
40 *Coal*, including some carbonaceous shale	5	0
41 Black and brown shale	20	0
42 Hard gray sandstone with three irregular layers of conglomerate	175	0
43 Black shale	27	0
44 Coal (upper foot impure)	4	0
45 Black shale	38	0
46 Hard gray sandstone	55	0
47 Deeply covered	100	0
48 Shale, probably including some coal	107	0
49 Carbonaceous shale	8	0
50 *Coal*	7	0
51 Carbonaceous shale and coal	2	0
52 Black shale and carbonaceous shale	33	0
53 *Coal* (impure)	3	

British Columbia Coal.

		Feet.	Inches.
54	Shale and soft sandstone	6	0
55	*Coal*	5	0
56	Carbonaceous shale	4	0
57	Black shale, including some carbonaceous shale and possibly some coal	150	0
58	*Coal*	3	0
59	Black shale and carbonaceous shale	100	0
60	Carbonaceous shale and coal	20	0
61	*Coal*	10	0
62	Black and brown shale and carbonaceous shale with thin seams of coal	140	0
63	*Coal* (upper ten feet impure)	36	0
64	Brown and black shale	134	0
65	Hard sandstone	56	0
66	Black shale	4	0
67	*Coal*	1	4
68	Shale	0	5
69	Coal	0	9
70	Shale	0	10
71	*Coal*	6	0
72	Shale and shaly sandstone	208	0
73	*Coal* (upper foot impure)	2	6
74	Bluish shaly sandstone	2	0
75	*Coal*	2	6
76	Black shale	65	0
77	*Coal*	4	0
78	Shale	1	7
79	*Coal*	4	9
80	Shale	6	0
81	*Coal* (bottom two feet impure)	19	0
82	Bluish black shale	10	0
83	" sandstone	35	0
84	Black shale	125	0
85	*Coal*	2	6
86	Chiefly black shale, partly covered	364	0
87	*Coal*	1	4
88	Shale	1	3
89	*Coal*	46	0
90	Black shale	16	0
91	Hard gray sandstone	60	0
92	Black shale	110	0
93	*Coal*	46	0
94	Black shale	10	0
95	Hard gray sandstone	100	0
96	Black and brownish shale	1,060	0
	Total	4,736	3
	Total thickness of coal	216	2

Thickness of workable coal.

Of the above thickness of coal, the greater part, 198 feet, occurs in a thickness of measures of 1,847 feet. Besides the parts of the coal mentioned in the section as impure, there are some irregular layers of shaly material and nodular iron-stone in the larger seams. Making allowance for these, and deducting some of the smaller seams that could not be profitably mined, say three feet or under, it may be safely

concluded that there is a total thickness of workable coal of at least 100 feet. British Columbia—*Cont.*

'Below the base of the section the rocks are disturbed and broken, but the black shales last mentioned appear to continue for some distance farther. These are succeeded by 500 feet or more of soft gray sandy argillites, fairly calcareous and occurring in thick beds. Below the argillites comes an uncertain thickness, possibly 1,000 feet, of thin shaly limestone and calcareous shales. Although not seen in this place, a band of rather coarse grained fragmental limestone belongs to this horizon. The lowest beds of the series are not exposed here, but where seen elsewhere, consist of black shales with two or more layers of hard fine-grained dark-coloured dolomitic limestone. Their thickness has not yet been ascertained, but they appear to be several hundred feet at least. Disturbed rocks at bottom of series.

'Toward the top of the section, it will be noted that the beds largely consist of conglomerate and gritty sandstone. The conglomerate especially is very hard. Its pebbles are principally of black and gray chert, imbedded in a matrix so silicified that cleavage-planes cut both pebbles and matrix as if the rock were of homogeneous texture. The preservation of the coal measures is in a great degree due to the presence of these hard beds, which prevented erosion, and by their great strength saved the more yielding beds of the underlying coal measures from crushing and folding. The conglomerates and sandstones are false-bedded and of irregular thickness, and individual beds cannot be expected to be continuous over very large areas. The beds consisting chiefly of nodular limestone, near the top of the section, and another similar bed occurring a few feet higher up in the series, have been recognized in several places in the same relative position to the conglomerates, and may be regarded as a definite horizon for the correlation of the strata at widely separated points. Preservation of coal seams by harder beds above.

'Above the top of the measured section, the overlying rocks are seen northward along the escarpment, the first succeeding bed being ten feet of soft brown shale, then the second band of nodular limestone in brown shale already mentioned, followed by 200 feet or more of alternating layers of brown shale and sandstone, in beds of six to fifty feet thickness. Above this, although partial sections were obtained here and there, the continuity is broken. There appears to be altogether a development of 4,000 to 5,000 feet of measures above the top of the section just given. In contrast to the lower part of the series, black shales are rarely found here. Brown colours prevail throughout. The principal rocks are: soft brown friable shale decomposing easily into brown sand, brown shale weathering into angular blocks, soft gray, greenish, and yellowish sandstone weathering brown and reddish, frequently unequally and nodularly hardened. There are Rocks of series above the measured section.

British Columbia Coal.

some beds of harder gray sandstone and conglomerate. Dark gray friable shale forms an appreciable part of the series, and an occasional band of black shale is to be seen. Toward the top of the series there is a notable bed of conglomerate, composed of well-rounded dark, cherty quartzite pebbles up to six inches in diameter, loosely held together by a matrix of soft gray sandstone. It decomposes readily, the pebbles being found in abundance in stream-beds and strewn along the hill-sides, while the rock in place, like the outcrop of coal-seams, is only to be found in certain favourable locations.

Total thickness of series.

'The total thickness of Cretaceous rocks deposited in the area, according to the above estimates, is from 12,000 to 13,000 feet.

'It is not at all probable that a section could be found in any other part of the area that would exactly, or even closely, correspond to the one just given. A comparison of a part of this section with the beds at the mines on Coal Creek, shows that there is a great difference in thickness between the measures at the two places. The coal seams numbered 61, 63, and 71, in the section, correspond to the three seams which up to the present have been chiefly worked at the mines as shown in the following table. The distance between the two places is about seven miles.

Correlation with Coal creek.

	Near Morrissey.	On Coal Creek.
Coal	10 feet.	10 feet.
Intervening beds	140 "	60 "
Coal	36 "	30 "
Intervening beds	197 "	42 "
Coal	6 "	6 "

'It will be seen that while there is a great diminution of the intervening beds, the coal seams are fairly persistent. This may not be the case throughout the whole of the area, but whatever change may take place, is as likely to be favourable as otherwise. The openings at Michel, sixteen miles north of the mines on Coal creek, expose three seams of coal, fifteen to seventeen feet in thickness, but there is not yet sufficient evidence to correlate them with the seams at Coal Creek. What there is, however, tends to show that some of the seams at least have a greater thickness here than they have to the south.

Continuity of seams.

Beds at Marten creek.

'The coal seams near Marten creek were not examined in detail, as the excavations made there, about the same time as those near Morrissey, have caved in, and re-excavation would be necessary to expose the seams. Measurements were made at this place also by Mr. Frank B. Smith, engineer for the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., and the results are given in Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn's Summary Report for 1891. A part of this list of seams agrees fairly well with the Morrissey section, but in other parts there is a marked difference. It

appears likely that the four lowest seams there given, are a repetition of some of the upper ones, and are placed at the bottom, either by attempting to compile partial sections at two or more places, or because the excavations were continued downward across a line of fault which runs north-and-south, near the outcrop of the lower seams. The lowest of the large seams was not fully exposed when the list was published, and further work showed a much greater thickness of coal than was then estimated. Apart altogether from any success in correlating the individual seams in this section at Marten creek with those in the Morrissey section, there is abundant evidence to show that they are of the same horizon, and that there is only one set of coal measures to be found in the area.

British Columbia—

One set of coal measures.

'The Kootanie series of Dr. Dawson comprises the lower and middle beds of the section just given. Their age has been established as Lower Cretaceous, chiefly by the determination by Sir J. William Dawson of fossil plants contained in the beds of the coal-bearing horizon. It was remarked in this connection that the list of plants included "some forms usually regarded as Jurassic, but that the greater number have the facies of the Lower Cretaceous."* There is, however, in this section at least 3,000 feet, and probably a much greater thickness, of beds underlying the horizon from which these plants were taken. This year two specimens of Ammonites and several specimens of a Belemnite were discovered in these lower beds. They have not yet been determined, however. The rocks of the upper part of the section probably extend into the upper division of the Cretaceous representing the Dakota group or even higher members. No fossils have yet been found in these beds.

Age of coal-bearing rocks.

'Without the assistance of a map, the work not yet being compiled, it is difficult to give a clearly intelligible description of the outcrop and attitude of the coal seams, but by omitting detailed statements of distances and elevations, something further may be said. Along the front of the escarpment facing the Elk river, the coal seams begin to outcrop at elevations of 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the river. The dips are uniformly to the east at angles of 20° to 40°. Going eastward up Coal creek, these dips are seen to flatten out, until at a distance of about five miles from the Elk the beds are almost horizontal. They continue thus with slight undulations nearly to the summit between Coal creek and Marten creek, where the dips begin to be reversed. A short distance beyond, to the north-east of the summit, these dips are greatly increased and the successive beds are rapidly brought to the surface till the coal measures again appear at the crossing of Marten creek.

Attitude of beds.

Elk river.

Coal creek.

*Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, vol. X., sec. IV.

British Columbia Coal.

'Marten creek is one of the sources of the south branch of Michel creek, which occupies a wide low valley running northward to the "loop" on the railway. The erosion of this valley has carried away the coal measures from a wide strip of country. The valley follows the

Marten creek.

line of what was, at one time, probably a broken anticline caused by the uplifting of the limestone floor of the basin. Two faults resulting from this movement are to be seen running parallel to the valley, one on each side. The uplift was greatest to the north where there is a protruding hummock of the limestone near the junction of the west branch. Toward the south, evidence of this movement gradually dies out, extending only a few miles to the south-east of the mouth of Marten creek.

East of Michel creek.

'Beyond the valley of the south branch of Michel creek, the coal measures outcrop well up the mountain side in the same attitude and relative position to the stream that the beds on the front of the escarpment bear to the Elk river. The measures continue eastward forming another syncline, narrower than that first described, on the west side of the valley, and should outcrop again on the mountains near the edge of the Cretaceous area. Further information is, however, wanting at this point.

Faulting of beds north of Coal creek.

'North of Coal creek, in the area lying between the south branch of Michel creek and the Elk river, the beds do not long continue to hold the same regular form that they exhibit along Coal creek itself. A few miles north of the creek, the transition from the steep dips at the front to the horizontal position farther back is more abrupt; and, a short distance farther northward, becomes a sharp break with more or less faulting. This fault continues northward to opposite a point between Hosmer and Sparwood stations. Beyond that the beds resume a more normal attitude, such as they have near Coal creek. On the east side of the fault the rocks dip to the south at angles of 10 to 15°. The result of this is that the coal measures are brought nearer to the surface, and they are found outcropping on the side of a deep gash in the hills made by a small stream emptying into the south branch of Michel creek, below the junction of the east fork. This stream thus causes another bay in the outline, at least of the upper part, of the coal measures. Eastward from this place, the beds bend around gradually to join the measures at Marten creek, without any further serious dislocation. The fault above mentioned generally lies behind the front of the escarpment, but for a few miles northward from a point opposite Hosmer it cuts across the face of the hills some distannce below the summit. This gives a complicated appearance which is the only exception to uniformity along the entire front.

British Columbia—*Cont.*

'Where Michel creek cuts through the northern part of the area, the basin is narrow, and the upper part of the coal measures has been eroded away in the valley. The bottom of the syncline is probably a short distance to the east of Michel station, and it appears to rise gradually both to the north and the south, with the lowest point of the basin, or trough, situated a little to the south of the stream.

Attitude of beds near Michel.

'There are minor folds and irregularities in the rocks, and even with the help of the knowledge gained by the Coal Company in its operations at this place the situation is not entirely clear.

North of Michel creek.

'To the north of the stream the beds continue in the form of a gradually rising syncline for a distance of about six miles. Beyond this, although Cretaceous rocks occupy the bottom of the Elk River valley for some distance, there is no sign of any coal measures for fully twenty-five miles. For several miles of this length the Cretaceous rocks are altogether wanting and the Carboniferous limestones and quartzites are exposed to view.

On the hills to the east of the 'loop' on the railway at the forks of Michel creek, thin remnants of the Cretaceous rocks are left in patches, and parts of the two lowest coal seams still remain, but for the most part the measures have been worn away.

Continuation into Alberta.

'The narrower syncline of coal measures on the east side of the south branch of Michel creek, continues northward beyond the interruption caused by the east branch and extends for a short distance across the main watershed into the district of Alberta. The coal measures in this extension occur in a long spur from a mountain, four or five miles southward from the Crows Nest summit on the railway. They are fairly flat-lying for the greater part, but on the west side of the spur, facing the old pack trail, a sharp fold or fault has given the rocks a dip of 60° to 70° to the north-east. Hereabouts, especially on the coal seams occurring in the steeply-dipping part of the rocks, the British American Coal Company has done a good deal of prospecting. The seams have been exposed at the surface in many places, and during the last season a tunnel was commenced with the object of tapping the seams some distance below their outcrop. The point at which the tunnel is driven is 600 feet up the hill, but the seams are exposed lower down, and can no doubt be found near the base of the hill in a convenient place for shipping the coal.

British American Coal Company

'In the part of the coal lands thus far described, there is no very great area intact, and as there are several points from which the measures may be conveniently attacked, no excessive underground haulage will be necessary. The coal seams do not reach any great depth, being almost entirely above the level of the Elk River.

British Columbia Coal.

'The measures lying south of Coal creek occupy a practically unbroken block of country twelve miles or more in width and of somewhat greater length. Along the front by the Elk river, the beds continue to hold uniform easterly dips and behave in the same way that they do at Coal creek. Morrissey creek, ten miles south of Coal creek, makes a slight indentation in their outline and affords a good site for mining operations. Southward from Morrissey creek, the escarpment or rim of the basin begins to bend to the east and continues curving around along the southern limit of the measures by Lodge-pole creek, finally turning northward as far as the Flathead river at the south-eastern corner of the area. Here the escarpment ends. The rocks all the way around dip regularly inward. They gradually flatten out to a more or less horizontal position a few miles from the edge, without any noticeable fractures, but in so doing, in this southern part of the area, they are carried to a greater depth than they are to the north. A section eastward from Morrissey creek would show that the coal measures, after first bending to a horizontal position, rise a little in a gently swelling anticline and then slope steadily downward till they reach the lowest depth in the whole area. This point of greatest depth is only three or four miles from the eastern edge of the basin. The rocks at the surface are the highest beds of the section previously given and they still dip to the east. A low drift-covered valley lies between this point and the eastern edge, where the lowest beds of the series are upturned against the limestone mountains. It is probable that this rapid transition has been assisted by faulting. Owing to the depth of the measures in this eastern interior part, it is doubtful whether the coal can be profitably extracted. For the greater part, however, the conditions for mining are favourable enough. Coal creek, Morrisey creek and Lodge-pole creek are all suitable places to commence operations, and a part of the area can be reached from the south branch of Michel creek.

Area south of Coal creek.

Accessibility of seams.

Crow's Nest Pass Coal company.

'The mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Coal creek, already referred to, were started when the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway was built. On this line, near the crossing of Coal creek, the town of Fernie has sprung up. It is a good example of rapid western growth. The mines are reached from Fernie by a spur from the main line running four and a-half miles up the creek. The good quality of the coal is now so well established that further mention in that respect is unnecessary. The output is increasing rapidly of late and is now well over 1,000 tons a day. About one-half of this is converted into coke, 360 bee-hive ovens being in constant operation at Fernie. The coke produced is of superior quality and preparations are being made to increase the number of ovens.

Coke ovens at Fernie.

'In addition the mining on Coal creek the company has recently commenced work on the seams at Michel and is already turning out coal for shipment. Material is on the ground for the construction of coke ovens and this point promises shortly to equal Fernie in importance. British Columbia—*Cont.* Mining at Michel

'Although the extent of the coal lands in the area can as yet be only somewhat roughly estimated, the estimate (230 square miles) should be near enough to the truth to be used as an argument for the calculation of the total available coal supply. The thickness used in the calculation is the minimum already given of 100 feet of workable coal. Estimate of total workable coal.

Total area of coal lands.....	230 square miles.	
	= 147,200 acres.	
One acre with 100 feet of coal would yield...	153,480 tons of	2,240 lbs.
50,000 acres would yield	7,674,000,000 "	"
147,200 acres would yield	22,595,200,000 "	"

Mackenzie District.

As explained in the Summary Report for 1899, Mr. J. M. Bell remained, in the autumn of that year, at Great Slave lake, wintering there with the object of continuing explorations in the far northern region in the summer of 1900. It was decided to authorize Mr. Bell to undertake an examination and survey of the shores of Great Bear lake, and instructions to this effect were sent in by the Hudson's Bay Company's winter packet. Mr. Bell has succeeded in carrying out the work outlined with ability and success; the only unfortunate circumstance connected with it being the desertion or loss of one of the men comprising his party, under circumstances of which he was unable to obtain any satisfactory explanation, although diligent search was made for the missing man. Mr. Bell reports as follows upon the work :— Work of Mr J. M. Bell.

'In June, 1899, I left Ottawa in company with Dr. Robt. Bell, for Great Slave lake, to act as his assistant in explorations to be carried on in that part of the country. As has already been related in Dr. Bell's summary report for 1899, I passed the summer making a topographical and geological exploration of the Fort Rae arm of Great Slave Slave lake, together with its north-western expansion, Lake Marian, and in the autumn worked along the south-eastern and northern shores of Great Slave lake. Dr. Bell having found it advisable, according to your instructions, to leave me in the north, to continue operations during the autumn and winter and to carry on further work during the summer of 1900, arrangements were made with Mr. F. C. Gaudet, of the Hudson's Bay Company, at Fort Resolution, by which I was to Winter at Fort Resolution.

Mackenzie district—*Cont.*

pass the winter with him. During the winter I made several short excursions east and west of the Slave river and made an examination of the limestone rocks exposed in that part of the country. I also kept the readings of the barometer and thermometer at Fort Resolution and obtained much useful information, by inquiries from the Indians, regarding the country east and north of Great Slave lake.

Exploration of country between Great Slave and Great Bear lakes.

'Late in March, I received your instructions to make an exploration of the country between Great Slave and Great Bear lakes, together with as much as possible of the shores of the latter, and therefore, immediately set about making preparations for the long trip to the northward. I obtained the services of two men at Fort Resolution, as from what I was informed, it seemed likely that any men engaged farther on, would be anxious to come as far south as this Post on my return journey. Having made inquiries from all reliable sources regarding the various routes to Great Bear lake, I decided that the best route thither was by the Mackenzie and Bear rivers, returning overland from Great Bear lake either by Lac la Martre, or Lac Ste. Croix, the former of which was said to be the easer of the two. By taking the route via the Mackenzie, it was supposed that owing to the early opening of navigation of that river, Great Bear lake could be reached much earlier than by going via Lac la Martre. Furthermore, no supplies whatever, could be obtained at Fort Rae, while there was a chance of getting a fair outfit at Fort Simpson. Accordingly I left Fort Resolution on April 11, with Charles Bunn and Louis Tremblay, the two canoemen mentioned above, and one dog-team, carrying my canoe and dunnage, which was to go with us across Great Slave lake to Fort Providence. Another load with instruments, supplies, etc., had preceded us, and we met the men and dogs returning in making our traverse of the lake. The travelling on the lake was exceedingly bad, a thaw having set in which covered the ice with water, so that we could travel only at night and then with difficulty. The trip to Hay river that I had made during the winter in two days, now took us five to make, and we did not reach Fort Providence until the 23rd. I delayed there until the 28th, taking astronomical observations, to compare with those previously taken there by other observers. From Fort Providence we went to the mouth of Willow river, some sixteen miles below, where the employees of the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Wrigley* were working, and with them I stayed till the Mackenzie opened. I chose this halting place on account of the abundance of wild fowl and fish which could be obtained there. I was advised to go as far as Fort Simpson at least, by steamboat, on account of the difficulty of getting a landing-place, owing to the ice being piled high along the shore at this time of the year.

Date of leaving Fort Resolution.

Wait at Willow river for the Mackenzie to open.

'The ice of the Willow river broke up on the 6th of May, and the Mackenzie on the 12th, but the *Wrigley* was unable to leave before the 21st, so I passed the intervening time in making a short exploration up the Willow river. This stream is interesting as being the route followed by the Slave Indians to Mount à la Corne and Lac la Martre. Some seven miles up we encountered small rapids which are said to continue as far as Willow lake, a distance of about thirty-five miles. The *Wrigley* reached Fort Simpson on the 21st of May, and I delayed here for a week to arrange about supplies, and managed to obtain a small but sufficient quantity. We set out from Fort Simpson in our own canoe, and by travelling all night with the swift current of the Mackenzie, reached Fort Wrigley in a day and a half. Below this post I delayed for two days to make a short trip into the interior at Rocher Trompe à l'eau, so that it was the 3rd of June before we sighted Fort Norman. Here we had a long wait. The Bear river had broken only two days before our arrival, and Indians who arrived soon after the ice had gone out of the river told us that tracking on the Bear river would be impossible for at least two weeks, owing to the ice piled high along the shore, and that Great Bear lake itself was still as solid as in midwinter, so I again occupied myself by making trips into the interior and by rearranging my plans and outfit for our trip. Here I hired two extra canoemen, Charles Camsell and John Saunderson. Saunderson agreed to act as guide and interpreter around Great Bear lake. He had a good wooden canoe which he was to give me the use of during the season.

Mackenzie district - *Cont.*

Exploration of Willow river.

Leave Fort Simpson for Fort Norman.

'The party left Fort Norman on the 18th of June, being composed of myself and the four canoemen already mentioned. The trip up the Bear river was accomplished in six days. The news that Indians were still crossing the lake with dog teams was anything but encouraging intelligence to greet our arrival, and we were obliged to wait till the 4th of July before we could leave the head of the Bear river. While there we made arrangements with the Indians to meet us in McTavish bay and to furnish us with a guide who knew the lake and portage route to Fort Rae.

Fort Norman to head of Bear river.

'Leaving the embouchure, we turned to the left and followed the north-western shore of the lake. We had numerous delays from the ice, it being often necessary to portage our load over the points, and we did not reach Richardson bay till the 12th. Here I thought it better to follow an old portage route from the foot of the bay across Gros Cap to Smith bay, thus hoping to escape the ice which was still unmoved around the Gros Cap, as well as to look into the geology of the interior. Reaching Ice-bound bay, a portion of Smith bay, we were again delayed by the ice, so that it was the evening of the 24th of July, and then only by breaking our way through the ice for four

Delayed by ice.

Mackenzie district—*Cont.*

miles, that we were able to get off and make the traverse for the north shore.

Traverse made to Coppermine river.

'The time was, however, not lost, and the country was well examined. Following the north shore we reached the north-eastern extremity of the lake, the site of old Fort Confidence, on the last day of July, and thence made a traverse to the Coppermine river. We left Fort Confidence on our return journey on the 13th of August, but did not reach the rendezvous agreed upon with the Indians till the 29th, the coast-line being much longer than expected. The Indians had already gone and so we were obliged to start across country without a guide. My party was now reduced to three voyageurs and myself, Bunn having left us on the Barren Lands. It was now too late in the year to attempt to go farther around the lake and take the portage route via Lac la Martre, so we decided to try the other way by Lac Ste. Croix, which was said to be shorter, though more difficult. We were now entirely out of provisions, except such as we could obtain by hunting or fishing.

Great Bear lake to Fort Rae

'The trip from Great Bear lake to Fort Rae was not an easy one, and we often had great difficulty in getting along. The route followed lay almost entirely through new ground, so that the names on the map showing the route will be for the most part unfamiliar. Leaving Great Bear lake we ascended a river about seventy-five yards in width at its mouth, which I have called Camsell river, and passed on through its expansions Lacs Cut and Grouard. From the latter we made a portage into a large lake, known to the Indians as Hottah lake. This lake is nearly fifty miles in length, and lies almost north-and-south. Its waters flow into MacVicar bay of Great Bear lake. From the southern extremity we portaged into Lake Stairs and were again in the waters of the Camsell river. Thence we followed the river or its expansions as far as the height of land, making numerous portages to avoid rapids, and often searching for a long time to find our way onwards. At Lake Rosamond, a beautiful clear stretch of water, the second large lake before we reached the height of land, we were lucky enough to encounter some Fort Rae Indians, and from this lake our course was an easy one. I engaged three of them to come to the Post with us to help us over the height of land portages and to guide us quickly southwards.

Portage to Hottah lake.

Engage Fort Rae Indians as guides.

'Leaving Lake Rosamond, there was again a stretch of river filled with rapids, avoided by three portages with small lakes between, which brought us into Lake Dawso-necha, which was about twenty-five miles in length. At its southern end we again entered the river, and after going some six or seven miles came into a small lake, from which we made several portages in crossing the height of land and entered the

Follow Marian river to Lake Marian.

head waters of the Marian river. This we followed to its junction with the Petitot river, from Lac la Martre, and continued our way down the united stream to Lake Marian, which we reached on the 18th of September and got to Fort Rae on the 20th. We crossed Great Slave Lake among the islands, although it was considered rather late to attempt the crossing, and reached Fort Resolution on the 29th of September. Thence we continued our way up the Slave river to Fort Chipewyan, where we thought it best to wait till the river froze over. We were not able to leave Fort Chipewyan before the 14th of November. I left the fort with two dog-teams and two dog-drivers, having only Charles Camsell still remaining with me of my original party. I reached Edmonton on the 7th of December and Ottawa on the 12th. Mackenzie District *Cont.* Crossed Great Slave lake. Date of reaching Edmonton.

The method of survey during the summer varied according to circumstances. In the larger lakes, on the return route, and in Great Bear lake, bearings were taken with a prismatic compass. As a rule distances were measured by the speed of the canoe paddled at a regular rate in calm water, but frequently, especially around Great Bear lake, a system of rough triangulation was caried out, after having found an initial base on which subsequent triangles were built. On all the land traverses, including the long one to the Coppermine river, distances were measured by pacing. Hills were often ascended to sketch in the contour of the shore and to take long bearings. This was especially useful for lakes on the Barren Lands. Observations were taken nearly every clear day for latitude and frequently for magnetic variation. An accurate record of the weather and the readings of the thermometer for both air and water and of the barometer were kept. A number of photographs were also taken. Method of surveys made. Distances measured by pacing. Record of weather kept.

The Bear river is a fine large clear-water stream about eighty miles in length, with an average width of one hundred and fifty yards and an average current of nearly five mile per hour. It is easily navigable throughout its entire course, with one exception, namely at the rapid, where a rocky range crosses the river. Great Bear lake is roughly stellate in shape, having five huge rays or arms. Its greatest length from the head of the Bear river to the mouth of the Dease, does not greatly exceed 160 miles and its width from Cape Etta-d'ettellé to Gros Cap is approximately 55 miles, but the immense arms stretching in five different directions, greatly increase its size and give it a shore-line many hundreds of miles in length. On wide traverses I several times made soundings. Crossing Smith bay in one place, I found the depth to be 116 feet, and in another, 281 feet of cord did not find the bottom, although not two miles farther west, my other canoe-men found the botton at twenty feet. The topography of the lake varies with the country-rock. The south- Bear river. Description of Bear lakes. Soundings made.

Mackenzie District—*Cont.*

western portion of the lake, known as Keith bay, together with Smith bay and Dease bay to within thirty miles of Fort Confidence, are surrounded by unaltered and almost horizontal Cretaceous strata. There are few outcrops of solid rocks, but shales and sandstones are exposed along Smith bay, and the Sweet Grass hills represent a low anticlinal fold, composed of hard sandstone, which acts as the backbone of the Gros Cap peninsula. Clay-shales, boulder-clays, gravels and unconsolidated sandstone are exposed at various places within the Cretaceous area and these all show a bedding which is almost horizontal. Presumably Cretaceous rocks are also exposed along the shore of MacTavish bay, east of Cape MacDonnel. On the Bear river, the Bear River Tertiary, similar to that already described by Mr. McConnell, at Fort Norman, extends some seven or eight miles up the river, and consists chiefly of unaltered and slightly consolidated sandstones in horizontal beds. Arenaceous shale and thin lignite seams are occasionally interstratified. The beds are often overlain by boulder-clay and cut sand-banks are common. Beyond the Tertiary basin, Cretaceous rocks extend to The Rapid, where a rocky range of Paleozoic strata, crosses the river. Above this, there are frequent exposures of Cretaceous rocks, with some fossils almost as far as Great Bear lake. Here they consist chiefly of dark ferruginous and arenaceous shales overlain by thin-bedded and jointed light-yellow sandstones. Talus slopes are common. The beds dip down-stream at a very slight angle. It is from a stratigraphical and lithological comparison with the rocks of Bear river, that the rocks of Great Bear lake are referred to the Cretaceous, as nowhere on the lake were fossils found. On the upper part of Bear river are horizontal gravel beds of sixty and seventy feet in thickness, overlain by Pleistocene deposits. These gravel beds are probably analogous to those beds of the Mackenzie river which Mr. McConnell there calls Saskatchewan gravels. They are exposed at several places in the Cretaceous area.

Geological features.

Cretaceous rocks.

Ordovician or possibly Silurian rocks occur at "The Rapid" on the Bear river where the mountain range crosses it. Mount Charles, the most prominent part of these mountains, is a hill of about 1,500 feet in height, and consists of a large anticline, embracing subordinate folds. The rocks are interstratified conglomerates, quartzites and magnesian limestones; the latter of great thickness. I found thin layers of gypsum in several places, interstratified with dark-gray, shaly dolomite. Salt springs are mentioned by Sir John Franklin as occurring here, but I was unable to locate them, and my Indian guide had never heard of their existence, although some thirty miles to the north-westward he knew of salt in quantity. From the description given by Richardson, it is probable that the promontory between MacVicar

Rocks of Mount Charles.

and Keith bays is Devonian, though I think from what the Indians say, Cretaceous rocks must occur there also. Mackenzie District—*Cont.*

'Our route to Great Slave lake from Great Bear lake, lay not far east of the Palæozoic boundary, as could be seen by the outline of the hills to the westward, and at the head-waters of the Marian river; and at Nagle lake, the limestone rocks came to the water's edge. From this vicinity, however, the strike seems to be almost south, while our course was south-east, so that we did not see Palæozoic rocks again, till we arrived at Lake Marian.

'From a point about thirty miles southwest of the mouth of the Dease river, eastward, exposures of solid rocks occur which are analogous to rocks seen last year on Great Slave lake, and there referred by Dr. Bell to the Animikie or Lower Cambrian. A low range of hills follows the shore of Dease bay for a considerable distance, and gradually approaches the lake-shore, till it terminates at a place called by Richardson, Limestone point, some twenty miles from Fort Confidence. The hills seem to be a series of anticlinal folds running almost parallel to Dease bay. Limestone point at its greatest height does not exceed one hundred feet. The lowest exposures are of purplish dolomite, which changes to a ferruginous slate. Above this comes gray, semi-crystalline dolomite, associated with light-gray quartzite. Rocks of like nature occur all the way to the Coppermine river, though isolated and small hills of both granite and syenite occur, which may be of different age. Along the Dease river the rocks consist chiefly of bright-red quartzite and drab and red magnesian limestones. Nearer the Coppermine, quartz-conglomerates, red and green shales, and pinkish sandstones are the prevailing country rocks. Amygdaloid is, however, found, together with some earthy volcanic rocks. In a range of hills running north-east and south-west, probably a spur of the Copper mountains, occur thick intrusive sheets of greenstone, frequently presenting steep mural precipices on either side. These hills rise to a height of about 1,000 feet. Greenstone rocks are also met with, near the mouth of the Dease river. Rocks similar to these occur for a considerable distance around the northern and north-eastern portion of MacTavish bay, and here greenstone intrusions with mural precipices, cutting through horizontal Lower Cambrian strata, are of common occurrence. Cambrian rocks. Green stones

'The eastern part of MacTavish bay is composed of a series of basic rocks, or greenstones, that seem to overlie the Laurentian granites, of which, however, exposures are seen at several places. The southern part of MacTavish bay and the islands there, are mostly of granite, though greenstone dykes are common. Crystalline rocks, composed chiefly of phorphyries, syenites, and granites, with numerous greenstone intrusive sheets, occur all the way from Great Bear lake to

Mackenzie District (Cont'd)

Lake Marian. Hornblende gneiss is exposed on the Marian river. Certain rocks, met with near the headwaters of the Camsell river and near Lake Marian, may be referred to the Huronian system, or possibly they may be analogous to those met with on Great Slave lake, and named by Dr. Bell, the Intermediate series.

Copper ores on Great Bear lake.

'With regard to the occurrence of copper ores in the Great Bear lake country, I may say that in the amygdaloids and associated rocks near the Coppermine, specimens of chalcopyrite and stains of copper carbonate were found, but the locality of native copper, etc., spoken of by the old explorers was not met with, as it probably lies farther south. In the greenstones, east of MacTavish bay, occur numerous interrupted stringers of calc-spar, containing chalcopyrite and the steep rocky shores which here present themselves to the lake are often stained with cobalt-bloom and copper-green. According to Indian report, native copper occurs also at the north-east end of MacTavish bay. Siderite was found in pockets, in quartz and calc-spar in Cambrian rocks on the southern shore of Dease bay. Several other minerals seem to be connected with it. Iron ore in the form of reniform hæmatite, was found, but in uncertain quantity at Rocher Rouge on Edatravers bay, in the north-eastern part of MacTavish bay. Hæmatite also occurs near the Coppermine river and at several localities on the east shore of MacTavish bay. Here the ore is associated with what seems to be a dark reddish trap, which I was unable to identify more precisely in the field. Talus slopes of the ore and country rock are common.

Glaciation.

'Evidences of glaciation, in the form of numerous glacial erratics were everywhere visible from the mouth of the Bear river, but it was not till the harder rocks of the Lower Cambrian were met with that glacial striæ were seen. The general course of the striation is a little north of astronomical west, though great local differences occur. On the barren lands near Dease river, I noticed glacial striæ in a direction N. 85° W. and fainter markings almost exactly at right angles. As Great Slave lake was approached, the course of striation seemed to be much more southward. Rows of drumlins, some of them three or four hundred feet in height, and long winding eskers were seen near the head-waters of the Dease river, and near Dismal lake, kames occur.

Old shore lines.

'Modern ice deposits are seen on the Bear river and are being annually added to by the ice freezing to the bottom around the shallow shores of Bear lake, and in the spring the ice rises and carries away pebbles, sand, and sometimes even boulders of good size. Around Great Bear lake wonderful examples of old shore lines occur, showing the former extent of the lake. On the north-west side they exceed, in places, three hundred feet in height, and are at a distance of three

to four miles back from the lake shore. This height on the north is much greater than any observed on the southern side, which might show a tilting of the lake towards the south or south-west. Besides these, broad beaches of one hundred to one hundred and fifty yards were often met with, and in places terraces of pebbles, showing old shore lines, extend for a short distance from the present shore of the lake, at various heights of from ten to one hundred feet. These are especially common in the northern part of MacTavish bay. Mackenzie Basin.

'The country abounds in game. Grizzly and black bears were frequently seen, and Polar bears on the Coppermine river. Caribou are abundant around the northern and eastern shores, and a few musk-oxen were seen. Moose are to be had in plenty from MacTavish bay southward. All the ordinary northern waterfowl were abundant, and the waters of not only Great Bear lake, but all the lakes to the south of it, teemed with splendid fish. Game.

'A careful collection of the flora of the country was made and about 150 species were obtained. I was greatly assisted by Mr. C. Camsell in the collecting of botanical specimens. The Bear river, and all the country from MacTavish bay southward, is well wooded and fine specimens of white spruce, canoe birch, and poplar of both kinds occur. On the north-western shore of the lake spruce trees, sometimes eighteen inches in diameter, were seen, at a distance of three to four miles back from the lake on the sandy hills, but near the shore the country is either very sparsely wooded or not wooded at all. On the northern shore, until near old Fort Confidence, the country is very thinly wooded with stunted spruce and willows, and these only at some distance back from the shore; and the same conditions are seen around the southern shore of Dease bay. In MacTavish bay, in the shelter of the rocks, occur some fair-sized spruces, with some stunted birch and poplar, which were observed here for the first time in going south. Banksian pine is not seen until reaching Lac Fabre but from there south, it becomes an important forest tree. The Northern limit of tamarack is near the mouth of the Camsell river. Around old Fort Confidence and about twelve miles up the Dease, the country, strange to say, is well wooded with spruce. Beyond this, spruce practically disappears, though occasional clumps of stunted trees were seen. Trees of fair size were observed on the Happy river, a tributary of the Coppermine. Willows were also found at several favourable spots on the Barren Lands. Timber.

'Acknowledgments are due for assistance in carrying out the exploration, particularly to Mr. F. C. Gaudet, with whom I spent the winter, Mr. J. S. Camsell and the various officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, Messrs. Hislop and Nagle, and the missionaries, both Roman Catholic and Protestant.

Ontario.

Ontario.

After preparing his preliminary report for the previous season, Mr. W. McInnes spent the remainder of the winter in plotting the surveys of the summer of 1899, and in work upon the Manitou and Ignace sheets, the former of which is about ready for the engraver, and the latter in course of preparation.

Work by Mr. Wm. McInnes

Mr. McInnes' work in the field during the past season was mainly directed to the exploration and mapping of the area of sheet No. 8, Ontario, to the south-west of Port Arthur, and extending to the International boundary. Upon the progress of the work Mr. McInnes makes the following report:—

'Leaving Ottawa on May 30th, ten days were spent by permission of the Director in examining the iron ore deposits of northern Minnesota, preparatory to an examination of the same series of rocks in their extension into Canada. In pursuit of this object the mines at Tower, Ely, Biwabic and Eveleth were visited and a number of sections examined along the railways and roads in the vicinity of these towns. The few days spent here proved most instructive and the experience gained will be of good service in connection with working up the iron ores on our own side of the line.

Iron ranges of Minnesota.

'The iron ranges of Minnesota, which are so extensive and of so great value, belong to two distinct geological horizons with characteristic ore deposits in each. The Vermilion range represents the older horizon. In it occur the deep mines at Tower and Ely. The ores mined are hæmatites of the close-grained metallic description known as "hard ores," though only those at Ely are typically hard.

'At Ely good sections were seen of the surface exposures of rock, and these were found to be quite similar in general character and mode of occurrence to our Keewatin iron bearing belts. This belt has now been traced on the ground into actual continuity with our Keewatin areas of Hunters island. There seems to be a prospect, therefore, that some of the many known iron-bearing areas occurring in these rocks on the Canadian side may show deposits of good workable ore.

Continuous with Keewatin areas of Hunters Island.

'The upper iron-bearing horizon is represented by rocks of the Mesabi range which are, without question, a part of our Animikie formation. It is, generally speaking, a flat-lying series of rocks with, however, generally undulations and minor local crumpling. On this range occur the remarkable "soft ore" deposits, some of which allow the most economic mining methods to be employed—the direct transfer of the ore from the beds to the railway cars by steam shovels. One-half or perhaps more than one-half of the Mesabi ore is thus mined. The whole region is, in the main, deeply covered by drift deposits, making

the first discovery of the ore lenses a matter of great difficulty—so difficult that, although the region has been closely prospected for years, the area of workable deposits has been widely extended through prospecting by means of test pits and the diamond drill within the last year. Ontario—Con.

'The position of these deposits, near the base of the Animikie, makes it a matter of probability that similar beds of ore may be found in Canada, where we have a wide area covered by these Animikie rocks. Roughly described, this area occupies a triangular space bounded by Lake Superior, the United States boundary, and a line extending from Gunflint lake north-easterly to the shores of Thunder bay. Probability of similar beds in Canada.

'Iron ores of good quality, with a high percentage of iron, have been discovered at a number of points over this area, but up to the present time none have been proved to be in sufficient quantity for practical working. These ores consist mainly of magnetites, hæmatites, limonites and carbonates. The iron-bearing district is now well served by railways, the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern, and the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western all traversing it. The haul to a lake port would not be any longer than is the case in Minnesota and often much shorter. In the case of the Vermilion range of Minnesota the haul to the shipping docks at Two Harbours is over 100 miles, and that from the Mesabi to deep water but little less. The sections exposed in the Matawin valley and on Hunters Island seem to be those most closely parallel to the Vermilion beds, and in both of these places deposits of iron ore of considerable extent have been found. Facilities for shipment.

'Mr. E. J. Meyers, of Listowel, who had been assigned to my party as an assistant, joined me at Port Arthur on June 11th. After collecting canoes and outfit that had been stored over winter at Ignace station, on the Canadian Pacific railway, and engaging Indians, etc., the first train on the P. A. D. & W. railway was taken to Gunflint lake, the terminus of the Canadian part of the road.

'A few days were then spent in an examination of the shores of Gunflint lake and the country in its neighbourhood. The eastern edge of the Saganaga granite area reaches the western end of the lake, and the granite is at no place more than about a mile back from the lake to the north, a belt of Keewatin and often a rim of Animikie lying between the granite and the shore. The immediate basin in which the lake lies and the bordering hills to the south are Animikie, and belong to the lower iron-bearing portion of that formation. These rocks as a whole lie almost horizontally, with but slight undulations. The high hills to the south show thick exposures of black slate, with a capping of trap, and with sills of trap showing here and there at different levels in the slates. Below the slates is the quartzite division, Gunflint lake

Ontario Coal. made up of hard quartzites, with interbanded chert, jasper and iron ore, ferriferous dolomite, etc. To the north of Gunflint lake an iron-bearing band extends from Magnetic lake to beyond LeBlain station, lying about a mile back from the shore and trending parallel to it. As no development work has yet been done, it is impossible to say with certainty from the limited surface exposures what its extent or possibilities may be.

'The unconformity between the overlying, horizontal Animikie and the nearly vertical Keewatin is well seen in the section afforded by the cuttings along the line of the P. A. D. & W. railway.* The Keewatin is here made up of green schists, altered argillites and quartz porphyries with, at one point, a schistose band from four to five inches in thickness, coated and seamed with pyrolusite.

Gunflint river. 'On June 27th, a start was made down the Gunflint river, for the purpose of further exploring the country lying to the north and east of Saganaga lake. The granite-gneiss is struck on Magnetic lake, immediately beyond the Animikie ridge dividing this lake from Gunflint. Continuing down the river, the same gneiss striking about N. 70° E, is seen down past Flat-rock portage, where there is a descent of ten feet and at Mill falls, with a descent of twenty-five feet.

'Below, at Island falls, with a descent of forty feet, the gneiss is less decidedly foliated and the prophyritic crystals of quartz, characteristic of the Saganaga granite area, show prominently on weathered surfaces. The same obscurely foliated gneiss or granite is seen all the way down the river to Saganaga lake, where it is defined pretty closely by the shore line, the granite appearing only on projecting points, with, generally a closely-cut line of intrusive contact between it and the Keewatin.

'A micrometer survey was then made of the long easterly arm of Saganaga lake and of the corresponding long westerly arm of Saganaga lake. Northern Light lake. The main Saganaga lake had been surveyed by the late W. H. Smith of this office and Northern Light lake by H. B. Proudfoot, O.L.S., for the Ontario government, so that this survey was carried only far enough to establish a good tie between them. Granites of the Saganaga area extend to the end of the Saganaga arm, and granite-gneisses of the typical Laurentian character occur all along the line of Northern Light lake.

'After tying the survey to Sewell's base line, Northern Light lake was examined to its south-eastern end. Banded biotite-granite-gneisses were found all about the lake, the strike gradually swinging from N. 40° W., at the north to S. 80° E, at the narrows, and to N. E. about the south-easterly bay. Our return to the railway was made by way of Twin lakes and a number of smaller lakes and

* Port Arthur, Duluth and Western railway.

ponds, a route involving six portages and passing over biotite-gneisses to within about 300 yards of the railway at North lake, where the horizontal beds of the Animikie come in. Returning through North lake to Gunflint, after making a number of sections over the hills and along the railway, the route down the river to Saganaga was again taken for the purpose of examining the country to the north and north-west of Northern Light lake. A micrometer survey was started at Sewell's base line and carried up Sand river about two miles, where a branch coming in from the north-west was taken and followed up to the lake at its source about two miles and a half long. A route through a number of small lakes to Kinnimikwisas lake, was then surveyed. This lake is four and a half miles long, with very irregular and broken shore lines. Obscurely foliated biotite-granite-gneisses were found all along. Returning through Conmee and Mowe lakes the same gneisses were observed all the way. The country passed through, everywhere showed evidences of glaciation, the glacial striæ averaging about S. 20° W., in direction. Coming out by way of the outlet of Northern Light lake, this was found to empty, from the bay running westerly from its southern end, into Long Bay of Saganaga.

Ontario Com.

Routes surveyed.

'North lake, South lake, Mud lake, Rose lake and Arrow lake were then examined, and good sections of the Animikie rocks were seen in the cliffs bordering them. Soundings showed these to be the deepest lakes visited. A few of the greatest depths obtained are :

Depth of lakes.

	Feet.
Gunflint lake	208
South lake	147
Northern Light lake	123
Saganaga lake	121
North lake	114
Mowe lake	72
Rose lake	65

'The lower part of Arrow lake is evidently deep, but no soundings were made. A micrometer survey was made of Whitefish lake and a tie line run to the railway. This lake, though about six miles long by two miles wide, is exceedingly shallow and is apparently gradually filling up. Wild rice beds occupy many of the large bays, and are constantly extending farther and farther out into the main lake, which averages less than seven feet in depth. Whitefish are still caught in the lake in small quantities, but constant fishing for a great many years, without any provision for restocking, has sadly diminished the large catches of former years. Arrow lake is fished for both lake trout *(Salvelinus namaycush)* and whitefish, and the former are taken in considerable numbers. Both lakes lie entirely in the Animikie, the high hills to the south showing in places perpendicular cliffs of slate,

Whitefish lake.

Arrow lake.

Ontario *Cont.* overlain by a capping of trap, and the hills to the north, of more moderate height, exposing the lower division of the Animikie. Bands of iron ore of good quality are found in these beds north of Whitefish, but as far as observed, they are limited in quantity. A few veins carrying silver have been found in these rocks, but none are being worked.

Sections on railways. 'The remainder of the season was spent in examining the cuttings along the Canada Northern and P. A. D. & W. railways as well as the various colonization roads that are being opened up by the Ontario government.

'A number of short excursions were made through the bush to the north of the railway. One of these gave a section northward from the 45-mile post. From the railway, the lower division of the Animikie was found to extend back for about two miles, or to a quarter of a mile beyond the Star mine, where it gives place to the underlying biotite-granite gneiss. Continuing, the gneiss only is seen through the township of Strange and on beyond Trout brook, trending in parallel east-and-west ridges.

Outpost hills. 'About three miles beyond the north line of Strange, the farthest of the Outpost hills rises, the lower slopes being composed of gneiss, and the more steeply sloping top of Animikie quartzites, etc. A band of iron ore of good quality can be traced for some distance along the hill, but the surface exposures do not show a great quantity. A flat-lying bed of trap forms the summit. The general denudation has been so great as to leave the hill of Animikie quite isolated on the gneisses.

Agricultural land. 'The south-eastern part of the region included in the map-sheet embracing about two thirds of its area and underlain by the flat-lying beds of Animikie, is covered generally by a thick mantle of drift, through which the flat-topped hills of trap protrude. This may be considered as being generally good agricultural land, the soil varying from a heavy clay to a light sand. Along the various river valleys are broad tracts of excellent alluvial soil well suited for general farming. The valley of the Little Whitefish is a good example of this kind of land. The district generally is particularly well adapted for the growth of root crops as well as hay and clover, the latter, where it has been accidently sown along old lumber and colonization roads, growing most luxuriantly. The severity of the winter climate is the greatest drawback, but that it is not so rigorous as to prevent the growing of reasonably hardy fruits, seems to be proved by the strong and well fruiting plum trees (*Prunus Americana*,) that grow wild throughout the district.

Timber. 'The principal forest trees are red and white pine, Banksian pine, spruce, fir and tamarack among the conifers, and poplar, elm, ash, white birch and soft maple.

'The rule obtaining with reference to the distribution of brook trout farther north, was found to hold good here also. All the streams flowing into Lake Superior, where no unsurmountable fall intervenes, teem with brook trout, while in those across the height-of-land these fish are entirely wanting. Lake trout are widely distributed, and white-fish occur wherever suitable conditions exist. Pickerel and pike are common in most of the lakes, and suckers are everywhere abundant. Ontario—*Cont.* Fish.

'Moose and caribou are plentiful and appear to be increasing in numbers, and Virginia deer are coming up from the south followed by their enemies, the timber wolves. Bears and other common fur-bearing animals are trapped during the season. Ducks of various species are plentiful wherever rice beds furnish good feeding grounds, but only a few kinds breed in the district. Grouse, including the pin-tail, are fairly plentiful. Game.

'The only mine at present being actively worked is the "West End" silver mine of Silver mountain, which is being operated by a syndicate under lease. At the time of my visit I was permitted, through the kindness of Capt. Shear, to examine the mine and mill. Rich ore was being taken chiefly from the upper levels. The very high grade ore is barrelled for shipment as it comes from the mine, and the lower grades are run through the stamps and concentrated for shipment in sacks to the smelter. Mining.

'In connection with the mill, the company have erected a trial excelsior plant, for the production of excelsior packing from poplar and other woods, that can be cut in quantity near at hand.

'Work was resumed late in the summer on the old Polson iron location, situated at the end of the P. A. D. & W. railway, just across the border, in Minnesota. A new company which has taken hold of the property, was engaged in September in freeing the old works from water with a view to thoroughly testing the location. On the Canadian side, prospecting parties have been active in Hunters island and north of Saganaga, and it is claimed by some of them that iron-ore in commercial quantities has been found. In the north-western part of the township of Marks, exploratory and preliminary testing work was being done on an iron-bearing band that has been located there.

'Mr. Meyers, owing to an accident that laid him up for a month or more, was forced to return home early in the summer. During the remaining time Mr. A. J. Carlyle of Woodstock acted as my assistant.'

Michipicoten District.

Dr. Robert Bell was engaged during the summer in Michipicoten district, north of Lake Superior, where he had previously spent the greater part of the season of 1898, and which he had visited also in previous Work by Dr. Robert Bell

Ontario C... years. The recent discovery of extensive deposits of iron ore have rendered the district a specially important and interesting one. Dr. Bell reports as follows on his work :—

'I left Ottawa on July 27th, accompanied by Mr. W. J. Wilson, of the Geological Survey, who was to act as my assistant, and at the close of the season we returned to this city—on November 6th. On the way up we stopped at Sault Ste. Marie long enough to hire canoemen and to send forward the canoes I had in store in that place.

Michipicoten. 'On arriving in Michipicoten bay, I found the surroundings had been considerably transformed in less than one year, in consequence of the discovery of a large body of rich iron ore at Boyer lake, about eight miles north-east of the mouth of Michipicoten river. The first cove to the north-eastward of Gros Cap had been dredged and converted into a shelter for vessels and named Michipicoten harbour. It had been made the starting point of a railway, twelve miles in length, to the iron deposit, which had become known as the Helen mine. The passenger steamers called at this harbour, and a post office had been established under the same name. Being thus the most convenient centre for our operations, we made it headquarters for the season, instead of Michipicoten post, as in 1898.

Recent developments.

'The topography and geology of the area covered by sheet 143, Ontario series, which lies in this district, had been partly worked out by myself in connection with explorations of the surrounding country in 1875-76-77 and in 1881, and they were represented on the map of the basin of Moose river, published in 1882. In 1898, in consequence of the discovery of gold in that region in the previous year, topographical and geological work of a more detailed character was done there by myself. The western part of the sheet was thus fairly well completed, and it was described in my summary report for that year. On account of the discovery in 1899 of the large deposit of iron ore in this section—now worked as the Helen mine—it became desirable to make additional geological examinations in the same area. Further surveys were required in the eastern part of the district, in order to complete the whole sheet for publication. The Helen mine deposit and other discoveries of iron ore recently made in this part of the country were, therefore, investigated and their geological relations studied with the object of enabling us to indicate as nearly as possible the run or position of the iron-bearing horizon or horizons in those parts of the district where ore has not yet been actually found.

Former work in the district.

Mr. Wilson's work.

'The following topographical work, with geological notes, was done by Mr. W. J. Wilson : A paced survey of the newly opened trail from Trembay station, on the Algoma Central railway, north-westward for about twenty-five miles, track-surveys of a canoe-route from Michipicoten river by Angigami lake and thence southward, of the whole of Winder-

mere lake, of a route from this lake northward across the height-of-land Ontario—*Cont.*
and down a stream towards Missinaibi lake, of Mattagaming lake, of a route from Manitouwik lake north westward to and including Jack fish lake, besides minor investigations in other parts. He also assisted me in various ways in connection with our labours towards the accomplishment of the objects of the season's operations. I may here remark that Mr. Wilson performed the various duties devolving upon him in a very efficient and satisfactory manner.

'My own topographical and geological work included a track-survey of a route from Wawa lake to the Josephine mine, and of the various connecting lakes, a traverse through the woods from Tremblay station northward for nineteen miles with offsets to Black Trout lake and Catfishing lake; geological examinations of the Helen mine and the railway track between it and Michipicoten harbour; the same of the shore of Lake Superior from Michipicoten river westward nearly to Pilot harbour, with explorations inland at Doré river and Dog river. A track-survey of a chain of lakes from Windermere lake to and including the west branch of Montreal river and the main stream downward to the southern margin of the sheet; the same of Montreal river and the lakes on its course upward from the junction of the west branch to the height-of-land, south-west of Chapleau; the same of the large lakes at the head of Kapuskasing river and of this stream from these lakes downward to a point about sixty miles north-north-eastward of Chapleau, where I tied this survey to a similar one made by myself in 1881, eastward through various lakes and streams from Missinaibi river to Trout river; a track-survey of some lakes lying west of this part of the Kapuskasing river; the same of White river from the line of the Canadian Pacific railway to Pokay lake, and thence through a chain of lakes to and including Kaybinik lake; a similar survey thence through a chain of lakes and streams westward to the head-waters of Dog river and on to Iron lake; examinations of iron deposits and their associated rocks in this region. While making the above surveys and explorations, many observations were taken for latitude. In passing over ground which had been previously examined, additional facts as to the geology and other matters were frequently noted. Dr. Bell's work.

'Mr. E. V. Clergue, manager of the Algoma Central Railway and Steamship Company, had a number of topographical and geological explorers out in the Michipicoten district during the present and the previous season, in addition to the engineers engaged in locating the railway and its branches, and from time to time he kindly placed the results of their labours at our disposal, as well as the compilations of some of their maps prepared by Mr. Lawrence. This material will be of much service in supplementing our own and other surveys Other explorers' work.

Ontario—*Cont.* in the construction of a final geological map of the district. Among the principal data now available for this map may be mentioned the straight lines run at various dates by Messrs. Salter and Gilmour, Herrick, John Fleming, Speight and Niven; Stewart's surveys on the right-of-way of the Canadian Pacific railway, surveys for the Algoma Central railway, Bayfield's chart of the shore of Lake Superior, and my own instrumental survey of the same shore within the limits of the sheet, topographical and geological explorations made by a number of different persons in 1899 and 1900, under the direction of Mr. Clergue, inland surveys by myself and assistants in 1898 and previous years, all supplemented by the work of Mr. Wilson and myself in 1900.

Data for map.

'Mr. Wilson's work on Mattagaming lake, above referred to, and part of my own in 1898 on the Magpie river, lie beyond the north line of sheet 143, and are in the area that would be covered by the next sheet to the north, namely, number 156. These surveys and researches were necessary in order to complete the geology of the large Huronian basin of the Michipicoten region and they, together with my topographical and geological surveys and explorations in previous years in the rest of the region covered by this sheet, leave little to be done in that area. North of the Michipicoten Huronian basin, with the exception of the small bands of the same series occurring at Kabinakagami lake, the rocks within sheet 156, consist entirely of common Laurentian gneiss.

Work beyond limit of sheet.

'The character and distribution of the rocks of the area covered by sheet 143 are described in my summary report for 1898. The various explorations made by Mr. Wilson and myself, as above described, in the eastern half of the sheet, brought out no new facts in regard to the general distribution of the Laurentian and Huronian systems, and they confirmed the accuracy of the geological boundaries as laid down on the map of the basin of Moose river, published in 1882. As represented on that map, only Laurentian rocks were found on the Angigami river route, around Lake Windermere, thence to the west branch and down the main Montreal river and up the same stream to its source near Chapleau, also for a long distance down the Kapuskasing river. The general position and contour of the boundary of the Huronian basin to the northward of our present sheet, as given on the above map, were also confirmed.

Confirmation of geological boundaries.

'Beyond the western boundary of the sheet, the Huronian rocks were found as far as Iron lake, and they continued still further west, but this lake is considerably beyond the limits of the sheet and my explorations extended no further in that direction. Mr. Robert Murray, in charge of the Iron Lake mine, informed me that the Huronian rocks continued on beyond the Puckaswa river, where Professor Coleman found them in 1898.

Western extension of Huronian basin.

The red granite area on the shore of Lake Superior, between Doré and Dog rivers, at the western edge of the sheet, has a breadth of only about three miles on the lake front. West of the granite, the shore is occupied by green schists, having a constant north-north-westerly strike for a distance of fifteen miles, when red granite again appears. It may be inferred from the great width of this body of schist and the regularity of its strike that it continues inland in the same general direction for a considerable distance. Ontario Geol. Geology of shore of Lake Superior.

The granite first referred to, between Doré and Dog rivers, is the southern part of what is apparently a large isolated area, extending north to Kaybinik lake and thence westward for some miles, although in this part of the district the exposures of granite and green schist alternate in such a way that it is possible some of the former may belong to smaller isolated areas. The most easterly part of the boundary of this large granite area touches Black Trout lake. Isolated area of granite.

The wide belt of coarse conglomerate, which is so conspicuous on the shore and islands on both sides of the mouth of Doré river and thence eastward to the hills in the rear of Michipicoten harbour, seems to turn north and disappear before reaching Magpie river. In the opposite direction, it is seen at Dog river, running north-westward. Some of the explorers who have worked in the Michipicoten district suppose that the iron ore belt may be looked for in connection with this great band of coarse conglomerate, but I have not seen any conglomerate east of the Magpie river that can be correlated with it or that can be regarded as a guide for locating the iron belt. Although the iron ores of the eastern part of the sheet do not appear to run near any conglomerate band, the iron belt of the western part of the district lies along the north side of a wide band of conglomerate resembling that at the mouth of Doré river. Conglomerate or breccia occurs at the outlet of Black Trout lake and again at the site of the former bridge across the Magpie river on the old tote-road from the head of Wawa lake to Grassett on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, but at neither place has the rock the volume or general character of the Doré river band, although it may be possible that the conglomerates at these localities represent it in a modified form. Some of the rocks of the iron belt itself are broken up into breccias, as, for example, those on the south side of Moon lake and at Scott lake, but these are in no way connected with the strong band of coarse conglomerate above referred to, which is composed of water-worn stones of a different character. Both weathered and freshly broken surfaces of different kinds of schist throughout the Michipicoten Huronian basin, occasionally show scattered patches of various sizes, which differ more or less from the surrounding rock as to colour and sometimes also as to the relative proportions of their constituents. They Coarse conglomerate belt. Other conglomerates.

Ontario Coal. present angular, rounded and elongated outlines in cross section. These occurrences can scarcely be regarded as constituting conglomerates.

Jaspery ore-belt. 'The first appearance of the "jaspery" ore-belt on which the Helen and Josephine mines are situated is at Moon lake, from which it is traceable north-eastward past Sayer lake to the former mine, and thence onward in the same direction, passing between Wawa and Eleanor lakes to Scott lake and Park lake. From the last mentioned lake, it is supposed to run north-east, parallel to the south-eastern boundary of the Huronian basin, nearly, or quite, to Mattagaming lake. A ferruginous rock which occurs at one place on the north-west side of this lake, between the outlet and Waboose island, may perhaps represent the continuation of this belt.

The Josephine mine. 'The Josephine mine is situated at the south-west end of Park lake, on the same ore-belt as the Helen mine and at a distance of about seven miles in a straight line to the north-east of it. The ore consists of red hæmatite interstratified with thin beds of white and gray quartz-rock or "jasper," like that found elsewhere along this iron belt. During the previous winter two bore-holes had been put down, each at an angle of 45° to the horizon, and outward, or in opposite directions, from a small island in the lake, so as to cross the strike of the iron-belt which here stands nearly vertical and runs about north-east. I could not ascertain the result of these borings. A little stripping had been done on the mixed hæmatite and quartz layers, where it is proposed to develop the Josephine mine at the south-west extremity of Park lake.

Gros Cap iron band. 'The occurrence on the south side of Gros Cap of a band of alternating thin layers of quartz and hæmatite, was referred to in my summary report for 1898, and it was more particularly described in my detailed report for 1876. A smaller ferruginous band occurs on the south side of the rocky peninsula on the north side of the mouth of the Michipicoten river.

The Helen mine. '*The Helen Mine.*—The existence of iron ore at what is now the Helen mine, is said to have been known for two or three years to certain trappers and explorers, one of whom, Benjamin Boyer, brought it to the notice of Mr. H. F. Clergue in 1899. The latter purchased the location, and immediately proceeded to develop it as a mine. The occurrence lies at the east end of a deep pond, about a quarter of a mile long, called Boyer lake.

Character of the ore. 'The ore is a hard but somewhat porous or spongy red hæmatite, with a specific gravity of about 5. The ore-body, from which a layer of muck or peaty moss has been removed, forms a point dividing the head of the lake into two small bays. It has a lumpy surface with

a dark bluish-gray colour. Small quantities of brown hæmatite (limonite) and yellow ochre appear in joints and cavities, but they do not form any appreciable portion of the mass. Ontario.—*Cont.*

'The horizontal dimensions of the exposed ore are about 500 feet in every direction, and its greatest height above the lake is 100 feet. The ground rises steeply all around the head of the lake, so that the ore lies at the bottom of an amphitheatre, open on the west or lake side. A drift has been run at the level of the general surface of the ore, southward into the hill, and this penetrates similar hæmatite for 250 feet, thus giving a known breadth of about 750 feet from north to south.* During the winter of 1899-1900, by taking advantage of the ice on the lake, a number of holes were bored in the bottom along a north and south line, which passed the extremity of the point of ore at a distance of 250 feet to the westward. On this line and abreast of the point the lake had a depth of 100 feet, including ten feet of soft mud, and at 150 feet below the bottom, where the boring ceased, the drill was still in hæmatite like that on the dry land. A bore-hole from the surface of the exposed ore was sunk to a depth of 188 feet below the level of the lake without reaching the bottom of the hæmatite. The ore-mass has thus been proven to have a continuous depth of 300 feet, and as this follows the plane of the bedding, which is vertical, the probability is that the depth is very much greater. The general strike is parallel to the axis of the pond, which is about east and west. The railway approaches the mine from the west along the foot of the hill on the south side of the lake. Measurements of the ore-body.

'The rocks rising steeply from the railway track a short distance west of the ore deposit, and about in line with its southern side, consist of dark, greenish-gray diorite, and a soft, light-gray arkose schist. On the north side the ore-mass is bounded by a considerable thickness of thin layers of hæmatite, like that of the main body, interstratified with others of quartz rock. These alternating beds are from half an inch to three or four inches in thickness, and the mass is similar to the "jasper belt" traceable some miles to the east-north-east, in the general strike of these rocks. Associated rocks.

'The ground rises to a height of 440 feet, according to our barometer, at a distance of about 1,500 feet east of the mine. The hill is called Hæmatite mountain, and the rock on its summit consists of light bluish-gray carbonate of iron (siderite) containing 36 per cent of metallic iron, according to the analysis made in the laboratory of the Survey. Where it has been exposed to the surface influences, it becomes encrusted with two or three inches of dark brown limonite, containing 52 per cent. of metallic iron. A light, yellowish-gray siderite, holding much finely divided silica, occurs near the northern side of the mine. Hæmatite mountain.

*Mr. E. V. Clergue informs me that the distance from the head of this drift to the extremity of the ore point is 975 feet.

Ontario *Cont.*

Siderite

Iron pyrites.

Fresh section of siderite and chert

Breccia

Origin of the iron-ore.

'Boyer lake is about 1,500 feet in length. On the south side of its outlet there is a purer variety of siderite, of the same colour as the last mentioned, which also passes into dark brown limonite on the surface. The lake discharges by an artificial trench cut through a narrow ridge of rock, along a bed or vein of impure, finely granular light-yellow iron pyrites. A width of about six feet of the pyrites is exposed. Similar pyrites in larger quantities occurs on the south side of Sayer lake, which is about 25 feet below the level of Boyer lake. In a railway cutting on the north side of the former lake, there is a good fresh section of the unaltered rocks of the iron belt, in a zone corresponding to that of the hæmatite and quartz rock on the north side of the Helen mine. They consist of thin alternating beds of siderite and chert. The former is mostly of a light yellowish colour, while the latter is of all shades of gray, from nearly white to nearly black. The alterations to which both rocks are subject everywhere in the district, may be seen at this locality, the siderite passing into limonite and hæmatite, and the chert into a fine-grained, soft freestone, or 'sugar-stone.' Sayer lake discharges over a ridge of rock into Moon lake, which is 78 feet lower. Along the railway, from the outlet of Sayer lake to within 50 chains of Moon Lake station, the laminated rocks of the iron belt are well exposed in the cuttings. Here they have been thoroughly broken up and brecciated. The contrast in colour of the two components, as shown on the recently exposed surfaces of the breccia, is soon increased by exposure to the weather, the siderite rapidly deepening in shade, while the chert, which is mostly light, shows out strongly as spots on the yellow and brown surfaces of the siderite.

'The great mass of hæmatite at the Helen mine appears to have resulted from the alteration of an enlarged portion of the siderite band. Although the change occurred long after the upturning of the strata of which the siderite band forms a part, it must have taken place at a somewhat remote period, or long before the pre-glacial changes which produced the existing physical features of the region. The present surface of the ore-mass shows glacial striæ running S. 2 E. Some detatched masses of the ore, derived from the bottom of the valley now filled by the lake, have been elevated by glacial action and deposited on the slope and top of the hill along the southern side of Boyer lake. As already stated the general attitude of the bedding in the vicinity of the Helen mine is vertical and the strike east and west, but immediately around the ore-mass some disturbance of the strata has taken place, and this may have been connected with the alteration of the large body of siderite.

'The boundaries of the ore-mass are not known with sufficient accuracy to enable us to make a correct estimate of the total quantity of ore which may be present at the Helen mine. But since any calcu-

lation may be better than none, the following can be given as a rough approximation, based on such facts as we have. The present exposed surface of ore measures, from north to south, about 500 feet, and the width is increased, by 250 feet in the drift, or say 750 feet in all. From east to west the exposure of ore measures also about 500 feet and this length is increased by 250 feet westward from the extremity of the point by the record of the bore-holes, so that there is a known length of 750 feet. The report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, dated 1900, gives the horizontal dimensions of the exposed surface of the ore-body as 650 by 850 feet. This would show a superficial area of 552,500 square feet, while the dimensions above stated would make it 562,500. The ascertained depth of the ore on the general plane of the bedding is 300 feet, namely 50 feet from the surface of the deposit to the level of the lake, 100 feet for the depth of the lake, and 150 feet in the bore-hole below the bottom. The breadth is as likely to expand as to contract in going down and we may safely assume that the walls descend about perpendicularly for the limited depth of 300 feet. If the deposit be supposed to be terminated by vertical planes at right angles to the strike, at the above distance apart, instead of allowing for its extension to a considerable length to the east and west, as would naturally occur in the case of an interstratified bed such as this, the content of the mass which may be considered as proved to exist, (after allowing for the portion within the above measurements occupied by the water of the lake), would amount to about 26,000,000 tons of ore. Until the actual dimensions of the deposits are more accurately ascertained, it will be impossible to say what proportions the above measurements bear to the whole mass of ore actually present. Possible irregularities in the walls of the section here given may somewhat diminish or increase the above estimated tonnage, but any variation on this account from the above figure will probably not be large.

Ontario—*Cont*

Estimate of quantity of ore in the Helen mine.

'Such a great mass of ore, having the form of this deposit, may naturally be expected to be continued in considerable force beyond the above stated limits, both as to depth and extension on the strike. It would not be surprising if the mine should produce more than double the above quantity of ore before it becomes exhausted. Three hundred feet, the depth to which it has been tested, is much less than we might reasonably expect a deposit of this magnitude and geological character to have, considering the fact that the strata are standing vertically. The occurrence of a considerable body of siderite on Hæmatite mountain, about 1,500 feet east of the mine and another at the outlet of Boyer lake about 1,500 feet west of it, with the mine itself on the line of strike

Probable extent

Ontario—*Cont.* between the two localities, indicates the extension of the hæmatite mass into the hill to the east and under the lake to the west.*

'*Iron ores in the Western Part of the District.*—At the McDougall and Iron Lake mines, lying westward of the north-west corner of the sheet, the ores are also red hæmatite, and they are in immediate association with a quartz-rock. At the former locality, no other rock is exposed, but the east and west strike of certain green schists and diorites not far off, would carry them past the mine at about three quarters of a mile to the north. The ore consists of a good quality of red hæmatite, of which three seams about 3, 6 and 5 feet in width, respectively, have been opened by test pits. The associated grayish quartz-rock is more or less distinctly ribboned or banded and it is disturbed in some parts of the ridge on which the mine is situated. The general strike is due west.

The McDougall mine.

'At the Iron Lake mine, seven miles to the west of the last, the quartz-rock holding the ore is also disturbed, but the general strike is S. 70° W. Various test pits had been sunk over a considerable area at this place which showed four bodies of good red hæmatite, ranging from 5 to 10 feet or more in thickness at the surface. The quartz-rock and hæmatite are associated with a silicious gray schist, and together they form what is locally called the iron belt, which has a breadth of from 10 to 20 chains and has been traced for about four miles to the west-south-west of the head of Iron lake. This belt is bounded on the north side by green schist and diorite and on the south by a wide belt of coarse conglomerate, of which the stones are mostly granite, thus ressembling the conglomerate at the mouth of Doré river.

The Iron Lake mine.

'*Gold.*—Since the date of my summary report for 1898, little progress has been made in testing the value of the gold-bearing quartz veins of the Michipicoten district discovered in 1897. The delay has been owing to a want of capital to make a thorough trial of some of the most promising discoveries. Among those who first interested themselves in this field were several enterprising men, but they failed to obtain or to lay out the money that would be required to properly test the commercial value of any of the numerous veins which were prospected to a certain extent. The Algoma Central Railway Company has now taken the matter up, with the determination to prove at least one vein. They are sinking a shaft, now sixty feet deep, at the Grace Mine location, situated not far from the foot of the Long Portage on the Michipicoten river, in a fissure vein three feet wide

Gold.

The Grace mine.

*Mr. E. V. Clergue informs me that the ore shipped from the Helen mine during the year 1900, contained an average of about 61 per cent. metallic iron and 0·08 phosphorus; also that at the point where the ore-body comes to the lake a bessemer ore is found running as low as .02 to .03 per cent in phosphorus and in sulphur from a trace to .05 per cent. The ore has a high grade in the market also on account of its low percentage of water.

of quartz showing free gold: and if the size and richness continue and should warrant the erection of machinery, it is proposed to build a stamp mill in order to give the ore a sufficient commercial test. Some work was reported to have been done during the summer of 1900 on the Diamond Jubilee gold mining location in the same vicinity. Ontario—*Cont.*

'In 1898, when my attention was more particularly directed to the gold of the district, I took samples from twenty different "prospects" I did not accept any specimens offered me, but at each locality, I broke my own specimens from the solid vein. I tried in all cases to get fair average specimens of the quartz, and for this purpose a number of samples were sometimes taken from different parts of the same vein, and these were afterward all crushed together for assay. Careful assays were made of all the above samples in the laboratory of the Geological Survey. Out of the above twenty, gold was found in seven, or a third of the whole, but only as traces in four cases. The other three showed the following results: Kamisho's mine, on a high hill behind Pointe Brûlé, one piece, weighing ten ounces, contained gold at the rate of 0.233 of an ounce to the ton of 2,000 pounds: Jubilee mine, specimens from vein at mouth of shaft, ten fragments, total weight, three pounds fourteen ounces—assays gave gold at the rate of 0.875 of an ounce to the ton of 2,000 pounds; Mackie's mine, south vein, Wawa lake, a single specimen weighing one pound five ounces, was found to contain gold at the rate of 0.175 of an ounce to the ton of 2,000 pounds. Collection of samples. Assays. Amount of gold.

'It is to be remembered that although the samples tested were not 'selected,' the above assays are not to be held as determining the richness or otherwise of the whole vein in any case, but only of the particular specimen tried: still they are interesting as showing that a large proportion of the veins thus tested are, to some extent, auriferous, and that a few of them contain a promising amount of gold, as far as can be judged from a single assay. Assays not conclusive.

'*Iron Pyrites and Copper Pyrites.*—The occurrence of a bed or vein of pyrite at the outlet of Boyer lake has been already described. Mr. Joseph Cozens, O.L.S., informed me that he had examined the deposit of this mineral on the south side of Sayer lake, and that, while it occurs there in considerable quantity, none of it that he saw was sufficiently pure to use in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. A seam of pyrite occurs on the hillside at the head of Little Stony portage, at the outlet of Mattagaming lake, but at the time of our visit, the small opening which had been made upon it was filled with débris. The pyrite here is like that at Boyer lake, and its occurrence may be an indication of the same stratigraphical horizon. Impure pyrite was said to have been found on a hill overlooking Lake Superior, a short distance south of the long sand beach at the mouth of Michipicoten river. In my summary report for 1898, reference was made to the Iron pyrites. Copper pyrites.

Ontario—*Cont.* existence of copper pyrites on one of Johnson's locations on Wawa lake, and also at a placed called 'Frechette's Mine,' about fourteen miles inland to the east of Gargantua harbour, from which we had obtained specimens, but could not find the vein from which they had been derived. Last year this vein was re-discovered, and I was informed it is sufficiently large and rich in copper to be worth a trial. A specimen of the gangue of the vein was among those which the assays above quoted showed to contain a trace of gold.

Surface geology.

'*Surface Geology.*—The evidences of glacial action are strongly marked in all parts of the Michipicoten district. The contours of the hills show that they have been powerfully glaciated, and the surfaces of the solid rocks are grooved and striated almost everywhere that they are exposed. Boulders are plentifully scattered over hill and valley, except on the limited areas where the finer materials of the drift have been washed out and deposited by water. Well marked

Kettle moraines.

moraines may be seen in many places. In some localities, immense quantities of boulders, mixed with a small amount of other drift materials, are heaped up into steep and irregular hills in the most tumultuous fashion, and the surface is apparently unchanged since the ancient glaciers left these heaps as we see them at the present day. The woods have been completely burnt off some of these moraines, and they may be studied in all their details. Some of them exhibit the peculiarities of what have been called kettle moraines; that is, they are interrupted with large and deep pits with steep sides, which are supposed to be due to great masses of ice around which the moranic material was piled, and on the melting of the ice the sides of the spaces it occupied were left as steep as the stability of the surrounding material

Examples.

would permit. Examples of such moraines on a large scale may be seen along the north-east side of the Canadian Pacific railway, between Wa-ba tongwa-sheen lake and Magpie river, especially from Otter station for a few miles northward; again at the south end of Pokay lake on White river, and southward to the extremity of Wi qué-amika lake, which lies a short distance west of Kapus-ka-sing river, below Chapleau.

Course of glacial striæ.

The general course of the glacial striæ in the interior is toward the south-west, but as we approach the western part of the district they tend more southward, being about south-south-west.

Terraces.

'The heavy deposits of sand, gravel and shingle of the valley of the Michipicoten below the High falls are cut into many distinct terraces in various parts of their distribution. Above these falls, higher terraces were observed at a few places. Terraces were also seen in the valley of the Magpie, and around the lakes at the head of the Kapus-ka-sing river, south-west of Chapleau. The high terraces to the eastward of the mouth of Dog river are very distinctly seen from the lake, and they form an interesting feature in the landscape. They have been already described by different geologists. It is a fact, worthy of

note that, in some of the larger streams flowing into Lake Superior, the bed becomes paved with almost uniformly sized cobble-stones after descending to a certain level, while this feature is absent in other tributaries. The Black river near Schreiber, the Magpie and the Michipicoten are thus characterized. Ontario—*Cont.* Cobbles in river beds.

Physical Features, Soil and Timber.—In general physical character, the Michipicoten district may be said to be hilly and rocky, with the valleys pretty well filled with glacial and post-glacial deposits. The height-of-land between Lake Superior and Hudson Bay has an average altitude of about 1,000 feet, wherever it is crossed by the various canoe-routes, but between these depressions the ground rises from one hundred to three and perhaps four hundred feet higher. The washed soil of the modified drift deposits is of a poor quality. Better land is often found on the tops and sides of elevated hills and ridges where the surface has had time to decay and mellow, but it is almost always encumbered with boulders. When cleared of timber, much of the ground will no doubt prove suitable for pasturage in connection with dairy farming. Physical features. Soil.

'In probably the greater part of the district, the woods are still green, although large areas have unfortunately been burnt over near tote-roads, canoe-routes and along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway. The timber everywhere consists of a mixture of coniferous species with the northern deciduous kinds. Small quantities of white and red pine are met with here and there, as the limiting line of these trees passes a little to the north of the sheet, but both species may be considered scarce compared with most of the other trees of the district. South of the Michipicoten river, the rounded hills of a large area, are covered with groves of rather small hard maples; but in the rest of the district, white and black spruce, Banksian or jack pine, tamarac, white birch and aspen are the most abundant trees. They are mixed with a minor quantity of balsam fir, white cedar, rough-barked poplar or balm of Gilead, rowan or mountain ash and bird cherry, while soft maple, black ash and white elm occur locally. I have seen an occasional yellow birch in the lower Michipicoten valley and this tree becomes more common a little further south. Neither hemlock nor red oak range into this district, although they reach to a certain distance up the east shore of Lake Superior.' Burnt woods. Species of trees.

'Before closing this report I wish to acknowledge many courtesies received from the Messrs. Clergue, which facilitated our work during the season, as well as from Professor Willmott, Mr. Lawrence and others working under their instructions. Acknowledgments.

In the spring, arrangements were made with Mr W. A. Parks of Toronto University to undertake geological and surveying work in the Work by Mr. W. A. Parks.

Ontario—*Cont.* Muskoka district of Ontario, with a view to obtaining the information necessary for the Muskoka map-sheet, No. 117 of the Ontario series. Mr. Parks was engaged in this work most of the summer, and has already covered a considerable part of the necessary ground. He reports as follows on the progress of the work :—

'After spending a week in the office of the Survey in preparing plans, procuring supplies and other work incidental to taking the field, I left on June 5th, accompanied by Mr. H. O. McKinnon, who acted as my assistant during the summer. The following day we proceeded by

Starting point rail to Huntsville, where I made up the rest of my party. A day was spent here in getting supplies packed in proper form for transportation by canoe. As soon as possible I moved through Fairy lake and established the first camp at its eastern end. Huntsville was selected as the starting point because it affords ready access to a chain of lakes

Area of Muskoka map-sheet. stretching to the eastern side of the sheet. The Muskoka map-sheet lies approximately between longitudes 78° 53′ and 80° 22′ and latitudes 44° 99′ and 45° 31′. Its western boundary is the shore-line of Georgian Bay. Like the other map-sheets of this part of Ontario, it embraces an area of forty-eight by seventy-two miles. It adjoins the similar Haliburton sheet to the east. Within this district lie the famous Muskoka lakes Muskoka, Joseph and Rosseau, as well as the Lake of Bays resorts, and numerous other places of summer recreation. The Northern division of the Grand Trunk railway crosses the sheet from south to north, entering it near Gravenhurst and leaving in the vicinity of

Joined by Dr. Barlow. Scotia Junction. About a third of the whole area lies to the east of the railway and it was this portion that I endeavoured to cover during the summer.

'On June 7th I was joined by Dr. A. E. Barlow who remained with the party about two weeks. It was deemed advisable to thus associate Dr. Barlow with myself that I might benefit from his experience in the adjoining Haliburton district.

Lakes east of Huntsville. 'The chain of lakes stretching eastward from Huntsville consists of two small bodies of water, Fairy and Peninsula lakes, connected by a short canal, and a larger one known as the Lake of Bays, so called from the numerous indentations in its shore line. This latter lake was, in the early days, called Trading lake from the location of a Hudson's Bay Company's post on a narrow neck towards its eastern end. The part beyond this narrows is still known as Trading lake, at the extremity of which is the village of Dorset and this is as far as our map sheet extends.

'The above mentioned canal affords uninterrupted navigation through Fairy and Peninsula lakes but a portage of sixty chains is necessary to reach the Lake of Bays. The latter lies 101 feet above Peninsula lake.

'The two branches of the Muskoka river, rise in Lake of Bays and Fairy lake respectively and form a confluence near Bracebridge. In the vicinity of Huntsville and on Fairy and Peninsula lakes, the rocks consist of more or less horizontal and fine grained gneisses, bent into gentle undulating folds. Petrographically they are highly siliceous and, in many places charged with pink garnets. They appear to be comparable with the sillimanite-garnet-gneiss described by Dr. Adams and referred to the Grenville series. Ontario—*Con'd.* Muskoka river.

'On entering the Lake of Bays, rocks of this nature soon give place to a series of rusty gneisses, which in turn are replaced by the ordinary gray and pink gneisses of the Laurentian, and these constitute the characteristic country-rock of the whole region examined. The strike and dip is quite variable, while evidence of much folding and contortion is presented in many places. Basic and acid bands are found sometimes interlaminated, and in other cases marked off by sharp lines of contact. Veins and masses of injected pegmatite are common, as well as intrusions of various basic rocks. One very interesting example of the latter type is seen in Haystack island in the Lake of Bays. This islet is a cone-shaped mass of harzburgite (?) which, however, seems to be of earlier origin than the gneiss surrounding it. Rocks of Lake of Bays.

'Compass and micrometer observations were made to tie in islands not marked on existing plans, and in some cases to correct the shore-line. Surveys of a similar nature were conducted over most of the roads accessible from the water and canoe trips were made, where possible, into the neighbouring small lakes. This and the work of collecting specimens occupied the time until July 2nd when the camp was moved back past Huntsville to Lake Vernon, where the heavier part of the equipment was stored, preparatory to a trip up the East river which is really the upper water of the north branch of the Muskoka river. This expedition occupied us about two weeks. The river was ascended with considerable difficulty as far as the crossing of the old Sinclair road, from which point we portaged into Bella lake and remained in camp there while the shore-line was examined and surveys made of the roads to connect with those previously extended northwards from the lakes. A good deal of pine is driven down the East river every spring but it comes from the district to the north-east. The country is, however, well wooded with beech, maple, hemlock and birch, most of the pine having long since been removed. The soil is practically all sand. Farms are somewhat widely separated and I regret to say that here, as elsewhere in the region, abandoned homesteads are too much in evidence. Nature of surveys made. Expedition up East river. Timber.

'The East river is very crooked and its upper part a succession of shallow rapids.

Ontario Coal.

'On July 17th I proceeded down the north branch of Muskoka river from Fairy lake. At the outlet is a fall of eight or ten feet with a dam and lock to permit small steamers to pass down to Port Sydney at the foot of Marion lake. This lake is a pretty body of water studded with islands of a rocky nature, which character is also presented by the shore, particularly on the western side.

Soil.

'Sandy soil predominates, but stratified clay underlies it in places; no boulder-clay was observed anywhere in the region. The rocks are more or less horizontal in position, but average N. 20°—40° W. in strike.

'At Port Sydney the river breaks out of Marion lake and falls about twelve feet. The canoe navigation is excellent, for although there is a heavy fall in all, the descent is confined to short distances, finding its expression in three or four high falls. This is brought about by two circumstances; first, the course of the river is against the dip, and second, the presence of large masses of pegmatite.

'A micrometer re-survey of the river was carried to Bracebridge, in the course of which halts were made for the purpose of traversing the adjacent roads for topographical and geological purposes. Bracebridge was reached on July 24th. The camp remained near this place for nearly a week while the roads to the north, south and east were surveyed. Some fair farm land is encountered in the first two directions and eastward also near Bracebridge, but towards the limits of the townships of Draper and Macaulay in that direction, particularly in concessions II and III of the latter township, the land is exceedingly rough, rocky and barren.

Existing surveys inaccurate.

'In order to ascertain the correctness of existing surveys of Muskoka lake, a traverse was run from the mouth of the river to Gravenhurst. The shore-line is not well defined on old maps and very great inaccuracies exist regarding the islands. My observations were supplemented by the experience of those residing in the region, by whom a wish was expressed for more correct plans. The gneissoid rocks on the east shore of the lake are somewhat different from those previously met with, but I must await microscopic examination before entering into details respecting these.

South-east part difficult of access.

'On August 1st we arrived at Gravenhurst and proceeded to examine the adjacent roads; two of these were surveyed to Bracebridge, and the old Muskoka road was traced south and tied to Kah-kah she-bog-a-mog lake. Though a survey was not made farther south, as it lies beyond the sheet, I examined this road into Severn Bridge. The south-east part of the sheet, including the township of Longford and part of Oakley and Ryde, is difficult of access by water. To examine this I stored my heavier baggage and canoes at Gravenhurst and

engaged a man and team. As I had been obliged to part with one of my men, the party still numbered five. Ontario—Cont.

'We proceeded by a road running eastward from the old Muskoka road about three miles north of Gravenhurst. This was surveyed to its junction with the Black River road from Orillia, a few miles south of Houseys rapids. A stay of several days was made at this point and traverses made to the east and south, as also a complete plan of Kah-kah-she-bog-amog lake, which took several days. This lake is about six miles long, very crooked and full of islands, few of which had been located by previous surveys. Kah-kah-she-bog-amog lake.

'From the junction of the above-mentioned road with the Black River road, the latter was surveyed to Victoria bridge. It follows the river on its northern bank and is rather rough in places. The farms however, are of a better appearance than in many other parts of the region. To the eastward, beyond the bridge, is a very desolate, burnt, rocky tract of country known as "the plains." The East River road crosses to the south side of the river at the bridge and has not been used beyond this point for some time. A few miles up it crosses the south branch at the fork, where the two upper streams unite to form the main river. Black River road to Victoria bridge.

'While camped at Victoria bridge, the side line 5—6 Ryde, was surveyed to connect with roads previously examined to the north. We remained at the forks for a few days while a canoe expedition was made to Bear lake, and other small bodies of water up the south branch. This region is largely burnt; the fire having extended from the plains and swept the southern part of the township of Longford almost to its eastern boundary. Several varieties of gneiss were noted on this trip. Trip to Bear Lake.

'From the forks I directed Mr. McKinnon to continue the traverse of the road through the township of Longford, which he did, and reported green bush, chiefly hardwood and hemlock, all the way. In the meantime I went up the Black river by canoe, portaging into North and South Longford lakes on the way, and joined the party on the road following the town line of Longford and Oakley. On this trip the river was found to be very shallow, with a good current and sandy bottom; green hardwood timber and sandy soil prevailed all through the township. No farms are cleared in Longford, as the township is the property of the Longford Lumber Co., and is not open for settlement. From this point Mr. McKinnon continued the traverse of the road back to Gravenhurst, while with one man, in the small bark canoe, I endeavored to ascend the river to Black lake. After one day's work the stream was found to be so exceedingly shallow that I disposed of the canoe and proceeded by road through Oakley Examine Black river.

Ontario—*Cont.* and Ridout to Dorset. There are no settlements, and the road has been used for lumbering purposes only, being now badly out of repair. Some splendid beech and maple were noted on this trip.

Join party at Gravenhurst.

'On arriving at Gravenhurst I found the party camped on Gull lake and we made a survey of that water as it appears very inaccurate on old maps. The party was now reduced to three. On August 24th, we left Gravenhurst and paddled up the lake to Bracebridge, camping that night at the South falls on the south branch of the Muskoka river. The micrometer survey of this stream was tied to the railway bridge at Bracebridge and continued to the source of the river at Baysville, at the foot of the south arm of the Lake of Bays. This stream proved very useful, as it enabled us to connect the road surveys to the north with those to the south. It is more crooked and there are more portages than on the north branch. Except for several basic and pegmatitic bands the rocks are gneiss as elsewere. Some very good farms are seen at various points in this region.

'On September 8th, we reached Huntsville and here I broke camp shipping my canoes to Gravenhurst to be ready for next season's work.

'There still remained a portion of the territory on the northern limit of the sheet. To reach this I went by rail to Emsdale and remained with Mr. McKinnon at the hotel there while we examined the roads accessible from that point, this concluding the field-work for the season.

Economic minerals.

'With regard to the economic minerals of the region examined, there does not seem to be a promising outlook, despite the fact that numerous prospects have been opened. Nearly all of these are on veins of pegmatite containing specks of both copper- and iron-pyrites. Some others are in the gneiss itself on mineralized bands. A few stringers of quartz were noticed, but both the nature of the quartz and its manner of occurrence would not indicate an auriferous deposit. Some of the pegmatites contain leaves of both white and black mica that may prove valuable, as I have encountered similar deposits of value just outside the limits of the sheet. A small deposit of crystalline limestone was seen east of the railway in the township of McMurrich.'

Petrographical work by Drs. Barlow and Adams.

In the first part of the year, or up to the beginning of May, Dr. A. E. Barlow was absent in Montreal engaged in conjunction with Dr. F. D. Adams, in detailed petrographical studies of the more important rock types represented in the area of the Haliburton map-sheet. Advantage was thus taken of the unusual facilities offered for this work by the new Petrographical Laboratory in the Chemistry and Mining Building of McGill University. It was also believed to be important that the joint report now being written by these gentlemen

should have the advantage of the closest co operation before the final results were given to the public. Ontario—*Cont.*

This work being completed Dr. Barlow returned to Ottawa on May 1st and assumed the duties of petrographer, which position had remained vacant since the resignation of Mr. W. F. Ferrier in 1897. Some weeks were spent in the office on work incidental to this position, as well as in the compilation of the results obtained by the special examinations above referred to. In regard to the field work undertaken, Dr. Barlow reports as follows :— Duties of petrographer assumed.

'I left Ottawa on June 5th for the Muskoka district, going by way of Toronto, for the purpose of examining the various plans of surveys made in this area by the Crown Lands Department of Ontario. Two days were occupied in collecting this and other information relative to the district in question, when I left for Huntsville to join Mr. W. A. Parks of Toronto University. Mr. Parks had been instructed to undertake the topographical and geological surveys necessary for the preparation of a map and report of the area covered by the Muskoka map-sheet (No. 117 Ontario series). Two weeks were spent in company with Mr. Parks, and the work then accomplished consisted of various topographical and geological surveys in the region adjoining Fairy and Peninsula lakes and Lake of Bays between Huntsville and Dorset, connection being made at the latter point with the work already completed on the Haliburton map-sheet. Field-work by Dr. Barlow and Mr. W. A. Parks.

'Returning to Ottawa on June 24th, some days were occupied in examining and reporting on specimens of rocks from various localities. On July 5 I again left Ottawa for Barrys Bay, to make a more detailed examination and study of certain localities in the Haliburton district. I was accompanied on this trip by Prof. H. P. Cushing of Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio, who is at present engaged for the New York State government in a geological survey of a portion of the Adirondack mountains, and who wished to visit this district for purposes of comparison and study. Numerous interesting geological exposures were visited, for the purpose especially of noting the various phases of alteration represented by the rocks that have been referred to the Grenville and Hastings series and the nature of their junction with the granites and gneisses usually classified as Laurentian. Haliburton district.

'A visit was paid to the corundum mines situated on what has been known as the Robillard Property but which is now called the Craig mine, so named in honour of the energetic vice-president and managing director of the Canada Corundum Company, Mr. B. A. C. Craig of Toronto. This company, with a head office in Toronto, and branch offices at Bridgeport, Conn., and Combermere, Ont. is now energetically carrying on the mining and subsequent treatment of this abrasive Corundum.

Ontario Graphite Co. on lots 3 and 4 in concession XVII of Raglan. A mill operated both by steam and water power has been built in a very suitable location and fitted up with the latest machinery for the crushing and separating of this mineral. During the whole of the past summer the equipping and necessary experimenting has been going on steadily and it is confidently believed that large and regular shipments of the very purest material will soon be made. The mining already done has shown conclusively that the deposit is very rich and extensive, so that there is no likelihood of the supply giving out.

Mill in operation

Iron.

'Visits were also made to some of the localities where openings had been made for iron, especially in the vicinity of Bancroft and along the line of the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa railway in the townships of Snowdon and Glamorgan. It would be inadvisable at this time to go into details regarding these various mines and the mode of occurrence of the iron ore, as it is better that this should be postponed until a fuller examination can be undertaken of the various specimens collected. Two openings for iron have lately been made in the vicinity of Bancroft on lots belonging to Mr. J. Cleak. One of these, situated a short distance southeast of this village, about lot 30, concession XIII. of Dungannon, shows a very pure magnetite occurring as a differentiation product of the nepheline syenite. The deposit is, as might be expected, very irregular, and it is doubtful whether any very large amount of the mineral could be secured. Large, though somewhat imperfect octahedrons occur as cleavable masses of magnetite frequently containing comparatively large individuals of apatite. The other opening is about half a mile southwest of the village, in the township of Faraday. Too little development work has, however, been done at this locality to make any definite statement as to its character or extent.

Development work.

Mode of occurrence.

Howland mine.

'Along the line of the Irondale Bancroft and Ottawa railway, perhaps the greatest amount of work has been done on what is known as the Howland mine, belonging to Mr. H. S. Howland, of Toronto, and leased to the Toronto Iron Company. The ore is a magnetite with a considerable admixture of pyrite, which latter mineral is probably so abundant as to render the ore practically useless. About 1,500 tons of ore were shipped from this mine in 1881 and 1882, chiefly to the Cambria Iron Company. Last year the mine was pumped out with the idea of carrying on further work, but so far nothing further has been done.

Imperial mine.

'A considerable amount of ore has likewise been taken from the property known as the Imperial mine, owned by Mr. S. B. Howland, of Toronto. This is on lot 33, concession V, of Snowdon, about three-quarters of a mile east of Irondale station and immediately adjoining the right of way of the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa railway. Most

of the mine, so-called, consisted of a basic rock, portions of which occasionally become so richly impregnated as to constitute what might be considered a low grade iron ore. In the vicinity of Furnace Falls a large expenditure has been made but evidently failed to secure such adequate returns as would justify continued operations. These properties were at first known as the Snowdon mine, but are now called the Victoria mine. There are undoubtedly considerable areas of richly impregnated basic rocks, but the large percentage of sulphur usually present seems to be the main drawback. Another very interesting locality is what has been called the Pine Lake mine or location on lot 35 in concession IV. of Glamorgan. The iron ore at this place likewise occurs in association with a basic rock which is a differentiation product of the nepheline-syenite of which there is a considerable area in the vicinity. It is said to contain about nine per cent. of titanium and is thus practically valueless.

Ontario—Cont.

Other mines.

'From August 5th to August 20th, I was engaged in co-operation with Mr. James White in a transit and chain survey of the Canada Atlantic railway from Rose Point to Scotia Junction, and also of the Northern Division of the Grand Trunk railway from Scotia Junction to Atherley Junction, where connection was made with similar surveys performed in previous years. This survey was undertaken for the purpose of fixing with greater accuracy the position of the Muskoka map-sheet.

Joint work with Mr. James White.

'Returning to Ottawa on August 25th, the remainder of the year has been taken up in special rock determinations.'

ONTARIO.

(With adjacent parts of Quebec.)

The winter of 1899-1900 was spent by Dr. R. W. Ells in compiling map-sheet No. 120, and in writing a report on the work done in connection with map-sheet No. 119. The field-work of the past season covered various localities in Quebec and Ontario from about eighty miles east of Ottawa to a similar distance west of the city. Dr. Ells' report is as follows :—

Work by Dr. R. W. Ells.

'Towards the end of May examinations were made of certain points of geological structure in the townships of Russell and Osgoode, in connection with the delimitation of the Rigaud-Russell fault and anticline. The surveys of the township of Russell were also completed.

'Early in June work was continued in the area south of the Ottawa river, in mapping out the faulted area, in order to determine the boundaries of several outliers the Utica shale which had been reported as occurring in that district. The presence of several low but well defined anticlines in the underlying Trenton limestone was

South of the Ottawa.

Ontario and Quebec—Con.

also ascertained. These anticlines separate the shallow basins of the Utica, and the latter were outlined as well as the drift-covered nature of the area permitted.

'Farther east, in the vicinity of Rigaud mountain, surveys were made to the south and west, to complete those made by the late Mr. Giroux, in 1895. In this connection, a secondary spur of granite which lies to the southeast of the main mass of Rigaud mountain, was outlined and found to be about three and a half miles in length with a breadth in the centre of the mass of about half a mile. It is separated from the main mountain by a depression which is about half a mile in width at the nearest point and extends roughly parallel to the southeast face of the mountain itself. This second ridge is crossed by the road east from Ste. Marthe village, and large areas of sand cover the surface of the country to the north and east in the direction of the Ottawa, while to the south the country is a great level expanse of clay, reaching to the St. Lawrence.

Granites south of Rigaud mountain.

'This area south of Rigaud mountain rarely shows rock exposures, but is supposed to be underlain by the Calciferous formation, since the limestones of this formation are seen on the Rivière â la Graisse at Rigaud village and on the same stream four miles west of that place where the strata dip S. 10° to 18° W. <5° to 7°.

Rocks of Rigaud mountain.

'The material of Rigaud mountain is largely a reddish quartz-porphry. On the eastern end, however, there is a large mass of hornblende-syenite of a reddish or purplish gray colour, in which a quarry has been opened, and from which large blocks have been taken for monumental work.

Work north of the Ottawa.

'In July, several weeks were given to the completion of the surveys in the area north of the Ottawa and west of the Gatineau river. The work in this part of the province of Quebec is now practically completed and the map is being compiled.

Survey of Ottawa river.

'Along the Ottawa river, west of Ottawa an examination was made of the south shore, in order to define the limits and possible thickness of the Calciferous, Chazy and Trenton in this direction. It was found that no measurement could be made of the Trenton, as only the lowest beds of the formation are seen in this area. The thickness of the Chazy shales, to the base of the Chazy limestones, is a little over 100 feet, on the south side of the river, but the base of the formation is not there seen.

Surveys in Raglan and Lyndoch.

'Later in the season, surveys were made in the townships of Raglan and Lyndoch in the western part of map-sheet No. 119, which is contiguous on the west to that now being prepared for publication by Drs. Barlow and Adams.

'In the latter part of July and in August, new work was taken up on what is known as the Brockville map-sheet, No. 111. The portion of this sheet in Canada is limited, embracing not more than 400 square miles, bounded on the south by the St. Lawrence river. The eastern limit of the map-sheet on this river is a short distance below the town of Prescott, where it joins map-sheet No. 120, while the western limit is near the east line of the township of Lansdowne.

Ontario and Quebec.

Work on the Brockville sheet.

'In September, a few days were spent in the vicinity of L'Orignal and Hawkesbury with Dr. Ami, to determine more precisely the horizons of certain limestones of Chazy, Black River and Trenton age. The last days of field work were devoted to completing details relative to the map of Ottawa and vicinity, now nearly ready for the engraver.

'In regard to the work in the area along the south side of the Ottawa river, the principal geological features have already been stated in previous Summary Reports. The outlining of the basins of the Utica shale formation is a somewhat important feature, however, in connection with work now being carried on by boring to ascertain the presence or otherwise, of natural gas or oil in this district.

Utica shale basins.

'The presence of these rocks was first indicated by Mr. James Richardson in 1853, but no attempt was made to determine their precise limits at that date. This is difficult, owing to the great development of clays and overlying sands throughout a large part of the area. From careful observation, however, it is established that at least two well defined areas of the Utica extend in a northwest direction from the great area of these rocks in the southern part of the townships of Russell, Plantagenet and Clarence.

'Of these the most westerly extends in a narrow belt from the vicinity of the village of Caron into the township of Cumberland which continues as far west as the fourth lot of the third range of that township and may extend farther, as rock outcrops in this direction are here concealed by a heavy mantle of clay. The upper portion of the Trenton formation is seen on the north and south sides of a depression in which the Utica shales lie. The exposed breadth of the Utica at this place is about sixty chains. Continuous outcrops of the shales are rarely seen for any distance, though the character of the soil sometimes indicates the nature of the underlying rocks, and it would seem from the presence of a well-defined area of flat country, heavily clay covered, that the Utica of this narrow basin is fairly continuous.

Distribution of formations south and east of Ottawa.

'East of the village of Caron, these rocks are seen in the depression west of the Nation river along what is known as the brook ; and the northern limit of the main area passes near the village of Pendleton. Thence it apparently continues along the north side of the Nation

Ontario and Quebec. *Cont.*

river where it is reached by a bore hole 180 feet deep through clay, on lot six, range eleven, of South Plantagenet.

'The northern line of the Utica thence apparently bends to the north and north-west, and follows a depression which is seen a short distance east of the village of Curran, whence the Utica shales should extend in a narrow belt past Plantagenet springs. The shales themselves are seen as far north in the course of this depression as the line between concessions two and three of Plantagenet north, on lots thirteen and fourteen, where they terminate against the Trenton limestone.

South Nation river.

'Along the South Nation river, the Black River limestone is well seen at the little fall, about one mile and a half from the junction of this stream with the Ottawa. The strata here dip to the south-west, but bend abruptly to the south showing a somewhat sharp anticline. These rocks are overlain up stream by the Trenton limestones, which are well exposed at several points, notably at and above the village of Plantagenet where they have a southerly dip at angles of five to ten degrees, and where they undoubtedly pass beneath the Utica just described. It would appear that the line between the Trenton and the Utica crosses the Nation river and reaches the township of Alfred near the line between concessions nine and ten, where the black shales have been struck by a boring through the clay of 186 feet in depth, a few yards east of the western line of the township of Alfred. A heavy discharge of gas and saline water is said to have taken place when the Utica shale was reached. Saline water is still flowing from the hole, and this is valued in the neighbourhood for its medicinal properties.

Borings for gas and water.

Utica shale areas.

'The Utica shales thence cross the southern part of Alfred township and extend beneath the Caledonia flats into the township of Caledonia where they are well seen at a number of points resting on the Trenton to the south-west of Vankleek Hill.

The two areas of the Utica shale just described are separated by well defined ridges of Trenton limestone. At several points, opposing dips to the north and south at low angles are visible, indicating an anticlinal structure which is presumably continuous throughout, though lack of exposures prevents the tracing of the anticlines to any very great distance. The main area of the Utica extends southward through the southern part of the townships of Cumberland and Russell till it meets the line of the great fault along the Castor river, which is well seen in the village of Russell and for a mile east of that place.

'Throughout the area just described minerals of economic value are rare. The limestones afford good quarries at a number of points, and these have been opened for building-stone. The largest and presu-

mably the most important of these is near Rockland, known as the Stewart quarry. It is situated on the north face of a steep escarpment of limestone, the lower part of which consists of Chazy and Black River strata while the upper portion of the quarry is in the Trenton limestone. Lime of an excellent quality is also burnt here. Ontario and Quebec—Cont.

'Among other quarries in the Trenton limestone may be mentioned one on lot eighteen, concession seven, of Clarence, owned by Mr. John Maclean, and situated in the upper part of the formation, the Utica being exposed on the adjacent lot. There is also a quarry near the top of the Trenton owned by Mr. Percival Whinney and situated on lot nine, concession six, of Plantagenet north. This is but a short distance from the line of the Canadian Pacific railway. Another quarry, but in the Black River limestone, is located near the church at Clarence Creek, where the beds dip north-east at angles of from ten to twenty degrees. Limestone quarries.

'A number of bore-holes have been made throughout the area between the Ottawa and the South Nation rivers within the last half-dozen years. These have in most cases been sunk only through the clay in which, however, are occasional thin layers of gravel and sand. The thickness of the clay covering is in many places remarkable, many of the holes having a depth of from 100 to 150 feet, while in one case a depth of clay of 210 feet was passed through before the underlying rock was struck. Borings in valley of Nation river

'While most of these holes were sunk in the search for water, in a number of them flows of gas were encountered. The most noted of these holes is that already referred to as on the bank of the Nation river. This was sunk by Mr. Gordon, and the Utica shale was penetrated to a depth of only three inches. The rush of gas and water is reported to have been very heavy. The gas subsequently ignited and the farm buildings were removed to prevent their destruction. The pipe was taken from the hole and the water (saline) now flows in a good-sized stream from a square opening about four feet across, the surface of the water being broken by a constant discharge of gas bubbles which can be ignited as they emerge. Similar outflows of gas and water were met with at the boring in Alfred, which is two miles and a quarter distant in a direction nearly east. Gas found.

'The presence of several important faults in the area south of the Ottawa river has already been pointed out. In addition to those noted in the report of last year, there is an apparent dislocation of the strata on the Montreal road about a mile and a half west of the crossing of Greens' creek, which throws the Utica shales to the north. Nearer Ottawa city, it is clear that the fault noted on the shore of the river at Governor's Bay is continuous with that seen near the entrance to Beech- Fault near Ottawa.

Ontario and Quebec—*Cont.*

wood cemetery, where the Chazy is brought against the Utica shales for a short distance. Minor dislocations are seen in the Utica itself, as in the drainage excavation on the old Rifle Range near the crossing of Chapel street, and also in the creek a short distance south of Billings Bridge. These minor breaks are numerous throughout the area, and prevent the exact determination of the thickness of the Trenton and Utica formations.

Iron-pyrites in Masham.

'In the area west of the Gatineau, several new mining locations were visited. Among these may be mentioned a reported large deposit of iron pyrites in Masham, lot fourteen, range five, owned by Mr. R. Kennedy. But little development work had been done when I was there, but there appears to be a rather large development of pyrite in the so-called rusty gneiss that is so frequent a feature in the rocks of the Grenville series. The pyrite does not, in so far as yet proved, seem to be sufficiently concentrated for profitable mining. The locality is about four miles from the line of the Gatineau Valley railway at North Wakefield.

Mica mines.

'The mica mines along the Gatineau are being worked with more or less regularity, but the output varies greatly from time to time, owing to the pockety character of many of the deposits. Among new locations noted during the past season were several in the township of Cawood and in Alleyn near by. Of these the most important was on lot ten, range one, Alleyn, owned by Mr. Ellard. The country-rocks at the mine are grayish gneiss and some limestone, cut by a dyke of green pyroxene. The mica vein appears to have a thickness of two to three feet, and at the time of my visit, in July, had reached a depth in the excavation of forty feet. The crystals of mica were of good size and colour and nearly 200 tons of mica were in the sheds. From twelve to fourteen men were employed. The mine is about seven miles from Kazabazua station on the Gatineau Valley railway.

'At the other mines near Dunford lake, but little work was being done. A dyke of pyroxene was noted here also and some large mica crystals had been obtained, but in the lower part of workings the crystals were much crushed.

Granitic rocks in Brockville district.

'In the area comprised in the Brockville sheet, some important geological features were noted. The eastern portion of the district is occupied by rocks of Calciferous and Potsdam age, while the western part of the area shows great masses of reddish granite, gneiss and crystalline limestone, with large outcrops of glassy white quartzite.

'The granitic rocks form most of the islands in the River St. Lawrence, known as the Thousand Islands. The granites are clearly of more recent date than the limestones and quartzites, with which they are associated. They present the same character as most of

the rocks seen along the north side of the Ottawa, except that the granites are more extensively developed in the St. Lawrence district. The quartzite is like that seen in the Ottawa river section, opposite Montebello, where this rock is clearly an interstratified member of a series between the grayish and reddish gneiss and the crystalline limestone with rusty gneiss inclusions. They are also identical in character with parts of the Hastings series to the west, much of the limestone seen about Charleston lake and in the township of Lansdowne having the same banded or striped aspect with that of the Arnprior and Renfrew marbles. Ontario and Quebec—Cont. Crystalline limestone and quartzite.

'Overlying these crystalline rocks are the Potsdam sandstones. The basal beds of this formation frequently consist of conglomerates, in which the greater part of the pebbles are derived from the quartzites just described. The conglomerates pass upward into the regular sandstone, which, in turn, graduates upward into the limestone of the Calciferous formation. Potsdam sandstones.

'While fossils are seen at several points in the limestones of the Calciferous formation, none were found in the sandstones of the Potsdam proper, except those known as Scolithus markings. The fossils referred to in the earlier reports as being obtained from beds of Potsdam age, were found in what are known as the transition beds between the sandstone and the limestone. They are here frequently silicified and can sometimes be readily extracted, the best being obtained from weathered surfaces of a siliceous limestone which represents the base of the Calciferous formation. Fossils.

'This area north of the St. Lawrence was one of the first explored by the officers of the Geological Survey. In 1851, Mr. A. Murray spent a considerable portion of the summer in the examination of the district between the Rideau and the St. Lawrence, the results of which are found in the report of the Geological Survey for 1851-52. In this report the characters of the several formations of granites, limestones and Silurian rocks are well given. Former work by Alex. Murray.

'The outline of the crystalline area north of the St. Lawrence above Brockville is very irregular. The rocks consist largely of granites, mostly red in colour, generally massive, but occasionally foliated. In places, small areas of grayish and reddish gneiss occur, and there are frequently large exposures of quartzite, more especially along that part of the river in the southern portion of the township of Escott and of Lansdowne adjacent on the west. The quartzite is also seen on several of the islands in the river, notably above the village of Rockport, where it is sometimes associated with grayish gneiss, but more frequently involved with masses of reddish granite. Rocks of crystalline area.

Ontario and Quebec—*Cont.*

'The beautiful sheet of water known as Charleston lake is situated in the northern part of the townships of Escott and Lansdowne, and is a great place of summer resort. It is crossed by the western line of the Brockville map-sheet, and is very irregular in outline with long arm-like bays and many islands. On the east side, a bold hill known as Blue mountain, rises to an elevation of 360 feet above the lake shore. Its rocks are of various kinds. Red granite predominates, but there are several well defined bands of crystalline limestone and associated rusty gneiss. Areas of the glassy quartzite are seen on several of the islands. These are frequently overlain by the basal or conglomerate beds of the Potsdam sandstone formation, the latter sometimes being inclined at quite a high angle. Masses of granite cut the gneiss, limestone and quartzite. The limestone is frequently serpentinous, with small threads of chrysotile. The rock is often much broken up and the disturbing action of the granites is very apparent.

Charleston lake.

Rocks chiefly granite.

'A long tongue of the red granite extends eastward from Charleston lake through the township of Yonge and forms a ridge to the north of McIntosh's mill and Graham lake, occupying parts of concessions five and six. In the eastern part of this ridge the granite is associated with considerable masses of quartzite, the latter being broken up and penetrated in all directions by the granite. The quartzite furnishes pebbles to the lowest member of the Potsdam, which surrounds the old ridge on all sides. This granite is mostly of the massive variety, though sometimes a foliated structure is visible, and occasionally masses of the grayish gneiss appear to be caught in the granite mass.

Palæozoic areas well-defined.

'Of the two Palæozoic formations represented in this area, viz., the Potsdam sandstone and the Calciferous limestone, the boundaries have been well defined. In some places this has been somewhat difficult, owing to the varying thickness of the transition beds. The line between the two formations has a somewhat sinuous character, being affected by the inequalities of the surface, since throughout most of the area the strata are in a nearly horizontal position. A small outcrop of the granite and gneiss, surrounded by the Calciferous, is seen on the road between lots six and seven, range seven of Elizabethtown. This is the most easterly outcrop of these rocks yet recognized.

'The Potsdam often lies in small detached basins upon the crystalline rocks, but in the area west of Brockville it sometimes takes the form of long tongue-like troughs which occupy depressions in the underlying granite and quartzite. One of the most marked of these extends south-west from Escott into the township of Lansdowne, with a length of about ten miles and a breadth ranging from a mile to only twenty chains. Near the village of Lansdowne this outcrop is concealed by overlying clay and sands.

Ontario and Quebec—Cont.

'The line between the Potsdam and Calciferous on the St. Lawrence, is seen near the village of Maitland, which is about five miles east of Brockville. The contact of the Potsdam with the crystalline rocks, quartzite and granite, is in the city of Brockville itself, the former showing along the shore in its eastern part, while the quartzite is seen in the ridge on which the town is built. The islands in the vicinity are also of crystalline rocks apparently. Above this place the granites extend for about four miles along the shore, and occupy the islands in the river for that distance. Then the Potsdam sandstone comes in along the shore and forms an overlying mass which extends upwards for nearly six miles, and thence westward along the line between the first concession and the Shore Range in the direction of Mallorytown for two miles further.

Contact of Potsdam with crystalline rocks.

'The Calciferous formation, which is essentially a dolomitic limestone throughout, except in its upper part, which becomes somewhat shaly, occupies the greater part of the townships of Augusta, Elizabethtown, the north-west part of Yonge, almost the whole of Kitley, and a portion of Bastard. The surface in this district frequently shows large areas of bare rock and many of the roads are in consequence hard and rough. No estimate was made of the thickness of the formations, but it is the western extension of the great Calciferous area which appears in the townships of Gloucester and Nepean, south of the Ottawa.

Thickness of Calciferous not estimated.

'Glacial striæ were observed at several points. The direction varied only ten degrees throughout the district, ranging from S. 15° to 25° W. (ast.) No marine shells were noted in the clays or gravels of this area, though these are continued westward without apparent break from the localities north of Prescott, where these fossils are so abundant.

Glacial striæ.

'Economic minerals are rarely found in workable quantity in the area comprised in the Brockville sheet. The iron-pyrites mine on lot nineteen of the second range of Elzabethtown, was the most important in the district during the time of its working. Unfortunately the deposit apparently became exhausted some years ago, and the extensive plant for the manufacture of acids and superphosphate has been destroyed. The process of manufacture of these substances and also the mineral contents of the vein have been fully described in the Report of the Geological Survey for 1874-75, by Dr. Harrington. Attention was directed to these deposits in 1862 by Mr. T. Macfarlane with reference to the presence of cobalt in the pyrites. Recently, new deposits have been found on the adjoining lot, owned by Mr. Nicholas Sloan, and several shallow pits have been sunk on the mineral to test the quantity. The new location is, apparently, on the strike of that formerly worked, and the character of the mineral is similar. The

Economic minerals.

Cobalt and pyrites.

Ontario and Quebec. *Cont.*

pyrites appear to form contact deposits near the junction of the granite and the white quartzite.

'No deposits of magnetic iron of economic importance have been found in this area. Mr. Murray, in his report for 1852, mentions the presence of small strings of the ore on the seventh lot of the second concession of Escott, mixed with small specks of copper pyrites, the whole occupying a length of about fifty yards with a maximum breadth of six to seven inches.

Red hæmatite.

'Red hæmatite occurs at a number of places in the lowest beds of the Potsdam formation, and is readily recognized by the colour imparted to the soil. The most important deposit of this ore seen was near the village of Delta, in the township of Bastard, on lot twenty-three, concession ten. A small excavation was made on the deposit, which is in the basal beds of the Potsdam sandstone, resting upon crystalline limestones and gneiss, which show in the immediate vicinity. The ores of this locality were mined nearly one hundred years ago, and smelted in a blast furnace at what was then known as Furnace Falls, now Lyndhurst, but the quantity obtainable was not sufficient to supply the demands of the smelter, and the works have long been closed.

Bog iron ore.

'A bed of bog-iron ore was also noted by Mr. Murray on the twenty-first lot of the seventh concession of Bastard, which had a reported thickness of two feet in one place, but the extent of the deposit was not ascertained.

Galena.

'Galena has been mined in the township of Lansdowne. The ore occurs in connection with the crystalline limestones of the district. These form somewhat extensive bands, extending across the township to Charleston lake. They are cut by masses of red granite and also by dykes of white pegmatite. The galena veins are small and are in proximity to the dykes. The principal deposits are on lots four and six, concession eight of this township, but no mining has been attempted for some years.

Barium sulphate.

Barium sulphate is found on the twenty-fourth lot of the tenth concession of Bastard. It is of good quality and the amount appears to be considerable, as the deposit extends for at least a fourth of a mile, with a thickness of from one to two feet. This was mined to some extent about fifty years ago. The small value of the mineral is against its profitable exploitation.

Shell marl.

'A deposit of shell marl was found some years ago, in the vicinity of Farmersville, now the village of Athens, on the thirteenth lot of the eighth concession of Yonge. It is said to have a depth of fifteen feet in places, and to extend over twenty to twenty-five acres. It may be

of value in connection with the manufacture of cement, but the deposit has apparently never been developed. Ontario and Quebec *Cont.*

'Among other materials may be mentioned the quartzites along the St. Lawrence and on Charleson lake, some of which appear to be sufficiently free from iron to render them suitable for glass making. Some of the granite masses also should furnish an excellent quality of building stone, since the rock is of good colour and in large massive ledges. Quarries were opened in certain beds of the Calciferous, north of the St. Lawrence, many years ago, but these have not been worked for a long time. The quartzite forms an excellent material for road metal, breaking readily and in such shape as to pack solidly on the street, while the supply is unlimited. Quartzite

'Field work began on May 27th, and extended to October 1st.

QUEBEC.

Dr. F. D. Adams, who has for some years been collecting and studying the records and drillings obtained from numerous bore-holes sunk in and near the city of Montreal, lately offered to put his results into the form of a report for publication by the Survey, if a geological map showing the surface distribution of the rocks in the vicinity could be provided. The Island of Montreal came under the observation of the officers of the Geological Survey many years ago, but no attempt was made to map the several formations with any minute accuracy. Arrangements were therefore made with Mr. O. E. LeRoy, under which he spent a considerable time, last summer, in a careful survey of all the outcrops within a radius of about ten miles of Montreal. This work it is hoped to continue until it may be possible to complete a good geological map of Montreal and its vicinity. This will have important bearings on the water supply from bore holes, as well as open many other practical questions. Mr. Le Roy describes the work done by him as below :— Offer of report by Dr. Adams. Work by Mr. O. E. LeRoy.

'The object of my work, as stated in your instructions, was to revise the geology of that part of the Island of Montreal and Ile Jesu included within a ten mile radius of Mount Royal. I commenced work on August 13th, and continued it without interruption until September 22nd. Object of work.

'Nearly all the outcrops of rock were examined, specimens taken, and when deemed necessary, collections of fossil were made, which were sent to the Survey for identification. The strata everywhere are almost flat-lying, the dip, with the exception of a few small areas in the vicinity of the mountain, never exceeding 5°. The whole country is so uniformly covered with drift deposits that the boundaries of the different formations must, for the most part, be approximate.

Quebec—*Cont.*

'The formations examined and outlined were as follows, in ascending series: Chazy, Trenton, Utica and St. Helens Island breccia.

Formations outlined.

'The Chazy is well exposed at Cartierville in a series of old and new quarries, and again at St. Laurent near the railway track. From these it continues eastward to Outremont, a small and very fossiliferous outcrop occurring at the corner of Wiseman and VanHorne avenues. The formation then runs north to Mile End (Parc St. Denis) where it has been quarried for many years. Its northward extension terminates on lot 481 Côte St. Michel Sud, from which point it follows a curving line to the north-west, being exposed for some distance along the railway track at Sault au Recollet. Crossing the Rivière des Prairies, it is well developed and extensively quarried just to the north of St. Martin Junction, where it occurs in the form of a rather prominent ridge.

Mount Royal surrounded by Trenton.

'The Trenton formation was first found in a small outcrop on lots 45 and 47 Cote Ste Genevieve. The rock does not re-appear until the vicinity of Mount Royal is reached, which it wholly surrounds. Northward from the mountain, it is well exposed at many points on that part of the island sloping towards the St. Lawrence river, the strata dipping at 4° to the S.E. It curves around the Chazy formation in Côte St. Michel, and is well exposed on both sides of Riviere des Prairies, below Ile Visitation extending as far north on the western shore as St. Vincent de Paul.

Sir Wm. Logan's description verified.

'The general structure of these two formations was found to agree with the description given by Sir W. Logan in the Geology of Canada (1863, p. 141), which is practically as follows: There is first a flat anticlinal arch, the axis of which runs from the north end of Mount Royal to a point a little westward of Ste. Thérèse. This anticline is traversed nearly at right angles by two others, one in each of the islands. This gives to the upper half of the Island of Montreal the form of a shallow trough.

Distribution of Utica shale.

'The Utica floors the St. Lawrence river at Lachine between the breakwater and the shore, and below the Lachine Hydraulic Co.'s power house at Verdun, where it evidently extends inland for some little distance. It is also developed at Point St. Charles, below Victoria bridge, on the upper end of St. Helens island and off the wharf at Longue Pointe. Below the city the formation does not extend any distance inland, as Trenton rock was noted at Maisonneuve one-third of a mile from the river. Nor does it seem to underlie any great part of the city, for wherever borings have been made, limestone has been struck immediately below the hardpan. The Utica also appears on part of the east and north-east flanks of the mountain overlying the

Trenton limestone, and evidently in contact with the igneous rock. It is altered to a hornstone. Quebec Cont.

'The St. Helens Island breccia, composed of a great variety of rock fragments cemented by a dolomitic paste, underlies the greater part of the island and all of Ile Ronde.* Its contact with the Utica is wholly concealed by drift. Considerable attention was also given to the igneous rocks of the area. The igneous mass of Mount Royal occupies an area of about one and a half square miles. A brief description of the rocks comprising it has been written by Dr. Adams. Theralite forms the greater part of the mountain. This rock is cut by the second intrusive, a nepheline-syenite, which appears as a band along the north-west flank of the former rock, having a width never exceeding 400 yards. Numerous dykes cut both the above igneous rocks as well as all the stratified rocks. They vary in direction from north and south to east and west. Intercalcated masses of trap are rather common. Besides the larger mass in Côte de la Visitation, noted by Sir William Logan in the Geology of Canada (1863 p. 144,) others of lesser importance were found at Rockfield station, Côte St. Leonard, lot 435, Rivière des Prairies village and St. Vincent de Paul in the Trenton, and at Verdun in the Utica formation.' St. Helens Island. Mount Royal an igneous mass.

Shefford Mountain.

Professor J. A. Dresser makes the following report on the examination of Shefford mountain, which he has been conducting and which is now approaching completion. He adds also notes on some adjacent parts of the province of Quebec which he has lately examined :— Work by Prof. J. A. Dresser.

'The examination of the rock specimens collected from Shefford mountain in the seasons of 1897-98 and 99 has been continued during the past year and is now nearing completion. Some chemical analyses kindly undertaken by Mr. M. F. Connor, B.A.Sc., assayer, Ottawa, which will be of much service in the varietal classification as well as in the genetic consideration of the rocks, are also well advanced, so that the entire description will, it is expected, be finished at an early date. Analyses nearly complete.

'As was stated in the Summary Report for the year 1899, Shefford mountain is an igneous mass having an area of some nine square miles, and is situated in the south-eastern part of the St. Lawrence valley near the limit of the Palæozoic strata, amongst which it has been intruded in three principal periods of irruption. The microscopic character of the rocks thus formed indicate a conspicuously alkaline composition, making the rocks all of rare types and greatly emphasizing the scientific interest to be attached to the locality. The earliest rock Area of Shefford mountain.

*Annual Report Geol. Surv. Can., VOL. VII. (N. S.), pp. XI—12 J.

Quebec *Cont.*

in order of intrusion, which is evidently the most basic, is an unusual variety of augite diorite, being in part at least essexite, an intermediate type between diorite and theralite. The second and third intrusions are varieties of syenite closely analogous to certain of the rare alkaline rocks of Arkansas and southern Norway.

Large number of dykes.

'Besides these main masses there are large numbers of still later dyke rocks which are themselves of at least two different ages of intrusion. The first class consists of dark-coloured dykes generally of the lamprophyre group, which, however, frequently pass into the hypabyssal facies of their plutonic equivalents. The extremely coarse texture of many of the dykes of both series is a very noticeable feature, and is presumably an indication of the highly heated condition of the inclosing rock at the time of their formation. The dykes of the younger series, which frequently cut the others, are generally of a trachytic character. They occasionably become comparatively free from the iron-magnesia constituents, and then pass into the bostonite type.

Rocks of Brome and Shefford mountains similar.

'The peculiar characters of the rocks of Shefford mountain prove it to belong to the important series of intrusive mountains crossing the St. Lawrence valley, of which Mount Royal, at Montreal, is the best known member, and all of which, so far as known, consist of rocks of rare petrographic interest. With the adjacent mass of Brome mountain, which was stated in the Summary Report of last year to be lithologically similar to it, Shefford shares the most easterly position amongst these mountains, as far as known, which has naturally led to some investigation as to whether these are really the end of the series towards the east, or not.

Results obtained.

'The results thus far obtained seem to show that they are. A somewhat brief examination has been made along the principal highways from Shefford and Brome to Lake Memphramagog, and on the Orford mountain and on the old Missisquoi and Black River Valley railways from North Stukely southward to the Huntingdon mines, as well as a careful survey of the exposures along the Canadian Pacific railway from Shefford to Miletta have failed to show any but very dissimilar rocks to those of Shefford within the more sharply folded pre-Cambrian strata of the Sutton Mountain anticline. The serpentines, altered diabases etc., of the latter area are not rocks which suggest any genetic connection with the peculiar varieties which appear in the former locality. These field examinations, which have been made at various times, have been much facilitated by the courteous and valuable assistance of Mr. H.A. Honeyman, M.A., of Knowlton.

Acknowledgments.

'Dykes related to those of Shefford probably occur, however, for some distance to the east of that mountain. One such is a quartz-free porphyry in lot 24, range III of the township of Shefford. This was described by Dr. F. D. Adams, in the Report of the Geological Survey

for the years 1880-82, and is evidently allied to the rocks of Shefford mountain, from which it is about four miles distant. Some dykes which are found in lot 1, range X of Bolton, some twenty miles east of Shefford, are now being studied with a view to ascertaining the probability of their connection with that mountain. Quebec Cont.

'As however the course of the Appalachian folding is about at right angles to the direction of the Mount Royal and Shefford series of mountains, and as the folding of the former was doubtless begun before the intrusion of the latter took place, it seems probable that any further outcrops of rocks of these characters are more likely to be found along the course of the Appalachian uplift than in a line across it. A camptonite dyke which occurs at Richmond, fifty miles north-west of Shefford, but also near the western edge of the Appalachian folding, is a not unlikely indication of the occurrence of rocks of an alkaline character in the intervening distance. Intrusives along Appalachian uplift.

'There are several quarries on Shefford mountain which produce rock material of excellent quality for constructive and decorative purposes. The largest of these is that belonging to John Dorman, near Shefford Mountain post office. This gives a rock of uniform hardness, texture and colour, the last being a medium shade of green. It is free from cleavage or fluidal structure, and appears in the polished column in every respect equal to the first class "granites" already established in the market. In the absence of crushing, absorption and other tests, or of the results of such tests on other Canadian "granite" for comparison, little of a more definite character can be said of it. Microscopically it is practically free from constituents that decompose readily or tend to tarnish the rock. This is also proven by the very slight discolouration shown on natural exposures. Building material. Composition of rock.

'Rocks of slightly different character, but probably not inferior quality, are found on the properties of J. Morriseau and Jas. Coupland, where quarrying to some extent has also begun. Some equally promising occurrences along the "mountain road" have not yet been opened. Owing to their favourable location and proximity to the railway these rocks can be quarried more cheaply than most of the standard granites, and bid fair to supply a large market in Central Canada at least.' Location favourable for production.

Lake St. John District.

With a view to completing the surveys necessary for the Lake St. John map-sheet, including the greater part of the shores of that lake and the adjacent country between the Mistassini and the Shipshaw, arrangements were made with Mr. G. A. Young to continue the work already accomplished in that region. Mr. Young has assisted Mr. A. P. Low in the field during several years, and is familiar with the Work by Mr. G. A. Young.

Quebec Cont.

conditions in various parts of northern Quebec and Labrador. Although the result of his exploration has afforded little information of a striking character from a geological standpoint, some considerable additions have been made by him to our surveys for the sheet in question. Mr. Young writes:—

Delayed by rain.

'On June 6th, I left Ottawa for Lake St. John. During the latter part of June and all July it rained more or less every day, retarding the work considerably.

Previous work done.

'The main rivers, comprised in the Lake St. John map-sheet, had already been traversed either by Mr. A. P. Low or Dr. F. D. Adams. Dr. Adams had also covered the settled districts which all lie in the southern part of the map-sheet. The nature of that part of the country still to be gone over, was such that progress was very slow, and the results are still, in part, incomplete.

Old lake basin.

'Lying north of the settled districts, is a low level area almost completely covered by heavy deposits of clay, sand, gravel and boulders. A greater part is swampy and most of the streams are very small. This area forms the north shore of Lake St. John and at that point it is about fifteen miles wide. It extends to the eastward, gradually narrowing, and crosses the Shipshaw river as a narrow strip a few miles wide, about twenty-five miles above its mouth. This district probably, at one time, formed the bed of a large lake, including the present area of Lake St. John which was drained by a river running from about the south-east corner of the present lake to Ha Ha bay on the Saguenay. The country bordering this area to the north is very wild, the hills rising abruptly and to a considerable height. A short distance north, and to the east of the Shipshaw river, the hills rise nearly 2,500 feet above the Shipshaw which at that point must be almost 750 feet above the Saguenay river.

Rivers impassable for canoes.

'With few exceptions, the small rivers draining the country between the main rivers are impassable for canoes, being short and always very rapid. The whole country, excepting those parts that have been burnt, is covered by a dense forest, mostly spruce, which prevents the running of traverses from river to river and makes it impossible to run even a track-survey. All the valleys are covered by deposits of sand and boulders, and the heavy vegetation on the hills hides the rock except on the cliffs.

'During the winter it would be possible to make good surveys of the rivers and streams. Walking would be good through the woods, so that probably, many exposures on the faces of cliffs could be visited which is hardly possible during the summer.

Track-surveys made.

'By means of rough paths cleared by lumbermen, I was able to make track-surveys of a number of small tributary rivers of the Shipshaw. I

also made similar surveys of a series of small rivers and lakes which run from the Shipshaw twelve miles above its mouth, to lake Onatchiway, of another series crossing from the Shipshaw to the Peribonka, of a third series from the Peribonka to the head of Alex river, of the Alex river to its junction with the Peribonka, and parts of a small river by which we descended from the Peribonka to the Saguenay. Quebec Coast.

'The routes followed lay almost altogether within the anorthosite area which forms so great a part of this district and whose main boundaries Dr. Adams had already determined. The prevailing colour of the anorthosite is a dark purple, excepting on the eastern border where it is grey. Dr. Adams has shown that this grey colour is due to a granulation of the feldspar individuals and the loss at the same time of their schiller inclusions*. This strip varies from a width of a few miles, at a point on the Shipshaw twelve miles above its mouth, to twenty-five miles at the foot of Lake Onatchiway. The width may be even greater here, for the grey anorthosite was found to extend twelve miles east of the Shipshaw, which was the farthest accessible point, and was then beyond the boundary of the map-sheet. Probably the contact with the Laurentain was not many miles farther on, as the anorthosite was modified so as to somewhat resemble the variety of anorthosite which, in the case of the Morin anorthosite, Dr. Adams considers to be due to contact phenomena. Anorthosite area. Probable contact with Laurentian.

'In this case the gray anorthosite appeared to change abruptly to a brown or pink colour and held quartz. This grey area also includes two comparatively small areas of augen-gneiss which has burst up through the anorthosite. This augen-gneiss in places contains much quartz and is massive, resembling granite ; but elsewhere it is banded, the strike being the same, or nearly that of the surrounding rock.

'About sixteen miles above the mouth of the Shipshaw, the line of contact between the Laurentian and anorthosite crosses the river several times, the Laurentian being either a granite-pink hornblende gneiss or a grey mica-gneiss. The strike of the anorthosite and gneisses varies from point to point and does not coincide in direction with the line of contact. The anorthosite at this contact appears to be intrusive. Direction of strike and contact differ.

'The several varities of anorthosite already noted by Dr. Adams were seen ; anorthosite with no bisilicates—with a small amount—with irregular or lense shape aggregates of hypersthene or augite, these aggregates being arranged parallel so as to give an apparent strike. Sometimes the aggregates were evenly distributed, sometimes arranged Varieties of anorthosite.

* Annual Report, Geol. Surv., Can., vol. VIII. (N. S.) p. 109 J.

Quebec Coal.

in bands. In places the hypersthene exceeded the felspar in amount. Near one contact the aggregates were composed of large flakes of biotite. The aggregates varied from a very small size to over one foot and a half in length.

Composition changes quickly.

'In the grey crushed anorthosite, minute flakes of biotite were usually seen, and in places the biotite increased in amount, apparently replacing the usual bisilicates, so that the anorthosite appeared as a grey biotite-gneiss. The characteristics of the anorthosite rocks vary rapidly from place to place. In one place within one quarter of a mile nearly all possible variations were noticed.

'The change from the purple to grey anorthosite was, as a rule, a gradual one, and there was always a certain amount of still uncrushed dark felspar present.

'To the west, on the Alex river, in two places, diabase dykes seem to have caused considerable local metamorphism. On the same river at different points the anorthosite has a schistose structure due to a large development of biotite and augite, the felspar being finely granulated except along narrow bands. In this area there were numerous pegmatite dykes which may indicate a near approach to the contact with the Laurentian and which may explain the highly altered character of the anorthosite.

Pegmatite dykes.

'Near one of the intrusions of augen-gneiss on the eastern side, the bisilicates of the anorthosite were in lense-like aggregates. At different exposures these were seen to become more and more elongated till gradually the several lenses joined one another and gave a banded character to the rock.

Glacial striæ.

'Three different sets of glacial striae were noticed. On the Little Peribonka the striae varied from S. 10° E. to S.; on the Alex and Peribonka rivers from S. 30 E. to S. 35 E., but at one exposure this set crossed another and older set, varying between S. 60 E. and S. 65 E. On Lake Onatchiway the direction was S. 10 E., and several sets east of the Shipshaw varied between S. 30° E. and S. 35° E.'

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Work by Prof. L. W. Bailey.

In New Brunswick work has been continued by Professor L. W. Bailey on certain problems of importance in connection with the geology of that province. The investigation of the past summer has had special reference to the age of the rocks of the so-called great slate belt. His report is as follows :—

Object of work.

'These explorations, in accordance with your instructions in May last, had as their principal object the obtaining, if possible, of a final and definite settlement of the age of the great bands of slates and

associated rocks which border the granite tracts of York and Carleton counties, which in earlier reports, were described and mapped as Cambro-Silurian, but were subsequently found to include strata carrying a typical Silurian fauna. New Brunswick *Cont.*

'The determination of this question having, in previous seasons, been found impossible through the want of sufficient surveys of the position and course of the rocks involved, more especially in tracts difficult of access, Mr. A. Cameron, previously engaged in survey work in Nova Scotia, was directed to accompany me as topographical assistant, and to make such measurements as might be required. These embraced the larger part of the roads in the parishes of Canterbury and Woodstock, together with traverses of Eel river and portions of the adjacent tracts which seemed to be of special importance. They also included, upon the eastern side of the St. John river, the district between Hartland and the north-east branch of the Beccaguimic river, the south-east branch of the same stream, the country thence to Millville, and that lying between Millville and Waterville. These surveys were subsequently plotted, enclosing the more critical areas in northern York and Carleton counties, and a map was made showing more clearly than had previously been possible the relations of the disputed groups. At the same time the included areas were subjected to a close and searching examination, all outcrops previously noticed being reviewed, new ones sought in places not previously reached, and in some instances attempts being made to follow for considerable distances the more easily recognized bands in the direction of their strike. Topographical assistant.

'The general tendency of these observations and measurements has been to confirm the view arrived at in the previous season, but not then announced owing to the incompleteness of the data, viz., that while a Silurian age must be assigned to certain tracts, such as that in which fossils were found by Mr. Wilson, of the Geological Survey staff, six miles north of Canterbury, and that discovered by the writer in the settlement of Waterville, in the parish of Southampton, yet the great bulk of the strata in the counties under consideration is, as previously supposed, of greater antiquity, being at least Cambro-Silurian or Ordovician (the age to which they had previously been assigned) if not even older. In seeking for evidence on this question a careful re-survey was made along the line where the supposed Cambro-Silurian or older rocks are met and overlapped by the fossiliferous Silurian rocks to the north, with the result that incontestible evidences of discordance is found along the whole length of that line. A new and well marked instance of this was seen near the head of Eel river, in South Richmond, Carleton county, where heavy Results obtained. Proof of former conclusion sought.

New forms with *Cruz.*

beds of bright red slates, associated with amygdaloidal diorites, have afforded large fragments to the overlying Silurian beds.

Fossiliferous slates derived from Cambrian.

'An effort was then made to determine the limits of the fossiliferous Silurian rocks previously discovered by Mr. Wilson. Fossils similar to those obtained by that gentlemen, but occurring very sparsely, were collected at several points on Eel river, and strata exhibiting similar associations were followed for six or eight miles in the direction of the St. John river. Here, however, approaching the great granite belt, they not only failed to yield fossils, but became so greatly altered as to be recognizable only with difficulty. In connection with this work the fossiliferous slates were found to be associated throughout with heavy beds of slaty conglomerates, the composition of which, though somewhat different from that of the South Richmond conglomerates, equally indicate their derivation from the supposed Cambro-Silurian and Cambrian strata. The course of these conglomerates is therefore provisionally regarded as marking, upon one side at least, the line of separation of the two systems in the parish of Canterbury. The southern side, owing to progressive metamorphism, cannot be definitely assigned.

Conclusions verified by fossils.

'So far, the conclusions reached, though in accordance with previously expressed convictions, and with the views of all previous observers (including Logan, Hind, Robb, Matthew and Ells), were based upon stratigraphical and lithological grounds only. But near the end of the season, while engaged in an effort to effect more exactly the delimitation of the groups under review, new and most important evidence, tending to confirm the views already reached, was brought to light. This consisted in the discovery, near the village of Benton, in Carleton county, of a band of very black, more or less graphitic slates, associated with gray and white quartzites, and containing a few layers charged with large numbers of graptolites of the genus *Dictyonema*. Among these were some of large size, ($2\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 inches) showing both in their outlines and in the dimensions and structure of the polypary, a very close resemblance to the form *D. sociale* or *D. flabelliforme*, Eichwald, occurring in rocks of Cambrian age on Navy island, in the harbour of St. John, as well as at Matane, in the province of Quebec. They are regarded as identical by Dr. H. M. Ami, after careful studies and comparisons, and Dr. G. F. Matthew, (by whom the Navy Island form has been figured and described) is also disposed to adopt the same view. It would seem, therefore, that although the occurrence of a single fossil species is in itself very insufficient evidence upon which to determine and represent the horizon of a great group of strata, yet, when this is taken in connection with the stratigraphy of the region, pointing as it does in the same direction, a strong presumption is established in favour of the Cambrian age of the

Palæontological and stratigraphical evidence similar.

beds yielding these forms. It may be added that, should this view be confirmed by the finding of other fossils, the indications are that some closely associated, but underlying beds of semi-volcanic character, will be found to represent here certain strata found near St. John, to which Matthew has assigned the name of Etchminian, and which are regarded by him as indicating a distinct geological system. At all events the character and relations of the "volcanics" of Carleton county covering large tracts along the upper courses of Eel river and its tributaries, accord much more nearly with the association of similar beds in the Cambrian rocks of St. John, than they do with those of this character seen in their relations to the Silurian rocks of Charlotte county and elsewhere. New Brunswick—Cont.

'But while we are thus in possession of at least presumptive evidence of the existence in the district under discussion of two, or rather three, distinct formations, (for both of those referred to are somewhat unlike the Cambro-Silurian of the Beccaguimic river, no trace of which could be definitely recognized elsewhere), the determination of the exact extent and location of each is by no means easy. Very similar strata are found in both; in each they have been subjected to excessive plications, so that observations of dip and strike are of little service; they are most irregularly associated with volcanic ejecta, or invaded by intrusive masses, while finally, just when exposures are most needed, the country is deeply covered with drift. It may, however, be said with some confidence, that the Silurian rocks include all those exposed along the line of the railway, and in Eel river near by, between the main bend of this stream, about five miles north of Canterbury, and the Eel River falls, three miles farther north; and that from this line the belt extends eastward through Porten and Johnson settlements to the St. John river above Sullivans creek. Upon the eastern side of the river the same belt may, in an altered form, be continuous with the fossiliferous Silurian limestones discovered last year in the settlement of Waterville, but of this no proof could be found. The limestones in question, with associated conglomerates, are quite limited in distribution, have not been found elsewhere, and are surrounded by rocks of which the aspect is much more like that of the Cambrian than that of the Silurian system, as known elsewhere. Area of Silurian rocks.

'The question referred to above constituting the main subject of my season's work, and their solution being apparently dependent mainly upon the correct understanding of the belt of slates and associated rocks north of the great granite axis, especially in the parishes of Woodstock, Canterbury, Northampton and Southampton, and the study of these, as above outlined, having occupied the larger part of my available time, no further special examinations were made of the Subject of question difficult.

New Brunswick Coal

slaty belts south of the same axis. The recognition, upon the evidence of fossil graptolites at Benton, of the probable Cambrian age of the associated rocks (slates and quartzites), certainly also lends a degree of probability to the references to the same horizon of a portion of the beds (also slates and quartzites) south of the granite; but the fact that fossiliferous slates of Devonian age are found among the strata in the Nashwaak valley (Rocky brook), thus adding another to the horizons represented in this complicated district, shows that much careful work must yet be done before the relations and boundaries of these several formations can be accurately known.

Search for minerals.

'While carrying on the above investigations, examinations of several localities which seemed to afford some promise of useful minerals were made. One of these was in the settlement of Knowlesville, in the parish of Aberdeen, Carleton county, where, upon the farm of Mr. S. R. Gayton, an opening had been made in a series of slaty rocks, in part soft or rubbly and in part much harder, with rotten layers containing much pyrites. Samples taken from this point and analysed in Philadelphia, gave returns as follows:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Soft Rock	$1 16	$0 42
Blue Rock	1 30	0 80
Hard Rock	2 40	0 22

'A second locality was in Biggar Ridge settlement, three miles east of where the road from Foreston crosses the south-west Miramichi. Here are very large beds (?) or veins, consisting mainly of white quartz, often coarsely crystalline, more or less stained with iron and manganese, and frequently showing sulphides of iron, lead and zinc, with films of malachite. Specimens selected from openings made here, and analysed in the laboratory of the Survey, gave, according to the report of Dr. Hoffmann:—

Gold.....None.
Silver .At the rate of 0·583 of an ounce to the ton of 2,000 lbs.

Indications of iron ore.

'Reference may also be made to the strong indications of iron ores observed at various points in connection with the volcanic or semi-volcanic rocks so largely developed in Oak mountain and above the sources of Eel river in South Richmond. Beds approaching hæmatite in character were referred to in the report of 1884, as occurring on Oak mountain, and during last summer a thirty-foot bed of similar red hæmatitic slate was observed on the farm of Mr. Kennedy in South Richmond, the same as referred to earlier in the report. Samples from the latter analysed by Dr. Hoffmann showed only 5·71 per cent of metallic iron, equivalent to 8·15 per cent of ferric oxide, but it is not unlikely that with these are beds carrying a much higher percentage.'

New Brunswick Coal

Mr. R. Chalmers was engaged during the winter of 1899-1900 in compiling the information obtained in the field in 1898 and 1899, and in preparing for publication the Fredericton and Andover sheets, No. 1 N.W. and No. 2 S.W. of the New Brunswick series. A report embodying the principal facts respecting the surface geology and the soils and forests was also written to accompany these sheets.

Work by Mr. Chalmers.

Surface Geology.

During the past season Mr. Chalmers was instructed to continue investigations in the surface geology of north-western New Brunswick, chiefly in the area included in the Grand Falls sheet No. 2, N.W. Work was commenced here in the valleys of the St. John and Tobique rivers in Victoria and Madawaska counties, and was extended northward and eastward into the unsettled areas drained by the upper Tobique waters. Special attention was given to the alluvial deposits of the Right Hand branch of this river owing to the fact that they contain scattered particles of gold. An attempt was made to trace these to their source and ascertain as far as practicable, the limits of these auriferous beds in a region still wholly covered by forest.

Mr. Chalmers reports as follows:—

St. John and Tobique valleys.

'I left Ottawa on the 12th of June to resume work on the surface geology of New Brunswick. Mr. L. P. Silver of Kingston, Ont., accompanied me this season also for about four months. Explorations were first undertaken in the south-west part of the Grand Falls sheet, in the valleys of the St. John and Tobique where the country is settled back from the river to the third and fourth concessions. A considerable number of new roads, which have been opened up since the Geological Survey map of 1886-87 was published, had to be surveyed, which we did by prismatic compass and wheel, and the shorter ones by pacing. Settlements seem to be rapidly extending in this part of the province, particularly on the north-east side of the St. John. Of these settlements those of New Denmark, Salmon River, Enniskone, Woodville, Chambord and Commeau Ridge are the most thriving and embrace tracts of excellent uplands. The soil is often a calcareous loam and river flats (intervales) skirt all the rivers. The forest consists of a heavy growth of mixed timber.

Heights at Grand Falls.

'The valleys of the principal rivers in this region, notably the St. John, Tobique and Aroostook present a number of very interesting features, and some problems in Pleistocene geology, for solution. Among these are the falls of the St. John, known as Grand falls, the most important in the province. These falls consist of a nearly perpendicular drop of about 60 feet, with a series of rapids and cascades below this in a gorge some three-quarters of a mile long; and quiet pools above and below called the upper and lower basins. The total descent

New Brunswick. *Cont.*

of the river from the upper to the lower basin is 117 feet. The falls have been caused by the filling of the ancient valley of the river by boulder-clay during the glacial period and perhaps by a transverse dislocation of the strata, resulting in a diversion of the river from its old channel to a new one eroded in solid rock. The wearing out of this channel or gorge with walls from 75 to 150 feet high, nearly vertical, is not yet completed, the excavating or cutting process being still in progress. This gorge is the most remarkable feature in connection with the falls, and is, in places, quite picturesque, having a curved or horseshoe shape from the upper and highest fall to the lower basin. Large pot-holes occur in its bottom, which arrest the attention of the observer who descends into the gorge. Two of these situated about a quarter of a mile below the upper fall, or suspension bridge were measured. They are somewhat oval-shaped at the mouth, the longest diameter being parallel to the direction of the gorge. One is 12 feet by 11 feet at the mouth, and the depth 22 feet to the top of the gravel and pebbles in its bottom. The other,

Pot holes.

which has one side of the mouth broken off, has about the same diameters as the last; but narrows from the top downwards, its depth being 27 feet to the stones and gravel in the bottom. Probably there was a depth of several feet of these materials in each. The geological formation here is Silurian limestones and slates.

'The boulder-clay filling which caused these falls can still be seen occupying the pre-glacial valley of the St. John here for a distance of 865

Height of Upper basin.

yards, and is exposed at both the upper and lower basins. A small channel along the surface of the deposit follows the course of the pre-glacial river. This channel at the upper end is 51 feet above the level of the upper basin, but slopes slightly toward the lower basin. The September level of the upper basin is 412 feet above mean tide level in Passamaquoddy bay, and of the lower 295 feet, as levelled from the Canadian Pacific railway station at Grand falls, which is 504 feet above the same datum.

Terraces.

'The St. John valley at Grand falls is flanked by terraces, the highest of which, at the upper basin, are from 95 to 110 feet above the river, or 522 feet above the sea. These terraces are practically at the same height on both sides and are continuous for half a mile or more below the lower basin except where intersected by Little river and Falls brook. Their surfaces incline down river from the level of the horse shoe shaped peninsula on which the village of Grand Falls stands, about 520 feet high, and the materials seem to become finer, or rather there are fewer coarse gravelly bands as we descend the St. John. About half a mile below the lower basin the same terrace was found to be only 475 feet above the sea, while farther down the longitudinal slope was observed to be still greater. These facts serve to show

that when the St. John began to resume its course at the close of the glacial period, its waters flowed at this level for some time, forming these high level terraces. Lower terraces much better developed than these are, however, found in this valley. New Brunswick Coal

'Drift or boulder-clay dams and, perhaps, local temporary ice dams seem to have been formed in the St. John valley in the glacial period at and below Grand falls and in different places as far down as the mouth of the Keswick river. The terraces are usually at a different level below where these dams existed to what they are above. Scarcely any remnants of these drift dams can now be seen, except on the higher slopes of the river's bank where the boulder-clay rises from beneath the fluviatile beds. Drift dams.

'The terraces are higher relatively to the river and much better developed below Grand falls than above. This appears to be due to the greater slope of the channel and the more rapid flow of the St. John in the former part of its course, causing the transportation and modification of a much greater quantity of the boulder-clay which originally occupied the valley. Above the falls, and as far up as Edmundston, 40 miles, the St. John has but a slight descent and a comparatively tranquil flow, hence there was less erosion of the boulder-clay, less transportation of materials, and consequently the terraces here are comparatively insignificant features. There are evidences in this part of the valley, however, that lacustrine conditions probably prevailed during that part of the Pleistocene immediately succeeding the glacial period, the lake having apparently been held in by the boulder-clay embankment at Grand falls to a height equal to that of the highest terraces at the falls, namely 520 feet above the sea. Deposits which probably represent shore-lines were observed on the east side of the St. John between Grand falls and St. Leonards at the same level. On the other hand, it is not improbable that the Pleistocene sea invaded the upper part of the St. John valley, if not from the Bay of Fundy, then from the St. Lawrence by Temiscouata lake. At the time that the highest shore-lines of this valley were formed, the sea probably found a passage into this lake basin from Trois Pistoles or Rivière du Loup, and thence could easily reach the St. John valley. Probable shore-lines.

'No fossils have yet been detected, however, in the sands or clay of the upper St. John, or Lake Temiscouata basin.

'The gradient of the river valley from Grand falls to Edmundston is but slight, and the terraces here are nearly horizontal, or have only a gentle slope down river. This would mean, if they are marine that they have a slight ascent from the north-east to south-west as in the St. Lawrence valley. Between Grand Falls and Woodstock, however, the terraces everywhere have a greater slope down river, in some

New Brunswick—Cont.

places the gradient being regular, in other places they descend by steps. In this part of the valley they are fluviatile.

Aroostook Falls.

'The falls of the Aroostook river, two miles east of the International boundary were also examined. Here the river descends about 75 feet, in a distance of a mile and a half in a succession of beautiful cascades. An ancient channel runs on the south side parallel to the gorge in which the river now flows. The deposition of boulder-clay has also been the means of producing these falls: but a diorite dyke which cuts the slates here in a peculiar manner appears to have caused a dislocation of the river channel at a former period.

'The Grand falls of the St. John and Aroostook falls are well situated for the utilization of the water power they afford. A syndicate of United States and Canadian capitalists has leased the Grand falls, surveyed the ground, and it is reported, has prepared plans for the erection of extensive factories, but nothing further has yet been done.

Boulder-clay.

'*Boulder-clay*:—This is probably the most abundant of the superficial deposits in the area under consideration, and seems to form an almost continuous covering of the rocks. In the river valleys it is, of course, largely concealed from view by the later stratified deposits: but above the limits of the highest terraces nearly all the drier grounds show boulder-clay, the upper surface of which is often modified by ordinary atmospheric action.

Boulders.

'Numerous boulders occur scattered over parts of the area, but they seem to belong to rocks found within the drainage basin of the St. John river. A few gneiss boulders were, however, met with in the boulder-clay at Grand Falls and Edmundston, the sources of which are unknown, and which may be derived from the great Laurentian area to the north. Similar boulders were observed at Temiscouata lake some years ago. Has the lobe of the Laurentide glacier which overrode the eastern townships of Quebec extended down the St. John valley this far?

'Decayed rock was observed in a great many places, especially on the south sides of hills and ridges where it had been protected from the scouring action of the Pleistocene ice. It is, however, on the higher and more broken grounds of the interior that the material is most abundant.

Surface geology of Tobique valley.

'The surface geology, physiography, etc., of the Tobique valley and its eastern tributaries being the principal subjects of our investigation, we commenced this work in July, and our time for nearly the whole of the rest of the season was occupied in it. Many interesting facts were collected, a few of the most important of which will be detailed in the following pages. Commencing at Plaster Rock, the terminus of the Tobique Valley railway, we first examined the valley of the

main Tobique river to Nictau, where it divides into three branches. All new roads were surveyed and the altitude of the country measured with aneroids based on the profile height of Plaster Rock station. Dr. Philip Cox, of the Miramichi Natural History Association, who was making collections of fishes, reptiles and plants, etc., joined us in camp for a few weeks. With his aid the two highest peaks of the Tobique valley, namely, the Blue mountains and Bald head, Riley brook were re-measured. The summit of the former was found to be 1,725 feet above sea-level, and of the latter, 2,045 feet. As there are so many Bald mountains in the province it seems desirable to change the name of this mountain. I shall therefore call it Riley Brook mountain, or simply Riley mountain. By this name it can still be recognized by lumbermen, sportsmen and others familiar with the region more readily than by giving it an entirely new name. New Brunswick *Cont.* Elevations.

'Several Pleistocene river expansions, or lake basins, holding lakes in post-glacial time, but now extinct, seem to have existed in the Tobique valley. The largest of these was in that part of the valley between Red rapids and Arthurette, another was at Riley brook. The flats at these places are evidently ancient lake bottoms, and now form a highly fertile soil.

'The general height of the country on both sides of the Tobique, from the Arthurette basin to the forks (Nictau), is approximately 750 to to 1,000 feet above the sea, becoming higher, however, to the east, north and west. The whole region, except along the immediate banks of the river, is wooded, and has a broken, rugged surface. This portion of the province lies within the limits of the New Brunswick Land Company, the eastern and northern boundaries of which are the county lines of Northumberland and Restigouche. It comprises one of the most valuable timber areas of New Brunswick and some excellent farming lands.

'After completing the work in the valley of the main river, arrangements were made to explore the lake region at the source of the Right Hand branch and especially the Serpentine river, where traces of alluvial gold have recently been found, and several weeks were spent in this part of the country. Our route on entering it was along a portage road starting from Tobique river, north of the Gulquac, thence to Trousers lake, one of the worst roads in the province. Several high ridges were crossed, the highest being the one east of Stewart brook, the principal summit of which is named Black peak on the Geological Survey map, but Dickenson mountain on the New Brunswick Land Company's plans. Its elevation is approximately 2,000 feet above the sea. East of this the road descends gradually towards Trousers lake. Much of the land along this route is poor and unfit for settlement, though in some places there are belts of good soil. Search for gold.

New Brunswick—*Cont.*

The whole country is still covered with timber which renders it of great value. Just before reaching Trousers lake, we pass the north end of a mountain range trending in a nearly north and south direction, and shown on the map as having three prominent peaks. These mountains can be seen from the north-east side of the lake, and are probably the highest in the region, the elevation of the chief summit being approximately 2,250 feet above the sea. They are without a name on the Geological Survey map, and I therefore propose that they be called the Costigan mountains, after Hon. John Costigan, Trousers lake and vicinity having been a favourite hunting and trapping ground of his for many years.

Lakes on south-east branch

'Trousers or Tobique lake is 1,350 feet above mean sea level, and its depth varies from 25 to 50 feet. Its bottom is traversed by low ridges with intervening hollows, though, on the whole, comparatively flat and silted up. The basin of the lake was originally two river valleys, that is, two valleys occupied by branches of the same river, which joined at the north end of the present lake, where a drift dam now exists.

Trousers lake

'Crossing from Trousers to Long lake we pass through Mud lake, a small shallow sheet of water, about 1,365 feet in elevation. Long lake, the largest of the group, 1,320 feet above mean tide, is a beautiful expanse of water, and the deepest of all these lakes. The bottom seems to be quite uneven, however, the depth varying from 35 to 75 feet or more. The south end is largely silted up; but ridges of gravel and boulders occur in places throughout its bottom. This lake has also been produced by the damming up or dislocation of the upper part of the valley of River Don. At present it seems to be held in by a moraine; but there has also been another outlet to the west of the existing one, which drained it into Second or Square lake, so called by the lumbermen and hunters.

Long lake now drains into Third or Mud lake. The height of Mud lake is about 1,300 feet. It is quite shallow and apparently a resort of moose. From this lake a portage of three miles takes us to two other lakes,—they are mere sinks,—lying in a narrow valley and discharging into Portage lake. There is a high ridge to the north of these. A short portage takes us thence to Portage lake, a beautiful little lake about 1,150 feet in elevation, and from 15 to 20 feet deep, surrounded by low hills. Beaver are abundant here; several dams and houses were seen, some with freshly cut bushes and sticks. Trout are also very plentiful in this lake,. This lake is likewise being silted up, and is another drift-dammed body of water, the obstruction being at one side instead of at the end.

Portage lake.

'From Portage lake a short carry or portage takes us to Adder lake which is about 50 feet higher than Portage lake, that is, it has a height above the sea of about 1,200 feet. This pretty little lake, nestles at

the western base of a mountain 1,655 feet high, which may be named Adder Lake mountain. The depth of the lake is from 16 to 18 feet and it discharges into Serpentine lake. New Brunswick Coal.

'A stream flowing into the southern end of Adder lake, drains a lake about three quarters of a mile to a mile distant, of about the same size. As the latter is without a name, I propose to call it Loggie lake, after T. G. Loggie, chief draughtsman of the Crown Lands Office, Fredericton.

'Serpentine lake is reached from Adder lake by a short portage, the stream connecting them being choked up with drift-wood and impassible for canoes. This is another fine sheet of water, with high mountains to the east and south, and a depth varying from 25 to 60 feet or more. Its elevation above the sea is 1,165 feet. The long points extending into it are probably moraines. A mountain stands on the east side of the outlet with a height of approximately 1,800 feet above the sea. This I propose to name Serpentine mountain. Serpentine Lake.

'Serpentine lake seems to be held in also by a drift dam. Terraces 10 to 12 feet above its level occur on both sides of the outlet or foot of the lake, composed of stratified materials in the upper part and boulder-clay beneath. But while all these lakes appear thus to occupy portions of ancient river valleys, dislocated and partially cut off from those parts below by dams of glacial drift, it is doubtful whether such dams are alone sufficient to produce them. Neither does it appear probable that glacier-ice would form drift-dams in such regular alignment across the country in a north-east and south-west direction, corresponding so closely with the strike of the geological formations. Another hypothesis has, therefore, to be introduced to aid in solving the problem of the origin of these lakes, namely, that of an uplift along the north-east and south-west line indicated, an uplift which would affect all the river valleys referred to, cutting off their upper parts and forming separate basins of these. Drift accumulations have doubtless aided in ponding the drainage waters of these basins, but as the boulder-clay would be laid down unevenly, and in loops or zigzag lines, it is scarcely possible that this alone could dam all these river valleys and produce these lake basins as we now find them. On the other hand the uplift has probably not been so regular, or along such a direct course as it appears to have been. It is most likely that it was parallel to the general trend of the pre-Cambrian belt, though, perhaps, irregular in detail. It may have been the same uplift which separated the Nepisiguit and Tobique waters, its axis passing between the Nepisiguit and Victor lakes. The vertical movement referred to seems, however, to have been parallel to and subsidiary to the main uplift to the south-east, represented in the central granite and pre-Cambrian ridges traversing the province in a north-east and south-west Origin of lakes. Uplift of country.

New Brunswick. *Cont.*

direction across the headwaters of the Miramichi rivers and the Nipisiguit near Indian falls, and was probably of a later date.

'A number of the lakes described are raised from five to ten feet above their normal level by artificial dams, and at the time of our examination the shores and the borders were in a drowned condition. Rows of dead trees, some standing, others uprooted, form a border to these lakes at present, and mar their beauty. Where no artificial dam has been constructed, as at Long lake, the outlet is usually choked up with drift wood, which partially has the same effect in holding up the lakes above their normal level.

Serpentine river.

'The Serpentine river is a winding stream, with a stony, bed, and is very difficult of navigation for the canoeman or voyageur. Four or five miles below Serpentine lake, we come to a stretch of dead water about two miles in length the height of which is about 1,045 feet above the sea. Below this the river descends more rapidly. A range of mountains extends along the east side of this part of the river which is also without a name on the map. To these I shall give the name of Stillwater mountains. Their height is approximately 1,800 feet above the sea.

'At the mouth of a brook coming in from the east immediately below the dead water (McNair's brook) colours of gold and considerable quantities of black sand were washed out of the river's bank. The river gravels here contain a large percentage of quartz pebbles, and may be called quartz gravels. The source of these was not ascertained, but it is probably in the mountain range to the east, as this material is abundant in the brook just mentioned, which flows through these mountains and from the high grounds beyond.

'The portion of the Serpentine river below the dead water was examined in the autumn of 1899, and briefly described in the Summary Report of that year. From this point to its junction with Campbell river it is remarkably swift, descending in the twelve intervening miles about 450 feet. The channel is also plentifully strewn with boulders, and cascades and waterfalls occur at intervals The most interesting and important of these is the big falls, a series of rapids and pitches in which the river descends about 28 feet. These falls are caused by a granite dyke, and no evidence of an old channel could be seen on either side. As pointed out there is probably a fault here with a down-throw to the north-west, and this movement is doubtless related to that which produced the lake basins described above.

Alluvial gold.

'*Alluvial Gold.* – Washing for alluvial gold was conducted in all the lake basins, more particularly at and near their outlets, as well as on the upper part of the Campbell, Don and Serpentine rivers; but none was obtained till we reached the foot of the dead water of the Serpen-

tine river above referred to. Here, in washing a quartz gravel, fine colours were found. Below this, as far down as the junction of this river with the Right Hand branch, gold was obtained in a number of places by myself, and by others previously, showing that the precious metal has been distributed along the whole lower ten or twelve miles of its valley. It occurs, however, in a very fine state of division and in an extremely scattered condition. I have been informed that in addition to the small nuggets and grains of gold obtained in 1899, others weighing from ten to fourteen grains have been discovered, and some of these were shown me. Reports are also in circulation that gold has been found in the matrix in the elevated wooded country to the east of the Serpentine river and lake, at or near the source of the Little South-west Miramichi, and specimens rich in gold have been shown me by persons who stated that they collected them in that region, but wished to keep the precise locality a secret till further exploration was made. New Brunswick *Cont.*

'The alluvial gold of the Serpentine valley has, doubtless, its source in the rocks within the drainage basin of the valley, probably in the higher grounds referred to, east and south-east of this river, and at or near the contact of the old rocks mapped as pre-Cambrian with the granite. No gold has yet been found in the matrix, however, though various reports are in circulation to the effect that it has; but the samples tested in the three-stamp mill erected in the Serpentine valley a few years ago, as well as those assayed in the laboratory of the Geological Survey, have failed to show it. Probable source of gold.

'Although no alluvial gold was found by me in the lake basins at the source of the Right Hand branch, yet it is not improbable that it may occur there in small quantities, as was shown by Prof. H. Y. Hind, in 1864.* These lakes have their banks in such a flooded condition now by artificial dams and other obstructions that only in a few places could the rock *in situ* be seen. Besides the outlets were so blocked up with driftwood, that no fair test of the alluvial deposits in these could be made for gold. From all the information at hand, however, it would appear that the southern limits of the gold bearing deposits of the Serpentine and Right Hand branch do not reach the lakes, but coincide approximately with the axis of the uplift that produced the lake basins, which as shown on a previous page is supposed to extend in a north-east and south-west line to the north-west of these lakes.

'In that part of the Serpentine valley in which alluvial gold occurs the valley is wide and the descent greater than in the upper part, and the deposits are shallow. Here boulders of all sizes strew the river's Mode of occurrence.

*A Preliminary Report on the Geology of New Brunswick, 1865, pp. 223-227.

New Brunswick Gold

bed and ledges or rock in sight are not infrequent. It is usually below these ledges, in places sheltered from the great force of the current, that particles of gold are found. The river is extremely winding in this part of its course, fully justifying its name, and the scattered condition of the gold particles is largely due to its peculiar character. In a number of places old channels lie on one side or the other, which are now filled up and deserted by the stream Wherever openings have been made in these, colours of gold have likewise been found. The tributaries of the Serpentine too, from McNairs brook down, especially on the east and north sides, seem to have traces of alluvial gold in the gravels at the mouths. Much more prospecting and detailed work are necessary, however before it can be said that a thorough examination of the region has been made in regard to the occurrence of gold in it in paying quantities.

'The probable source of the gold met with in the alluvial deposits of the Right Hand branch of the Tobique is the pre Cambrian rocks of the central part of the province. These constitute a parallel band or outlier of the rocks forming the central axis of the Appalachian range, in which gold has been found from Georgia and Alabama to Maine and Quebec. In its mode of occurrence and distribution, the gold of northern New Brunswick appears to be similar to that of the Chaudière valley and other places in south-eastern Quebec.

'No prospecting or development work of any kind, so far as I could learn, was attempted during the season of 1900, nor have any areas of paying deposits yet been located.

Topographical features.

'*Chief topographical features.*—The lake region just described lies in the south-west part of a wide belt of highlands traversing New Brunswick from the head of the main South-west Miramichi river north-eastward to the sources of the Tête-a-gauche and Jacquet rivers flowing into the Baie des Chaleurs. This wide belt not only contains the highest land of the province, but also some of the oldest rocks consisting, as already stated, of pre-Cambrian schists and slates, with granites and other intrusive rocks. A large number of elevations in these New Brunswick highlands are 2,000 feet above the sea, or more, and several exceed 2,500 feet. The highest part of the country is near the source of the Big South branch, Nepisiquit river, and the sources of the North-west and Little South-west Miramichi rivers. These highlands are nearly all forest-covered and have of late years become a favourite hunting and sporting ground. Moose, deer, caribou, bears, etc., are plentiful there, and the fur bearing animals, at one time nearly exterminated, are now, under the protection afforded them by the provincial game laws, beginning to increase in numbers again. The rivers and lakes in these highlands teem with salmon,

Game and fish.

trout, togue, etc. For a number of years the Tobique river has been under lease to the Tobique Salmon Club, and being well guarded, is now one of the best salmon rivers in New Brunswick. Besides the revenue derived from the lumber lands, which here are quite important, that accruing from the fisheries and game must, likewise be considerable. New Brunswick—*Cont.*

'In a late report the writer tentatively advanced the scheme of setting apart this large central belt as a game and forest reserve, following the example of other countries which are now reserving wilderness or waste lands for similar purposes. As regards the forests of the province it is generally conceded that the existing methods of exploiting them are destructive and must result in deforesting the wilderness lands in the near future. Hence the necessity of casting about for some method of preserving them. As the settlement of the country advances, this is, of course, impossible on areas of arable land. But there are large tracts useless for any purpose, except for growing timber, and these should be brought under control and the forest growth upon them preserved, or, if destroyed they should be reforested. The timber on forest areas might also be carefully culled and that above a certain size cut away periodically without destroying the younger and growing trees, and thus the life or existence of the forests might be indefinitely prolonged. The time is now opportune for setting apart such portions of the provincial lands as are not adapted for agricultural purposes and settlement, and placing them under such regulations as to ensure the preservation of the forests, game and fish. These are among the most valuable assets of the country, and their care and preservation are matters in which every citizen should be interested. Game and forest reserve advocated.

'The forests of the Tobique area consist of a mixed growth of trees, which may be enumerated in the order of their abundance as follows: fir, black and white spruce, black birch, large yellow birch, white birch, maple, cedar, hæmatac, pine, etc. Extensive lumbering operations are carried on here, especially in spruce and cedar. The hemlock was not observed in the country drained by the upper Tobique waters, nor indeed anywhere in the region above Three brooks. Timber.

'Though the salmon does not ascend the Right Hand branch of the Tobique to the lakes, the branches of this river form excellent breeding grounds for this fish, and in autumn the deeper pools were swarming with them. Trout are also especially abundant in all these waters. The togue is found in Long and Serpentine lakes, but has not been seen in any of the others, the reason apparently being that they are too shallow and their bottoms silt-covered or muddy. The beaver, at one time nearly exterminated in the province, is beginning to increase in number in these lakes, the fresh work of this animal having been seen at Portage lake and elsewhere indicating quite recent or present occupation.'

Nova Scotia.

Work by Mr. H. Fletcher

Mr. H. Fletcher was engaged during the winter of 1899-1900 in plotting the surveys made in Cumberland county, N. S., referred to in the Summary Report for 1899, pages 162 to 168, and in making sections of the bore-holes therein described. He left Ottawa on June 7th, for field-work in Nova Scotia, and did not return to Ottawa until January 9th, 1901. On the field-work he makes the following report:—

Work by Mr. McLeod.

'I was again assisted by Mr. M. H. McLeod, who had with him for about two months early in the season, Mr. Colin McLeod, of Springhill, and in the months of September, October and November, Messrs. A. Cameron and Walter McKay, to finish surveys necessary to complete map-sheets 61, 62 and 63. They surveyed the various brooks, rivers, lakes and roads in the district of Folly lake, Wentworth, Westchester and Castlereagh, and along the Wallace, Pugwash and Philip rivers, and defined the extent and geological structure of the pre Carboniferous, Carboniferous and Permian rocks of that region, the general outlines of which had been previously indicated by the late Mr. Scott Barlow and by Dr. R. W. Ells.

'My own time was divided between a study of the south-western corner of the Springhill coal-fields, and a further examination of the Inverness coal-fields.

Springhill.

'In the work at Springhill I was assisted by Mr. Lee Russell, B S, of Truro, for several weeks. I have again to thank Mr. J. R. Cowans, general manager of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, and the gentleman mentioned on page 163 of last year's Summary Report, as well as Messrs. Jenkins Morgan, John W. Hunter, William Simmons, E. Trousdell, E. Corbett and others for assistance.

Coal seams traced.

'Seventy-eight hand-drill borings, ranging in depth from ten to fifty feet, together with several pits, have been made to define the course of the coal seams along the anticline already described as passing south-westward through this district from Clairmont toward the Upper Maccan river at Mapleton. By means of these bore-holes, the Golden seam* has been traced about 2,100 feet to a point near Trousdell's spring, from which it turns to the eastward round the anticline, but was not followed.

'The next seam to the south-westward, however, which may be called the Canning seam, was traced from the quarry in Harrison brook, about 250 feet below the bridge on the Leamington road, for more than 300 feet to the south-westward, then across the road, sharply

* Summary Report, Geol. Surv., Can., 1899, page 167.

around the anticline and for 1,400 feet to the eastward. It is overlain by a thick belt of the gray massive sandstone of the quarry, but immediately above and below it lie dark gray argillaceous shales. Nova Scotia Cont.

'The Canning seam may be that cut through in Harper's bore hole at about 322 feet from the surface.*

'The anticline here passes to the westward of the road; and the next coal group, opened on both sides of the road, about 3,350 feet from Harrison brook, or 250 feet north-east of the road to Mr. J. W. Hunter's house, is on the south side of the anticline. This may be called the Dan McLeod seam; it is associated with thick beds of dark gray argillaceous shale and was bored into also at the old Mountain road half a mile to the westward, but has not yet been traced northward to the apex of the anticline. In many respects it is like the coal at Alex. Stewart's, and may prove to be the same.

'These explorations and the extension of the 2,600-foot level of No. 3 seam to a point nearly half a mile south-west of the Athol road or a mile and three quarters from the north slope, indicating that Barlow's "highest seam"† ought to cross Harrison brook—which is only two miles and ten chains from that slope—about 3,900 feet below the bridge on the Leamington road. It was looked for there; and a bed of coal and shale, six feet five inches thick, containing nearly two feet of coal, was found lying between two bands of sandstone inclosed among red strata. This coal was traced about 2,000 feet to a small fault across the old Mountain road. The associated red strata were followed 2,400 feet farther to the south-westward, then 1,000 feet around the point of the anticline; but work was discontinued before this seam had been located exactly or its relation defined to the seam of the 715 foot bore-hole, one mile and a quarter to the south-westward. Evidence from mine workings.

'The coal basin as thus proved has a breadth of more than four miles from the workings of the Aberdeen slope on the north-east. Its extension much farther to the south-westward may reasonably be expected, while the extension of the Aberdeen levels in the opposite direction will be awaited with interest. Extent of basin.

'Nearly eight weeks were spent in Cape Breton, principally in re-examining the Coal Measures of the western or Inverness coal-field between Margaree harbour and Little Judique, to the development of which an inpetus has been given by the construction of a line of railway from Port Hastings to the Broad Cove mines and the projection of another from these mines to Whycocomagh and Orangedale. Inverness coal-fields Cape Breton.

* Ibid, page 167.
† Ibid. p. 166.

Nova Scotia—*Cont.* Mabou.

'Several small cargoes of coal have been shipped from Mabou and the mines at Port Hood and Broad Cove have also been reopened. The Richmond and Inverness Railway Company has the rails laid for construction trains to within about three miles of the mine at Broad Cove, while that portion of the road from Hastings to Mabou is nearly completed.

Port Hood.

'At Port Hood mines, the slope is now down about 1,150 feet, the dip being throughout about 24 and the coal about seven feet thick. Levels have been turned away north and south and balances and cross-cuts begun. The following analyses of the coal were made recently.

	Face of slope.	Face of south level.	Face of north level.
Moisture . . .	2·11	2·47	2·42
Volatile combustible matter..	38·36	38·48	37·18
Fixed carbon . .	49·25	50·39	50·96
Ash.....	9·78	8·66	9·44
	100·00	100·00	100·00

'The manager, Mr. John Johnstone, is of opinion that the present output of one hundred tons a day can be increased to four hundred tons by the first of June, when an engine and fan are expected to be in position and shipping will begin from the company's pier. A $70,000 plant is to be erected in addition to the pier. Twenty-five miners and loaders are employed at present and this number will be increased as the mine is opened out.

Broad Cove.

'Active work on a large scale has also begun at Broad Cove mines. Not far north of McIsaac pond, two slopes have, under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Fergie, been put down between 700 and 800 feet on the so-called seven-foot seam. At 680 feet, No. 1 lift is turned off, levels are driven east and west and a water-lodgment made to continue the sinking of the slopes, which is expected to go on at the rate of 200 feet a month. Both slopes have been arched with stone at the surface. The bank-head will be built and permanently equipped this spring and hoisting engines erected. The angle of dip is 16°, the roof improves as the slope is continued and the coal is very regular.

Section of coal measures

'In company with Mr. Hugh Campbell, manager for the company by which McIsaac pond was converted into a harbour for the shipment of coal from two large seams at the old mines on Broad Cove river, I made sections of the measures exposed along the coast and in other parts of the district, and took exact observations of the exploratory and permanent workings on the various seams. I am also indebted for valuable information to Mr. Donald McLeod and others.

Chimney Corner.

'Of late years no mining has been done at Chimney Corner, although interesting developments have deen made, as pointed out to

me by Messrs. Neil P. McKay, William Y. McRae, James W. MacKenzie, C.E., and others. Nova Scotia—*Cont.*

'As already stated in the report for 1882-84, Carboniferous rocks occupy most of the western shore of Cape Breton island along the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Cheticamp to the Strait of Canso; but only small portions of this belt, lying between Chimney Corner and Little Judique, a distance of thirty-eight miles, include Coal Measures; while in only four limited districts, at Chimney Corner, Broad Cove, Mabou and Port Hood has coal been mined, these districts being separated by upheavels and protrusions of underlying barren measures, as shown on the maps which accompany the report above mentioned.

'The coal-seams all border on the shore and are not known to extend far inland. Both at Port Hood and Broad Cove the workings will be largely under the sea, and the question of the conditions under which the sea areas can be won becomes one of great importance. Workings under sea.

'Although at some points there is a great thickness of barren strata between the coal seams and the gypsum and limestone, in other places they are brought together, evidently by faults. Exposures even on the shore are not continuous, while inland they are few; nevertheless an attempt has been made to build up a connected section of the strata for comparison in different parts of the field and with those given in the report for 1882-84. Faults.

'Two drills owned by the government of Nova Scotia have been at work during the past autumn. One of these, a Davis calyx-drill, cutting a core of five inches diameter, is boring among the iron bearing rocks of the Nictaux and Torbrook district in Annapolis county. This drill, the invention of an Australian, is said to be very much cheaper to operate and more efficient than a diamond drill. The boring is effected by steel teeth and chilled shot and the makers claim that $1.17 worth of shot will do the work accomplised by $500 worth of black diamonds. Borings at Torbrook.

'The other, a diamond drill, has been set up at Pottle (Sawmill) lake, near North Sydney, to test the existence of a workable seam of coal reported in this vicinity. The borehole is now about 200 feet deep. The importance of such explorations, systematically conducted, cannot be too strongly insisted upon. At Pottle lake

'A third drill, a calyx-drill of 1,000 feet capacity, cutting a five inch core, has been set up, by a private company, at the bridge over the South-west brook on Grand Lake road, about six miles from Sydney, to test the eastward extension of the Mullins or Carroll seam in workable form, and the western extension of the Tracy seam. As was stated in my recent report on the Sydney coal-field, the former is of workable size and good quality at Lingan basin, but has not been traced to the At Grand Lake road

Nova Scotia—*Cont.*

southward; while the latter, apparently workable from False Ba Beach to Cochran lake has not been proved to the westward.

Doctor Brook iron mines.

'Mention has already been made of the iron ores of the Arisaig district in Antigonish county; and particularly, in the Report of the Geological Survey for 1886, pages 26P, 27P and 117P, and sheet No. 33 of the Nova Scotia series of maps—of the occurrence of red hæmatite, of good quality, in large workable masses or beds, in the neighbourhood of Doctor brook. In 1893 and 1894 about 1,537 tons of ore were mined in this district by the Nova Scotia Steel Company, principally from a bed running in an easterly and westerly direction for about a mile between the main branch and the east branch of Doctor brook: it was carried over a pole-railway two miles and a half to a shipping-place at Arisaig pier. The dip of this bed is nearly vertical, but it was not followed to a greater depth than twenty-five feet. Assays of the ore, made by the company, yielded 46·62 per cent. metallic iron. (G. S. C. Report for 1897, pp. 98 and 108s).

'During the summer of 1900, further extensive developments were made on the surface both along the bed worked by the Nova Scotia Steel Company and on a belt apparently immediately south of and distinct from that bed. The openings, of which a cursory examination was made by me in company with Mr. P. S. Archibald, C. E., of Moncton, on November 21st, are outlined on a map prepared by Mr. Archibald, a copy of which is in the office of the Geological Survey. They show a most encouraging quantity of ore, in masses varying from 2 to 16 feet in width, situated on high ground capable of easy drainage to a much lower level without pumping. Samples collected from seventeen of these openings were given to Dr. Hoffmann for analysis.'

Nova Scotia Gold Fields.

Work by Mr. E. R. Faribault.

Mr. E. R. Faribault, spent the first part of the winter 1899-1900 in plotting the surveys made during the previous summer in the counties of Hants and Queens. A summary report was also written on this region, including a description of the gold districts of Renfrew, Mount Uniacke, South Uniacke, Upper Newport, Meander River and Ardoise, as well as some additional notes on recent developments made at the Dufferin mine in Halifax county.* The large-scale plans of the gold mining-districts of Renfrew and Mount Uniacke in the county of Hants, and that of Lawrencetown in the county of Halifax, were completed and prepared for publication. The plan of Lawrencetown is now published, as well as those of Renfrew and Mount Uniacke.

On February 15th, Mr. Faribault left for the Paris International

* Summary Report, Geol. Surv. Can., 1899, pp. 168 to 187.

Exhibition to superintend the installation of the Canadian mineral exhibit, and returned to Ottawa August 26th. This has been referred to at length on a preceding page. Nova Scotia Coal.

From September 5th to 28th he was engaged in field-work in Nova Scotia, in making a further examination of the gold mining districts of the eastern part of the province, visiting Renfrew, Oldham, Waverley, Lake Catcha, Tangier, Mooseland, Moose River, Caribou, Beaver Dam, Dufferin Mines, Harrigan Cove, Ecum Secum, Goldenville, Wine Harbour, Cochran Hill, and Isaacs Harbour. Field work.

In regard to this work Mr. Faribault states that many interesting notes were gathered on the recent developments made, which will throw more light on the laws governing the zones of special enrichment in the veins. He writes :—

'Important mining developments have lately been made in many districts, notably at Waverley, Caribou, Dufferin Mine, Ecum Secum, Golderville, Wine Harbour and Isaacs Harbour; while new development works were being started at Renfrew, Mooseland and Harrigan Cove. Mining developments.

'At Renfrew, extremely rich quartz was being taken out on the Jubilee vein recently found to the east of the fault on the Colonial property. A crushing of 110 tons is reported to have given 2,700 ounces of gold, valued at some $53,000.

'The East Waverely property has recently been equipped with a thoroughly good mining plant, a large compressor and a modern eighty-stamp mill provided with eight Wilfley concentrating tables, the whole driven by an excellent water-power, enabling mining operations to be conducted at a very low cost.

'The recent cross-tunnels and drifts opened up at Ecum Secum mine have developed several very interesting saddle shape veins on a double crumpling of the main anticlinal fold, and an important true fissure vein following the axis-plane of the local synclinal fold. These developments show most conclusively and in a very striking manner that the size and richness of the veins are altogether a result of the structure of the measures, and that they are well-defined and can be located.'

CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

Reporting on the work done in these branches of the Survey's operations, Dr. Hoffmann says :—'The work carried out in the chemical laboratory during the past year has, conformably with the practice of preceding years, been almost exclusively confined to the examination and analysis of such minerals, etc., etc., as were considered likely to prove of more or less economic value and importance. Briefly summarized it embraced : Chemistry and mineralogy.

Chemistry and mineralogy
Coal Analyses.

'1. Analyses of fuels, including lignites, lignitic coals, coals, and anthracite, from the following localities:—Lignite from the upper and lower workings on Cliff creek, and from the upper and lower seams on Coal creek, in the Yukon district, North-west Territory. Lignitic coal, from Lewes river, about six miles above Rink rapid, also in the Yukon district. Coal, from Dunsinane, Kings county, New Brunswick; from a seam on the Stony Indian reserve, district of Alberta, North-west Territory; and from two seams on Collins gulch, Tulameen river, Yale district, British Columbia. Anthracite, from ten miles west of Dugdale station on the White Pass and Yukon railway, Yukon district, North-west Territory.

'2. Analyses of the following iron-ores:—Magnetite, from the townships of Litchfield and Sheen, Pontiac county, province of Quebec, and from a creek entering the Tulameen at Otter flat, Yale district, British Columbia. Specular iron from Cape Rouge, Inverness county, Nova Scotia. Siderite and limonite, from Hematite mountain, Michipicoten, Ontario; and bog iron-ore, from Chipman, Queens county, New Brunswick.

'3. Analyses, partial, of samples of copper-ore from localities in Joliette county, province of Quebec.

'4. Analyses, in regard to nickel content, of pyrrhotite from the township of Mattawatchan, Renfrew county, Ontario; and from Kyuquot, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Assays for gold and silver.

'5. Assays, for gold and silver, of samples of material from various localities in the districts of Cariboo and Cassiar, British Columbia, and from numerous localities in the Klondike area, in the Yukon district, as likewise from some localities on Great Slave lake, in the Mackenzie district, and others from Carleton county, in the province of New Brunswick.

'6. Analyses of building stones, that is to say, of a limestone from the fifth bed of Mr. Robillard's quarry, Ottawa front, township of Gloucester, Carleton county, and of a dolomite from the township of Ross, Renfrew county, in the province of Ontario; also the examination, in regard to its suitability for constructive purposes, of a sandstone from Prince Edward Island, and of another from near Dorchester, Westmoreland county, New Brunswick.

'7. Analyses, partial, of graphite from the township of Blythfield, Renfrew county, and from the townships of Bedford and South Canonto, Frontenac county, in the province of Ontario; and of disseminated graphite from Glendale, River Inhabitants, Inverness county, Nova Scotia.

'8. Analyses of natural waters—with the object of ascertaining their suitability for economic or technical purposes, or possible value from a medicinal point of view—from the undermentioned localities :—In the province of New Brunswick, from three springs on the Tobique river in Victoria county ; and from a spring near Plumwessep station on the Intercolonial Railway, in Kings county. In the province of Quebec, from a spring in Bay of Seven Islands, Saguenay county ; from a boring near St. Grégoire, Nicolet county ; from a well in St. Paul l'Ermite, L'Assomption county ; and from a spring at Ste. Rose, Laval county. In the province of Ontario, from a well on the property of Mr. Cole, township of Ramsay, Lanark county ; and from a well at Tilsonburg, township of Dereham, in Oxford county. In the province of British Columbia, from a spring near Discovery claim, three miles up McKee creek, east side of Atlin lake, and from another spring on the east shore of Atlin lake, ten miles south of Atlin ; also from a spring on Sharp point, on the west coast of Vancouver island. Chemistry and mineralogy *Cont.*

'9. Analyses of several minerals not previously recognized as occurring in Canada, namely, of danalite, newberyite, schorlomite, struvite, uranophane, and wood-tin,—a variety of cassiterite (tin dioxide) ; all of which will be referred to in detail in my forthcoming report. Examinations have also been made of many minerals from localities where they were not previously known to occur, that is to say, of—altaite (lead telluride), from Little Nigger creek, East Kootenay district, British Columbia ; amazon stone, from islands at Paint hills, James bay, Ungava district ; barite or barytes, from the township of Huntley, Carleton county, Ontario ; danaite (a cobaltiferous variety of mispickel), from the township of Calumet, Pontiac county, province of Quebec ; epidote, from Walrus island, Paint hills, James bay, Ungava district ; erythrite (a hydrous arsenate of cobalt), from Bull river, East Kootenay district, British Columbia ; gmelinite, from Red mountain, West Kootenay district, British Columbia ; jamesonite (sulphantimonite of lead), from Kettle river, Yale district, British Columbia ; lepidolite (lithia mica), from the township of Wakefield, Ottawa county, province of Quebec ; magnesite (magnesium carbonate), from Pine creek and Indian Reserve, Atlin, Cassiar district, British Columbia ; marl, from the township of Stafford, Renfrew county, Ontario ; molybdenite, from island No. 12, Paint hills, James Bay, Ungava district, from the township of Brougham, Renfrew county, Ontario, and from Trail creek, West Kootenay district, British Columbia ; mountain leather, from the township of Economy, Colchester county, Nova Scotia ; sericite, Bonanza creek, Klondyke, Yukon district, North-west Territory ; silver, native, township of Lybster, district of Thunder Bay, Ontario ; sphalerite or zinc-blende, from the township of Bouchette, Ottawa county, province of Quebec ; and New minerals.

Chemistry and mineralogy—*Cont.*

spodumene (a metasilicate of aluminium and lithium), from Walrus island, Paint hills, James bay, Ungava district.

Miscellaneous examinations.

'10. Miscellaneous examinations, comprising the examination of numerous samples of clay, in regard to their suitability for the manufacture of bricks -ordinary building bricks or fire bricks, or pottery, from localities in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, and the North-west Territory: of samples of ferruginous slates, iron-sands, iron-ochres, marls, carbonaceous shales, bituminous shales, and of a great variety of other material.

'In addition to the foregoing work, six hundred and sixty-three mineral specimens, have been examined and reported on. Of these, many were brought by visitors, the greater number, however, were received by mail or express from residents in various parts of the Dominion.

'The number of letters personally written—chiefly of the nature of reports, and embodying the results of the examination, analysis, or assay, as the case might be, of mineral specimens—amounted to two hundred and forty-one; and of those received, to eighty-nine.

'Messrs. R. A. A. Johnston and F. G. Wait, assistants in the laboratory, have, by their close and unremitting application to the work in hand, rendered most efficient service. The former has made many important mineral analyses, and, in addition to carrying out a somewhat lengthy series of gold and silver assays, also conducted a great variety of micellaneous examinations; whilst the latter, has made numerous analyses of natural waters, as likewise of iron ores, limestones, etc., and also carried out many miscellaneous examinations.

Collections made by Mr. Broadbent.

'In the work connected with the mineralogical section of the museum, I have been very ably assisted by Mr. R. L. Broadbent. In addition to the general museum work—embracing the labelling and cataloguing of all newly received specimens, and the maintaining of the collection generally in an orderly condition -he has, during the absence of Mr. Willimott, in Paris, made up twenty-seven collections of minerals (included in the list given beyond) for distribution to certain Canadian educational institutions, and also spent some seventeen days in the collection of material for the making up of further collections for similar use, visiting, for this purpose, the township of Ross, in the province of Ontario, and the townships of Hull, Litchfield, Buckingham, Grenville and Chatham, in the province of Quebec. Whilst thus engaged, he obtained :—

	Specimens.	Weight.
Albite		100 pounds.
Barite		150 "
Fluorite, green	156	
" purple	70	
Granite		100 "
Graphite		75 "
Jasper		150 "
Limestone		150 "
" (marble)		115 "
Mica		90 "
Microcline		115 "
Monazite	8	
Porphyry		100 "
Pyrite	27	
Quartz		125 "
Sandstone		200 "
Scapolite	130	
Serpentine	140	
Syenite		175 "
Tourmaline	200	
Uraninite, with gummite	12	
Wollastonite	112	
Zinc-blende		300 "
Miscellaneous		50 "

'The additions to the mineralogical and lithological section of the museum, during the past year, amounted to one hundred specimens of minerals and one hundred and seventy specimens of rocks, of which latter, thirty-one, from the Upper Stikine river, B.C. were collected by V. H. Dupont, C E., fifty, from the south-east of Dease lake, and thirty-nine, from the Skeena river, B.C. by J. S. O'Dwyer, C.E. Of the additions in question, the following were :— Contributions to museum.

(*A.*) *Collected by members of the staff engaged in field work in connection with the Survey :—*

Barlow, Dr. A. E. :—

Magnetite from the township of Dungannon, Hastings county.

Bell, J. M., from Mackenzie district, N.W.T.—

a. Siderite, from the south shore of Dease bay, Great Bear lake.

b. Hematite, from Rocher Rouge, MacTavish bay, east side of Great Bear lake.

c. Specular iron, from Echo bay, Great Bear lake.

d. Micaceous iron-schist, from Les isles du Large, Great Slave lake.

e. Hydromagnesite, from the south shore of Dease bay, some thirty miles S.W. of Fort Confidence, Great Bear lake.

Brock, R. W. :—

Molybdenite from the Giant claim, Rossland, West Kootenay district, B.C.

Contributions to museum *Cont.*

McConnell, R. G., from Yukon district, N.W.T. :—

a. Lignite from Rock creek, Klondike river.

b. Lignite from Cliff creek, Yukon river.

c. Anthracite from about ten miles west of Dugdale station, White pass and Yukon railway.

d. Bornite and chalcopyrite from the Arctic Chief claim, White Horse Copper Belt, White Horse, Lewes river.

e. Bornite and epidote, from the Springhill claim.

f. Magnetite from the Valerie claim.

g. Hematite (specular iron) Pueblo claim.

h. Bornite from the Copper King claim.

i. Bornite from the Anaconda claim.

j. Bornite from the Carlisle claim.

k. Bornite from the Rabbits-foot claim.

l. Auriferous gravel, from Gold hill, Bonanza creek, and Sulphur creek, Klondike Gold Fields.

McEvoy, J. :—

a. Crystals of Andradite from six miles east of Crows Nest lake, district of Alberta, N.W.T.

b. Crystals of Almandite (altered), from the same locality.

McInnes, Wm. :—

a. Native silver, argentite and sphalerite from the West End mine, Silver mountain, township of Lybster, district of Thunder bay, O.

b. Fluorite, calcite, amethystine quartz, sphalerite and pyrite, from the Star mine, township of Strange, district of Thunder bay, O.

c. Fluorite, quartz, and calcite, with pyrite, from the Gopher mine, township of Strange, district of Thunder bay, O.

d. Magnetite from three miles north of the west line of the township of Strange, district of Thunder bay, O.

e. Magnetite from half a mile west of Whitefish station, P. A. D & W. railway, township of Strange, district of Thunder bay, O.

f. Fifty rock specimens from the Thunder Bay and Rainy River districts, O.

(*B.*) *Received as presentations* :—

Craig, B. A. C., Canada Corundum Company, Toronto, O. :—

Ten samples of dressed corundum.

Contributions to museum—*Cont.*

Currie, T. W., Topographical Surveys Branch, Ottawa, O.:—

a. Carborundum (carbide of silicon) crystallized, 2 specimens.

b. Graphite, skeleton, after carborundum, the silicate having been eliminated.

c. Silicon, skeleton, after carborundum, the carbon having been eliminated.

De Wolf, Geo., Vancouver, B.C. :—

a. Coal from Collins gulch, Tulameen river, Yale district, B.C.

b. Gypsum from the Salmon river, Grande Prairie, Yale district, B.C.

Harrison, H. H., Halifax, N.S. :—

Galena from Faribault or L'Abîme brook, Cheticamp river, Inverness county, N.S.

Harrison, J. E., Madoc, O. :—

Talc from lot 14, con. XIV., Huntingdon, Hastings county, O.

Haycock, E. B., Ottawa, O. :—

Molybdenite from lot 15, con. X., Bagot, Renfrew county, O.

Kingston, Paul, Tichborne, O. :—

Graphite from lot 22, con. II., South Cannonto, Frontenac county, O.

Kuntsen, M., Salesund, Norway, per R. L. Broadbent :—

Model of a gold nugget from claim 36, Eldorado creek, Klondike Gold Fields, Yukon district, N.W.T.

McLellan, Allan, Ottawa, O. :—

Crystal of iron-pyrites from Elizabethtown, Leeds county, O.

Moffatt, J., Parry Sound, O. :—

Muscovite from lot 2, con. II. of Ferguson, district of Parry Sound, O.

Pearson, W., Paris :—

Bornite from about eight miles W. of White Horse rapids, Lewes river, Yukon district, N.W.T.

Pushie, Joseph, Malignant Cove, Antigonish county, N. S. :—

Chalcocite from a point on the shore of Northumberland strait, Antigonish county, N. S.

Ritchie, R. Mc., Bryson, Q. :—

Pyrrhotite from Calumet island, Pontiac county, Q.

Contributions to museum. Cont.

Ross, Thomas, Little Rideau, O. :—

Celestite from the Little Rideau river, Hawkesbury, Prescott county, O.

Shirly, F. S., Glen Almond, Q. :—

Phlogopite (exteriorily altered to pinite) from lot 6, range III. of Derry, Ottawa county, Q.

Smith, E., Prescott, O.

Galena (crystals) from lot 18, con. VIII., Bedford, Frontenac county, O.

Soues, F., Clinton, B.C. :—

a. Native gold and native platinum, from the Ward claim, Horsefly Gold Mining Co., Horsefly river, Cariboo district, B.C.

b. Siliceous tuff, from Cadwallader creek, Bridge river, Lillooet district, B.C.

c. Claystone from about four miles north of Clinton, Lillooet district, B.C.

d. Tertiary sandstone from about four miles north of Clinton, Lillooet district, B.C.

e. Concretions of arenaceous claystone from about four miles north of Clinton, Lillooet district, B.C.

f. Shell of 'Pecten caurinas', found under a three-foot layer of gravel, at a point exactly opposite Day Bar, on the Fraser river, and about eight miles north of Lillooet, B.C.

Thompson, W., Portage du Fort, Q. :—

Magnetite (group of crystals), from the township of Ross, Renfrew County, O.

Winans, Bush, Glen Almond, Q., per R. L. Broadbent :—

Fluorite and quartz (crystals) from the township of Derry, Ottawa county, Q.

Educational collections supplied.

'Collections of minerals occurring in Canada, have also been made up and sent to various educational institutions, of which the following is a list :—

1. Dorchester High School, Dorchester, N.B.....	Consisting of	100	specimens.
2. Natural History and Antiquarian Society of P.E. Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	"	100	"
3. County Academy, Liverpool, N.S	"	100	"
4. High School, Picton, O.....	"	100	"
5. High School, Vankleek Hill, O.....	"	100	"
6. High School, Dunnville, O.....	"	100	"
7. Collegiate Institute, Orillia, O.....	"	100	"
8. High School, Mahone Bay, N.S	"	100	"

9. Manitoba College of Pharmacy, Winnipeg, Man.	Consisting of	100	specimens	Educational collections *Cont.*
10. Public School, Cody's Station, N.B	"	75		
11. Public School, Port Perry, N.S	"	75		
12. Collegiate Institute, Clinton, O	"	75		
13. Public School, Arragance Ridge, N.B	"	75		
14. Public School, Inkerman, O	"	75		
15. St. Louis de Gonzague Academy, Montreal, Q	"	75		
16. Public School, Thornetown, N.B	"	75		
17. St. Roche Convent, Quebec, Q	"	75		
18. College de Longueuil, Longueuil, Q	"	75		
19. Public School, Kempt Shore, N.S	"	75		
20. High School, Bradford, O	"	100		
21. Public School, Caraquet, N.B	"	75		
22. Superior School, Maryville, N.B	"	100		
23. Convent of the Sacred Heart, Halifax, N.S	"	75		
24. Balaclava Street School, St. Thomas, O	"	75		
25. Wellington Street School, St. Thomas, O	"	75		
26. High School, Port Perry, O	"	100		
27. High School, Sackville, N.B	"	100		
28. High School, Dutton, O	"	100		
29. Christian Brothers School, Laprairie, Q	"	75		
30. Superior School, Port Elgin, N.B	"	100		
31. Superior School, Hartland, N.B	"	100		
32. Westmount Academy, Westmount, Q	"	100		
33. Notre Dame Convent, Charlottetown, P.E.I	"	75		
34. St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, P.E.I	"	100		
35. Noel Graded School, Noel, Hants Co., N.S	"	75		
36. Windsor Academy, Windsor, N.S	"	100		
37. Lacombe Public School, Lacombe, Alta., N.W.T.	"	75		
38. Convent of L'Assomption, L'Assomption, Q	"	75		
39. Hotel Dieu School, Upper Bazile, Madawaska, Q.	"	75		
40. Public School, Parleeville, N.B	"	75		
41. Sisters of Congregration of Notre Dame, New Glasgow, N.S	"	75		
42. Leonardsville Public School, Deer Island, N.B	"	75		
43. Public School, Weymouth Bridge, N.S	"	75		
44. Grafton Advanced School, Grafton, N.B	"	75		
45. Public School, Trenton, Pictou Co., N.S	"	75		
46. Borden Street School, Toronto, O	"	75		
47. Public School, Summerville, N.S	"	75		
48. Victoria School, St. John, N.B	"	75		
49. Public School, Bear River, N.S	"	75		

'Three collections of fifty specimens each have also been prepared and forwarded to the Canadian Government Agency in Glasgow.

'Of the foregoing, the first twenty-five were made up by Mr. C. W. Willimott, and the remainder by Mr. Broadbent.

As explained on a previous page, the greater part of Mr. Willimott's time during the first half of the year was taken up in connection with preparations for the Paris Exhibition, and in the unpacking and installation of specimens in Paris.

MINERAL STATISTICS AND MINES.

Mineral statistics.

Of the work of this section Mr. E. D. Ingall reports as follows:—

'The regular functions of the section have been performed by the staff during the year.

'Our information regarding the economic mineral deposits of the country has been added to, including data as to discovery and development, as well as the statistics of the annual realization of the Dominion's income from these sources. This information has been added to our permanent records for purposes of reference and much of it is also embodied in the report of the section constituting part S of the Annual Report of the Survey.

'The preliminary summary statistical statement of the mineral output of Canada was ready February 27th, 1900, the fuller data not being available until much later in the year, the full report could not be completed till November 29th, 1900.

'Apart from the completion of the annual report much information was, as in the past, given in answer to inquiries. The collecting of data for this purpose constitutes a considerable factor in the work of the section. A very considerable amount of extra work also devolved upon the staff in connection with the issuing by the department of a descriptive catalogue of the mineral exhibit sent to the Paris exhibition.

Visits to mines.

'During the summer Mr. Denis and myself visited the magnetite deposits in the vicinity of Ottawa and in the district between Kingston and Pembroke, and made magnetic observations with the dip needle and dial compass at several points, bringing up to date also our knowledge of operations in those districts.'

PALÆONTOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

The following is Dr. J. F. Whiteaves' report upon work accomplished by himself or under his direction:—

Work by Dr. J. F. Whiteaves.

'The fourth part of the first volume of *Mesozoic Fossils* was published in November, 1900. It consists of forty-six large octavo pages of letter press, illustrated by two woodcuts in the text and by seven full-page plates.

'A description of an apparently new species of *Unio*, from the Wellington collieries at Nanaimo, B.C., that had been forwarded for examination by the authorities of the Provincial Museum at Victoria, has been written and communicated to the *Ottawa Naturalist*.

'In the *Geological Magazine* for September and October, 1900, five new species of long-tailed decapod crustacea, from the Cretaceous rocks

of Comox, Hornby island (B. C.), and Alberta, have been described and figured by Dr. Henry Woodward, and an additional species, from Comox, and Hornby island, that had been previously described by the writer, but not figured, is fully illustrated. The types of each of these species are in the museum of the Survey. Palæontology and zoology—*Cont.*

'At various times during the year, seven small collections of fossils, mostly from the Corniferous limestone of Ontario, have been sent to the department for identification. The species contained in these collections have been determined, as far as practicable, and labelled, and the collections returned. Information about numerous single specimens of fossils has also been given, either by letter or verbally.

'Considerable progress has been made with the manuscript of the Catalogue of the Marine Invertebrata of Eastern Canada, which was commenced in the fall of 1899. About 345 foolscap pages of this catalogue have now been written, though some of these will yet require a little revision. Of these, 45 pages are devoted to the Protozoa, Sponges and Cœlenterata, 15 to the Echinodermata, 45 to the Annelida, 29 to the Polyzoa, 136 to the Mollusca, 65 to the Crustacea, and 10 to the Tracheata. The introduction, which is intended to consist of a brief synopsis of the progress of zoological explorations by the dredge or otherwise, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime provinces, from 1852 to the present date,—and the part specially referring to the Tunicata, have yet to be written. The manuscript that has been written so far has necessitated a large number of verifications of references, and some correspondence with naturalists in the United States and Europe. In this connection it may be mentioned that Professor Verrill, of Yale University, who has recently been making a study of the difficult molluscan genus *Bela*, has kindly named all the Canadian species of that genus, whether from the Atlantic or the Pacific. Catalogue of marine invertebrata.

'The publication of the first part of Professor Macoun's Catalogue of Canadian Birds has directed attention to some deficiencies in the Survey's zoological collection. During the past year efforts have been made to supply these deficiencies, and incomplete sets of the eggs of about thirty species have been gradually replaced by full and complete ones. Among the latter are a full set each of the eggs of Wilson's Snipe and the Long-billed Curlew, from Assiniboia; of the Prairie Hen, from Manitoba; of the Sharp-tailed Grouse, from Alberta; of the Turkey Vulture, from Assiniboia; of the American Goshawk, from Alberta; of the Screech Owl, from Toronto; and Short-eared Owl from Assiniboia; of the Rufous Hummingbird, from Banff; and Lark Sparrow, from Toronto. Fine photographs of the nesting places of several species of Canadian birds have also been acquired, in exchange for similar prints from our own negatives. A collection of recent land and fresh-water shells from Washington, Ontario, and three species of Zoological collections.

Palæontology and zoology cont.

Unionidæ from the neighbourhood of St. John, N.B., that had been sent for identification, have been named and returned to the senders.

Work by Dr. H. M. Ami.

Dr. H. M. Ami says that the "greater part of his time during the past year has been devoted to office and museum work. Two weeks in July were spent in an examination of the Silurian formations in Antigonish county, Nova Scotia, and their inclosed faunas. A few days in August were employed in examining certain limestone quarries in Eastern Ontario with a view to determining the precise geological horizon and formation to which they belong. Considerable time was also spent in determining species of fossils from various horizons in the Palæozoic, as well as in making a revision of those from the Pleistocene, of the Ottawa valley."

"Some progress has been made in the preparation of a catalogue of Canadian fossils, and systematic tables of the succession of various geological formations are now being prepared as a basis for such a catalogue. A card catalogue of the geological formations and fossils of Canada and references thereto is greatly needed, and the commencement of such a catalogue has been made."

Specimens sent out for examination.

"With a view to obtaining all the information possible, from a palæontological standpoint, upon important geological questions as to the age and correlation of certain Palæozoic sediments in Nova Scotia, several collections were prepared by Dr. Ami during the past year, and submitted to the following gentlemen:—to Dr Henry Woodward, F.R.S., Keeper of the Department of Geology at the British Museum, London, —a series of protolimuloid and other Crustaceans from the marine Carboniferous limestones of Kentville creek, and from Harrington river, Cumberland county, N.S.: to Dr. Wheelton Hind, F.R.S., of Roxeth House, Stoke-upon-Trent, England—various genera and species related to *Anthracomya* and *Naiadites* from numerous localities and horizons in Colchester, Pictou and Cumberland counties, also from Cape Breton: to Mr. Robert Kidston, F.R.S., of Stirling, Scotland—a series of Lycopodiaceous plants from the Carboniferous of Nova Scotia; to Messrs. Charles Schuchert and G. H. Girty, of the United States National Museum, Washington, D.C. — a series of marine invertebrates from numerous localities and horizons in the Carboniferous, also a small collection of fossils from the Torbrook sandstone formation of Annapolis county, N.S. From these gentlemen reports have been received giving important notes upon the age to which the various floras and faunas represented are to be assigned. The department is greatly indebted to these gentlemen for their valuable assistance."

Determination of fossils.

"Preliminary determinations of fossils from various localities comprised within the Three Rivers map-sheet, Quebec, by the writer contains classified lists of the fossils determined from numer-

ous collections made by officers of the Geological Survey from the counties of Joliette, Berthier and Maskinongé, on the north side of the St. Lawrence. Palæontology and zoology—*Cont.*

"Preliminary notes were prepared for Prof. L. W. Bailey on various collections of fossils from Carleton and York counties, New Brunswick, with a view of ascertaining the geological horizon indicated. The collections included Silurian strata (with *Monograptus* in abund ance) from above Campbell's mill, Beccaguimic river, in Carleton county, N.B.; Silurian strata somewhat higher in the series and holding fragments of crinoids, etc., from Waterville in Southampton parish, York county, N.B.; and Lower Ordovician impure limestones from above Shaw's mill, Beccaguimic river, N.B.: on two collections of *Dictyonema* from near Benton village, Eel river. The latter at first seemed to indicate an horizon similar to the slates of the Kentville formation in Kings county, Nova Scotia, where *Dictyonema Websteri*, Dawson, is the characteristic fossil, in the altered slates of that formation referred to the Silurian system. Better material from the second collection enabled the affinities of the species to be much better understood, and when compared with specimens of *Dictyonema flabelliforme*, Eichwald, from the Upper Cambrian slate of Matane, Que., of Barachoix, in Cape Breton, and of Navy island near St. John, N.B., as well as with the figures and descriptions of this species according to Carl Wiman, there was scarcely any doubt left as to the identity of Eel river specimens with the Upper Cambrian species.

"Additional notes on a small but important collection of specimens from a black carboniferous altered shale from Springfield brook, five miles from Fredericton, N.B., collected by Mr. W. H. T. Reed, were prepared and transmitted to Prof. Bailey, to be incorporated in his report upon the geology of that portion of New Brunswick.

"Some time was also spent in a critical study of Mr. T. C. Weston's collections of Ordovician fossils from Quebec city, obtained in 1890, and a list was prepared of the species therein recognized. In response to special inquiries or requests for information, a number of short reports or memoranda have also been prepared from time to time during the year, but these it is unnecessary to specify in detail.

"Having received instruction to describe and illustrate the fauna of the Silurian formation at Arisaig, Nova Scotia, the writer has begun his task by arranging the collections of Arisaig fossils already in the possession of the Geological Survey Department into natural formational divisions, ascribing certain faunas and strata to certain formations. Through the kindness of Profs. Whitfield and Bickmore, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, where many of the original types of Nova Scotia species are deposited, the trustees of Study of the Arisaig fauna.

Palæontology and zoology *Cont.*

that museum have generously consented to allow these types to be re-examined and if necessary refigured so as to ensure greater accuracy and critical comparison with the species represented in various other collections in the Ottawa museum to be examined. These latter include the series of Arisaig fossils now in the museum of the Geological Survey of Canada, the Weston collection of 1886, and other collections by the writer, made for the most part during the past summer when the strata were found to be divisible into four series in descending order, as follows :—

Proposed subdivisions of the section.

"*The Stonehouse formation*, consisting of red shales, holding a highly pelecypodous fauna, mudstones and interstratified ratified bands of limestone.

"*The Moydart formation*, consisting for the most part of light or greenish-white compact fine grained silicious limestone and shales holding cephalopoda, brachiopoda, vermes and trilobita, with occasional crinoidea and pelecypoda.

"*The McAdam formation*, consisting of very dark gray or almost black, carbonaceous and at times slightly calcareous, shales and mudstones, carrying a lamellibranchiata fauna. It also contains brachiopoda in thin lenticular sheets of limestone interstratified between the shales.

'*The Arisaig formation* consisting of light yellowish or buff weathering arenaceo-magnesian limestones, shales, etc., interstratified with bands of shale, etc. Corals, brachiopoda, bryozoa, trilobites and gasteropoda are prevalent types in this formation.

"These formations are based upon palæontological as well as lithological characteristics and appear to be less arbitrary than the divisions A, B, B', C, and C', D, of former writers.

"The "red stratum" is not a good dividing line, as the strata both above and below it are of the same origin and hold similar types of organisms.

Limestones in Eastern Ontario.

"In company with Dr. R. W. Ells, a number of the limestone quarries of eastern Ontario, were visited including those in the vicinity of L'Orignal, Hawkesbury, Vankleek Hill and Little Rideau, Butler's quarry, Murray's quarry, Huneau's quarry, Milner's quarry, Ross's quarry. At these we made a careful study of the formational characters of the various limestones examined so as to be able to correlate, separate or identify the different horizons represented. Some of the limestones examined belonged to the Trenton, others to the Birdseye and Black River, and others to the Chazy formation, whilst others formed transition strata between the last mentioned and the Calciferous formation.

"Considerable time was spent in sorting, classifying and naming various collections of Pleistocene fossils from the marine clays, sands, gravels and calcareous concretions obtained during the past few years by the staff and local collectors in the Ottawa valley. The clays were found to abound in foraminifera and several additions to the fauna of the marine Pleistocene deposits of this region were noted and placed on record. Messrs. Walker and Mortimer Odell, G. L. Burland and Harold Nelson, have contributed several interesting forms new to the Ottawa Pleistocene list. Palæontology and zoology, *Cont.* Pleistocene fossils.

"Preliminary notes upon a number of collections of fossils by E. Le Roy, of McGill University, were prepared with a view of ascertaining the various geological formations and horizons represented in said collections. These were named as far as mode of preservation and condition of specimens allowed, and included an interesting series from Upper St. Hubert, Côte St. Michel, Outremont, the Annex and other localities around the city of Montreal.

"During the past year the following papers were written :—

"On some Trenton (Ordovician) fossils from the light-gray limestones of Cumberland, Ontario, published in the *Ottawa Naturalist*, for January, 1900. Publications.

"On the subdivisions of the Carboniferous system in Eastern Canada, published in the *Transactions of the Nova Scotia Institute of Science*, for June, 1900.

"Notes bearing on the Devono-Carboniferous problem in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

"The Fossil Floras of the Pottsville formation published in the *Ottawa Naturalist*, for October, 1900.

"On the occurrence of a species of *Whittleseya* in the Riversdale formation (Eo-Carboniferous) of the Harrington river, Nova Scotia. published in the *Ottawa Naturalist* for August, 1900.

"Synopsis of the Geology of Canada, with special reference to the nomenclature of the various formations, read before the May meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, and now in the press.

"Progress of geological work in Canada during the year 1899, *Can. Record of Science*, for July, 1900.

"Bibliography of Sir J. William Dawson for the *American Geologist*, July, 1900, pp. 1-47.

"Brief reviews were prepared for the *Annales de Géographie*, of Paris, France, for *Bibliographia Geologica* of Brussels, Belgium, also for the *Geologische Centralblatt*, of Berlin, Germany, and

Palæontology and [illegible] Geol.

abstracts of the various publications bearing upon the geology and geography of British North America during the year 1899 and 1900.

Examination of drillings.

"A number of drillings from various localities submitted to the department from time to time have been examined and information as to the formation represented in these bore-holes has been given to those interested. Suites of specimens of this kind have been examined from Stratford, Hepworth, Palmerston, Mt. Forest, Walkerton, Rockliffe Rifle Range and Gloucester, in Ontario, and from St. Paul l'Hermite, Turkish Baths artesian well, etc., in Quebec.

"Entries were also kept and records made of the ethnological and archæological collections obtained during the year."

Work by Mr. L. M. Lambe.

'Mr. L. M. Lambe reports that in the early part of the year, the report on recent marine sponges, referred to in last year's Summary as fairly under way, was finished. This report, descriptive of monaxonid, tetractinellid and calcareous sponges from our north-eastern waters, has been published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada for this year, under the title *Sponges from the Coasts of North-eastern Canada and Greenland*, and consists of nineteen pages of text illustrated by six plates of figures. These sponges were placed in in Mr. Lambe's hands by Professor D'Arcy Thompson, of University College, Dundee, Scotland, who has since presented to this department an almost complete duplicate set of the species described or mentioned in the report, an addition to the already large and representative collection of Canadian sponges in the museum, that is of considerable scientific interest.

Publications.

'At later dates the following papers on recent sponges were published in the Ottawa Naturalist:—"*Description of a new species of Calcareous Sponge from Vancouver Island, B.C.*" "*Notes on Hudson Bay Sponges.*" "*A Catalogue of the recent Marine Sponges of Canada and Alaska.*"

Investigation of Cretaceous vertebrates.

'Having received instructions in April last to prepare a report on the vertebrate remains from the Cretaceous rocks of the Red Deer river, Alberta, collected by me during the summers of 1897 and 1898, my time has since been almost entirely devoted to a study of these remains, but more particularly to those of the Dinosaurs. A preliminary report on these collections, in which Chelonia and Crocodilia are represented, as well as Dinosauria, has already appeared in the Summary Report for 1898. The difficulty of arriving at a proper understanding of the generic and specific relationships of many of the bones to each other, and of their affinities, is enhanced by the very scattered state in which they were found. Fair progress has, however, been made in the elucidation of many of the above questions, a result attained with the co-operation of Professor Henry F. Osborn, of the American Museum

of Natural History, New York, who has consented to exercise a general supervision over this work as it proceeds. Considerable time has necessarily been spent in putting together and strengthening some of the larger specimens, that were in the condition in which they were brought in from the field, to allow of their being moved or handled for the purpose of study or illustration. A number of India-ink, shaded drawings, to be reproduced in the plates supplementing the report, have already been made.

'In connection with this work a week was spent by Mr. Lambe, in June last, in the department of Vertebrate Palæontology of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, where Professor Osborn afforded him every facility to study the collections and to familiarize himself with the methods employed there. Mr. Lambe also at this time paid short visits to Princeton and Yale universities, where, by the kindness of Professors W. B. Scott and C. E. Beecher, respectively, he saw much interesting vertebrate material.

'Some time has been devoted by Mr. Lambe to the final revision of his second report on fossil corals, which is now in the press. This report forms the second part of the fourth volume of *Contributions to Canadian Palæontology*; it concludes "A revision of the genera and species of Canadian Palæozoic Corals," and is descriptive of "The Madreporaria Aporosa and the Madreporaria Rugosa," the first part, published last year, having for its scope, a description of the "Madreporaria Perforata and the Alcyonaria."

'A number of fossil corals, from the Trenton rocks of Baffin Land, were named for Mr. Charles Schuchert, of the United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., who in return presented this Department with some of the duplicate specimens and a co-type of a new species, described by him.

Work by Dr. G. F. Matthew in Cape Breton.

'During the past summer Dr. G. F. Matthew continued his exploration of the Cambrian areas of Cape Breton, but was able to devote only a few weeks to this work.

'Owing to this he gave himself chiefly to the study of the Etcheminian or Lower Cambrian, and the collection of its fossils. The purpose of this study was to note the succession of the species which occur in this group of beds, so that this knowledge may be available for determining the age of parallel beds elsewhere.

Groups determined.

'He found a more complete succession of groups of strata in this series than was observed last year, and that the volcanic beds beneath are essentially a part of the series and contain similar fossils.

'The slates and sandstones above the volcanic beds are divisible into three groups—the lower chiefly gray shales or slates, the middle chiefly

Contributions to museum.

red with some gray, the upper chiefly gray with some reddish beds. The middle or red group, which is usually more firmly cemented and of coarser materials than the rest, is often liberally charged with diffused red oxide of iron. This has been seen to form layers rich in iron, or even thin seams of hæmatite, which have in several places been exploited for iron ore. This red member is present whenever the Etcheminian series has been found.

'While it can be shown that continuous changes took place in the Etcheminian faunas, there was such an incursion of new species at the base of the upper slates that these practically contain a new fauna, different from that which fills the layers of the lower and middle groups.

'As the fauna found last summer in shales in the volcanic rocks below the Etcheminian sediments does not differ more from that in the lower Etcheminian shales than this differs from the fauna in the upper shales, these volcanics may not be separated from the sedimentary system above.

Predominant elements of fauna.

Brachiopods and ostracods form the predominant element in the Etcheminian fauna. *Linguldella*, *Obolus* and *Leptobolus* are the three most noticeable genera of brachiopods in this fauna, though *Acrotreta* and a new genus, *Acrothyra*, are common. The latter is specially characteristic of the Etcheminian beds, and *Acrothele* has been found only in the upper fauna. There are two peculiar genera of ostracods in the Cape Breton Etcheminian.

Evidence of currents.

'Evidence was obtained of the existence of a north-east current over one district where the Etcheminian beds are found, for a great part of Etcheminian time, but the observations made were not sufficiently extensive to determine whether this current was a tidal one, or a marine current setting continuously in the direction indicated.

'Great differences were observed in the thickness of the Etcheminian rocks in different areas, hence the determination of the proper chronological succession in this group is important.

'Some problems of this investigation are still unsolved, *e. g.*, the placing of some faunal bands and the examination of the eastern and southern sides of the Mira basin.'

The following is a list of specimens collected by or received from officers of the staff during the year 1900:—

Dr. G. M. Dawson:—

Wing of fossil insect, "probably one of the planipennian neuroptera," according to Dr. S. H. Scudder, from the Kootanie group of Cretaceous rocks of the Crows Nest Pass.

Contributions to museum—*Cont.*

Dr. G. M. Dawson and James McEvoy :—

Eighteen specimens of fossil plants from the coal-bearing rocks of the Kootanie series at Michel Station, B.C., on the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Professor L. W. Bailey :—

About fifty specimens of black, indurated, fossiliferous slate, holding fragments of *Dictyonema flabelliforme*, Eichwald, from near Benton, Eel river, N.B.

About twenty specimens of black graptolitic (*Monograptus*) shales from the Silurian of York county, above Campbell's mill ; and about ten specimens of dark-gray and black impure limestone, from above Shaw's mill, both on the Beccaguimic River, N.B.

Ten specimens from a light-gray altered crinoidal limestone, probably of Silurian age, from Waterville, York Co., N.B.

R. G. McConnell :—

Portion of skull of extinct bison, possibly *B. laticornis*, Leidy, found in a layer of 'muck' about fifteen feet below the surface of the ground on claim No. 17, Gold Run creek, Klondike district, Yukon.

Dr. H. M. Ami :—

About 750 Silurian fossils from the Arisaig coast, Antigonish Co., N.S.

Twenty-five fossils from the Lower Devonian rocks at McAra's brook, Antigonish Co., N.S. These are found to be remarkably similar to the Cornstone fossils of Herefordshire, England.

Collections of fossils from the Calciferous, Chazy, Trenton, Utica and Pleistocene formations of the Ottawa valley, including specimens from several limestone quarries in the neighbourhood of L'Orignal and Little Rideau, eastern Ontario.

James McEvoy :—

Twenty-six fossils from the Carboniferous rocks near Elk river, East Kootenay ; and twenty from the Kootanie series near Fernie, B.C.

The additions to the palæontological, zoological and ethnological collections from other sources during 1900, are as follows :—

By presentation :—

(A.—*Palæontology*).

U. S. National Museum, Washington, D.C. ; per Hon. C. D Walcott :—

Contributions to museum *Cont.*

Eight specimens of *Laotira cambria*, and five of *Brooksella alternata*, Walcott (two species of fossil Medusæ), from the Middle Cambrian of Alabama.

Eight specimens of *Baltina Dunai*, Walcott, from the Algonkian of Montana.

U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C. ; per Charles Schuchert:—

One specimen of *Plasmopora Lambi*, Schuchert, from the Trenton limestone at the head of Frobisher bay, Baffin Land ; and three specimens of *Protarea vetusta*, from the Cincinnati group (Hudson River) of Oxford, Ohio.

Colonel C. C. Grant, Hamilton, Ont :—

Forty eight fossils, mostly sponges, from the Niagara formation near Hamilton.

Sixteen small parcels of fossils from the Niagara formation at Hamilton and Grimsby, and from the Cambro-Silurian (Hudson River) drift of Ontario.

J. A. Gray, Dorchester, N.B.:—

Fossil plant from the centre of a large boulder that was broken up on the ridge near the penitentiary quarry at Dorchester.

Dr. A. P. Coleman, Toronto :—

Two fossil corals from Brazeau, Alberta.

F. Soues, Clinton, B.C. :—

Six specimens of a small fossil bivalve shell (*Sphærium*) from Ward claim, one of the deep gravel beds on the Horsefly river, Caribou district, B.C.

H. S. Poole, Stellarton, N. S.:—

Specimen of *Stigmaria ficoides*, with the internal structure unusually well preserved, from the third seam, Albion mines, Stellarton.

W. J. Wilson, Otttawa :—

Leaf of willow or poplar, found in a calcareous nodule at Besserer's grove, near Ottawa, in 1899.

Contributions to museum—Cont.

T. C. Weston, Ottawa :—

Fine specimen of a graptolite (*Tetragraptus approximatus*, Nicholson), from Point Lévis, P.Q. ; and small piece of limestone holding crinoidal fragments, from near Dufferin Terrace, Quebec.

(B.—*Zoology*).

Professor D'Arcy W. Thompson, Dundee, Scotland :—

Seventeen specimens of fifteen species of rare sponges, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Davis Strait, East Greenland, etc.

Professor G. T. Kennedy, Windsor, N.S. :—

Twelve specimens of four species of marine shells dredged in Minas Basin ; and one specimen of a recent brachiopod (*Terebratulina septentrionalis*) taken on a trawl line at Tiverton, Digby Co., N.S.

A. L. Garneau, Ottawa :—

Female, nest and set of twelve eggs of the Carolina Rail, the latter taken June 18, 1900, from the Mutchmor driving-track.

Captain W. Thorburn, Pine Lake, Alberta :—

Set of fourteen eggs of the Sharp-tailed Grouse (*Pediocætes phasianellus*) and set of five eggs of the Bank Swallow (*Clivicola riparia*) from Knee Hill creek, Alberta.

G. G. Pearce, Toronto :—

Stuffed specimen of a nearly pure white snowy owl (*Nyctea nivea*) said to have been shot in Manitoba.

Walter Raine, Toronto :—

Egg of puffin (*Fratercula arctica*) from the Gannet islands, Labrador.

Set of four eggs of the Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes*) from Ontario, and a full set each of the eggs of 20 other species of North American birds.

Dr. C. Morse, Ottawa :—

Specimen of a sponge (*Chalina oculata*) from Black point, Liverpool harbour, N.S.

Master C. S. Morse, Ottawa :—

Specimen of the same sponge, from a ledge at Beach Meadows, Queens' county, N.S.

Harold F. Tufts, Wolfville, N.S.—

Set of six eggs of the Tree swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*) from Wolfville.

Rev. G. W. Taylor, Nanaimo, B.C.:—

Two hexactinellid sponges (*Rhabdocalyptus Dawsoni* and *Aphrocallistes Whiteavesianus*) from Gabriola island, B.C., and two calcareous sponges (*Sycon protectum* and *Leucandra Taylori*) from Nanaimo, B.C.

S. W. Kain, St. John, N.B.:—

Three species of recent Unionidæ from New Brunswick.

J. W. Tyrrell, Hamilton, Ont. :—

One set each of the eggs of the Red-throated Diver, Long-tailed Duck, Spotted Sandpiper, Rock Ptarmigan, Rough-legged Buzzard, Horned Lark, American Magpie, and of two undetermined species of birds; from Artillery lake, N.E. of Great Slave lake.

(C.—*Archæology and Ethnology.*)

W. J. Rickie, Manotick :—

Rapier and stone implements, from near Manotick, Ont.

F. Dunn, Barry's Bay; Ont.:—

Two stone skin-scrapers, from Welshmans island, Barry's bay, Renfrew county; per Dr. A. E. Barlow.

A. Boyer, Ottawa :—

Jade adze, from the Tahltan summit, Teslin trail, B.C.

W. J. Wintemberg, Washington, Ont.:—

Stone chisel, three arrow heads, bone awl and six fragments of pottery, from Waterloo and Oxford counties, Ont.

F. Soues, Clinton, B.C. :—

Perforated shell (a valve of *Pecten carrinus*) found three feet below the surface, opposite Day bar, on the Fraser river; per Dr. G. C. Hoffmann.

By exchange :—

Contributions to museum

Ornamented pipe-bowl and sixty-three fine arrow and spear heads of various shapes, from the Brant River reservation, Ontario; from F. Burnett, Nelson, B.C.; per R. W. Brock.

By purchase :—

Sets of the eggs of eleven species of Canadian birds; from Walter Raine, Toronto.

Four large carved house-posts from Old Nawhitti, Hope island, B.C., and other objects illustrative of the manners and customs of the Kwakiool Indians; per Dr. C. F. Newcombe, Victoria, B.C.

Stone pestles, chisels or scrapers, arrow- and spear-heads and bone implements from Hammond midden, B.C.; spear points, pestles, slate knives, scrapers, polishing and grinding stones, jade implements and ornaments, from Boundary bay midden, B.C., and a wooden implement from Chilliwack, B.C.—in all, sixty specimens; from C. Hill-Tout, Vancouver, B.C.

Earthenware pot, stone-pipe and other objects of Indian manufacture, from Bancroft, Ont.; from W. Mulcahey.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Professor John Macoun reports as follows on the work done by him and under his immediate direction during the past year :— Report of the naturalist.

'Since the close of my last progress report, the work of the office has gone on as usual. During the year just closing I have had no assistance in the office, as Mr. James M. Macoun, in January and February was engaged on work for the Paris Exhibition, and since March has been in Paris in connection with the same work. While there he represented this Department at the meetings of the International Congress of Botanists and took part in several of the discussions. He also availed himself of his residence in Paris to visit all the principal herbaria and was enabled to see nearly all the botanical specimens collected in Canada by early French botanists. He returned in time to resume his regular duties at the opening of the new year.

'Besides the routine work of the office, I was enabled to publish the first part of my Catalogue of Canadian Birds, including the water birds, gallinaceous birds and pigeons, containing 218 pages. This work has been well received by ornithologists, both in Europe and Catalogue of birds.

Natural History—*Cont.*

America. This catalogue occupied my time up to June, when at your request I entered upon a Natural History examination of Algonquin Park, a reservation lately set apart in northern Ontario for the conservation of water and the preservation of game and fur-bearing animals.

Field work.

'Mr. William Spreadborough, who had been my field assistant for so many years, was engaged, and from May 25th until August 24th was employed in collecting specimens and making observations. Early in June I went into the field myself, and closed work on August 25th. The results of this examination will appear in another part of this summary.

'On my return from the field I found much correspondence awaiting me, and this with the naming of plants and the examination and determination of my own collections and the ticketing of plants of former years, has had to be attended to. Besides the 900 species of my own collecting, I have named collections from Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Rocky mountains and British Columbia, making in the aggregate fully 2,500 species.

'As you are aware, my most important work at present is the second part of the Bird Catalogue. This is well under way, and will likely reach the printer in spring. My knowledge of our fresh water fishes has increased so much that I would propose to take the cataloguing of these up after concluding the Bird Catalogue. Part VII. of the Catalogue of Canadian Plants, which is to include the lichens, liverworts and characae, is almost written, and will be ready for the printers in March.

Skins in museum.

'In this connection I may mention that we have at present, besides the birds and mammals mounted and in the cases, over 2,000 skins in cabinets, representing all the small mammals hitherto found in the Dominion, and all the smaller species of birds. I have recorded nearly 100 reptiles as occurring in the Dominion, and of these I have now named and preserved in alcohol almost eighty species. Nearly 100 species of fresh water fish were also preserved in alcohol and most of them named.

'Besides my own collections of plants made in Algonquin Park, we have received a fine collection from Banff, Alta., made by Mr. J. N. Sanson, and another by Mr. Gwillim, at Atlin, British Columbia. In the latter are a few species that are extremely interesting, as they, with those of last year, show that there is a group of species at Atlin we are still imperfectly acquainted with.

Natural History—Cont.

'From places external to Canada we have received several important additions to the herbarium by donation or exchange, among which are the following :—

'Kew Herbarium, London, England. Presented by the director. A large box of plants, chiefly grasses, numbering over 500 species.

Specimens received.

'United States National Museum. Presented by the botanist. Collections from Greenland, Baffin Land, and from South Dakota and other states of the Union, not less than 1,000 species.

'New York Botanical Garden. Presented by Mr. Britton. 741 species of plants, chiefly from the United States Yellowstone National Park.

'Natal Botanic Garden, South Africa. Presented by the director. 251 native species in exchange for Canadian specimens.

'Louisiana Plants. Carleton R. Ball. A set of 235 species given in exchange for Canadian plants.

'The following pages refer particularly to my work in the Algonquin Park :—

Natural features of Algonquin Park.

'Algonquin Park is an extensive tract of country about forty miles by thirty-six in the southern part of the Nipissing district. The Parry Sound railway enters it near the south-eastern corner and passes through it in a north-westerly direction, leaving it a few miles east of Scotia Junction, where this railway crosses the branch of the Grand Trunk, which passes from Bracebridge to North Bay on Lake Nipissing. Its southern boundary is the Haliburton district and northerly it extends nearly to the Canadian Pacific railway as it passes west between Mattawa and North Bay. It may be characterized, in a general sense, by saying it is a land of lake and forest. A close examination of a large part of it would show that at least one third was lake and the remainder mostly fine old forest. Although elevated, it is in no sense mountainous, and, indeed, large portions cannot even be described as hilly. Between the lakes there is usually a gentle roll in the country, but the land seldom rises one hundred feet above local water levels. It is thus well adapted for a park reservation, and its value will become more apparent as the country to the south and east becomes more deforested than it is at present. Five considerable rivers have their sources in it, and descend in all directions except to the north-west, where the Amable du Fond has its source. This river drains the north-western part easterly and then flows northward to the Ottawa.

The Petawawa river.

'The Petawawa is the chief river within the park. Rising in the township of Butt, about the centre of the western side it unwaters a large series of lakes and lake-expansions and without much fall

Natural History—*Cont.*

gathers all their overflow in White Trout lake, a beautiful sheet of water about four miles long and three wide in the broadest part. This lake is in the centre of the park and is a reservoir of clear cold water that when well stocked with game fish will be a resort for fishermen and of very easy access. Leaving this lake the river flows easterly, passing through Red Pine lake, Burnt lake, Perley lake and Catfish lake, and descends into Cedar lake by a series of falls and rapids. Cedar lake is another reservoir, and besides the Petewawa, receives the Nipissing from the west and other small rivers from the north. Cedar lake is easily reached, being situated only twenty-five miles from Deux Rivières on the Canadian Pacific railway, and in time must be a great rendezvous for fishermen, as the canoe-routes ramifying from it as a centre extend to every part of the park. The lake itself is eight miles long, and with Cauchon lake, which is a river-like elongation at the western end it is not less than nine and a quarter miles long. Leaving Cedar lake the Petawawa descends to Trout lake and there leaves the park, entering the Ottawa river at Pembroke. The Muskoka river, by its various branches, drains the south-western side, and Canoe and Smoke lakes are the reservoirs into which the smaller streams and lakes discharge. The Madawaska rises in Source lake in the township of Peck, and in Cache lake finds its first reservoir, passing thence to Rocky lake and soon after leaves the park. Great Opeongo lake is the source of the Opeongo river, a branch of the Madawaska, and is itself the largest body of water within the park.

Lakes of Algonquin Park.

'It may be said that there are hundreds of lakes scattered through the park in every direction, and these with their connecting portages constitute both the summer and winter lines of communication. Many of these lakes are mere depressions below the general level and are not reservoirs except in a limited sense. All, however, contain pure water and with a few exceptions have rocky or sandy margins and good beaches at low water. This can be said of Great Opeongo lake, Cedar lake, Catfish lake (at present), Burnt lake, White Trout lake, Island lake, and many others. On the other hand, the beauty of Canoe lake is destroyed by the Lumber Company putting up a dam and keeping the water backed up permanently. Cache lake, where the park headquarters are, and White's lake to the west of it, have also been permanently injured by the water being allowed to remain too long in the spring. The damming up of Cache lake is a real detriment and injury to the park, as the trees have been killed all around its shores and the former swamps have become stagnant marshes filled with dead trees. To this lake all sportsmen and summer visitors resort because it is easy of access by the Parry Sound railway. Here also is the residence of the superintendent, and so far as known at present the best lake for trout. During June and early July of the present year (1900) the water was so stagnant that many of the minnows were found to be affected by a

fungous growth. The water improved as the lake was allowed to approach its original level at a later date in the summer, but, unfortunately, and for no known reason, it is never allowed a free outflow. An outbreak of fever may be looked for at any time at Canoe lake and Cache lake, owing to the stagnant water. Island lake has a fine beach in many places, with rocky shores in others, and many lovely islands. The water is pure, there are no marshes nor dead trees, and the same remarks might be made of all those lakes characterized as reservoirs. Natural History—*Cont.*

'The forest within the park is still largely in a state of nature, except that the white pine has been cut out more or less completely everywhere. There are still quantities of uncut timber, however, on many limits, and many years will elapse before all of it can be removed. On Burnt lake, Perley lake and Catfish lake, young forests are growing up, and in the woods along these lakes the problem of re-foresting on nature's own plan is in progress. Around Catfish lake a young forest of pine, the trees ranging from six to fifteen inches in diameter and from fifty to one hundred feet high, has grown up, and the remains of an older growth show that poplar and white birch have been as plentiful fifty years ago as they are now along Perley lake, where the forest was evidently swept off less than twenty years ago. Any one looking at the forest along Perley lake would think that pine had ceased to grow there. Yet on the portages it was found that pine is in abundance everywhere, ranging from ten to fifteen years old, but much less in height than the poplar and birch. In the course of thirty years more, the pine will overtop the poplar and birch and other low growing trees, and smother them completely out as has occurred at Catfish lake, or will constitute a mixed forest of deciduous trees and conifers as is found everywhere in the old forest. Character of the forest.

'One burning of the forest never destroys the whole of the pine seeds, but if two or three burnings take place there is no hope of pine or conifers of any kind re-covering the soil. It is repeated fires in the same locality that makes replanting necessary. At present each government ranger is a fire guardian as well, and besides this each lumberman keeps a certain number of fire rangers on his limits, so that the park is amply guarded from extensive fires. Effect of forest fires.

'The bulk of the old forest consists of black and yellow birch (*Betula lenta* and B. *lutea*), though sugar maple is quite common on the more elevated and drier hills. Beech, ironwood and a little black oak are found mixed with the maple, and through the whole forest is found balsam fir and white spruce, but in no case were they found in groves. There are few swamps or bogs, and cedar, tamarack and black spruce are infrequent except close to lakes and rivers. Elm and black ash are occasionally met with, but they are comparatively Principal trees.

Natural History—*Cont.*

rare. Canoe birch is still found in remote situations capable of producing bark for canoes which are manufactured by the rangers.

Value of the park.

'The value of the forest as a covering for the soil and as a retainer of moisture cannot be overestimated. As a pulp producing region it is of little value, but its birch forests will yet be worth more than the pine.

'Perhaps after the conservation of the water in the soil, the next most useful effect of the park reservation is the protection of the larger mammals. Moose and the common or Virginian deer have already learned the value of protection, and hence they are found in greater numbers near the line of railway than in the remoter parts where man seldom comes. The reason for the common deer approaching the haunts of men is the safety to their young in the absence of wolves. This is seen by travellers and sportsmen who penetrate into the interior. For one deer seen in the heart of the park, half a dozen may be seen close to the railway.

Mammals.

'During July, both moose and deer are very easily approached and seem to take little heed of any one in a canoe. At this time they wade out into the lakes and ponds to feed on pond lily leaves which float on the surface, as well as on river weed (*Potamogeton*) which floats below the surface and has succulent roots. On one occasion in Otter Slide brook, we ran across a large bull moose that had waded out until he was up to his shoulders in the water. When we came upon him his head was all under water except the tips of his horns, and we paused while he began to raise his head from the water. We could not proceed as he blocked the way, but a slight noise made him shake the water from his eyes and ears, and it was amusing to see the expression of his eyes as he became alert. Still gazing upon us he walked rapidly to the shore, turned to have another look and disappeared in the forest.

'Beaver are multiplying fast and are building dams in new localities and backing up the water in many places. Within a short time they have built a dam over six feet high on the stream discharging into Cache lake. By doing this they changed a marsh into a lake and now the centre of the marsh has become a floating island with deep water around it. In a few years these animals, if properly protected, will become a large source of revenue, as their numbers will have to be kept within proper limits.

'Mink, fisher and martin are in more or less abundance and will also increase as time passes and wolves and foxes become fewer. Specimens were obtained of the smaller mammals and a detailed list of these will be found in the complete report when it is written.

'Mr. William Spreadborough, who acted as my assistant from the latter part of May, was instructed to make a careful examination of the birds breeding in the park. This was attended to all summer, with the result that eighty-six species are known to breed in the area. This list includes only our own work and does not pretend to be absolutely complete. Enough was learned, however, to throw much light on the breeding habits of many small birds that are usually believed to go much farther north at the breeding season. Natural History. Birds.

'Game birds, with the exception of the Black Duck and the Ruffed Grouse (Partridge) and Canada Grouse are absent in the summer. Two of the river ducks (*Mergus Americanus*) and (*Lophodytes cucullatus* are common in the rivers, and all the lakes have colonies of Loons and the larger lakes of the Herring Gull.

'A useful enterprise was undertaken last year in having the river entering Cache lake seeded with wild rice. Owing to the backing up of the water in Cache lake this plant could not throw up its flowering stalks until late in August when it was too late (possibly) to ripen. When I first saw the plant on July 31st, I could not make out what it was. I asked Mr. Spreadborough to return to the place later, which he did on August 21st, and obtained a small panicle which settled the question. I then learned that the seed had been scattered in October, 1899. By seeding the innumerable places throughout the reservation suitable for the growth of this plant, in a few years water-fowl and waders during the fall migration will come in multitudes to feed while many species of our best ducks will remain to breed. The absence of food is at present the cause of the scarcity of ducks. Wild rice.

'Mr. Spreadborough assiduously collected the smaller fishes in the various lakes so that we might be able to speak with some assurance regarding the future food supply for game fishes when these shall be planted in the lakes. He made a special trap, copied in part from those used by the Indians of British Columbia, and the results were excellent. Often it would not be in the water half an hour before it would be full of various species of small fish, with the young of some of the larger ones. A few small black bass were caught in Cache lake which had doubtless grown from the small fry placed in Source lake a short time ago. Fishes.

'A remarkable sameness was observed, in all the lakes, amongst the smaller fishes. The forms found in one lake or pond being more or less abundant in the next. There was, however, one remarkable exception. We had been told at Cache lake that there was a large chub in White Trout lake that was often eighteen inches long. When we reached the lower part of Otter Slide creek just before it enters the lake, and when the men were making the portage, I caught a

Natural History—*Con.*

number of these which proved to be Dace or Roach (*Semotilus bullaris*) and a species seemingly little known in Ontario, but found in the St. Lawrence at Lachine. Later we found it in the rapids in the Petawawa wherever we fished.

Food fishes.

'Owing to limited stay at various points, we did no lake fishing except in Cache lake, and Cranberry lake about one and a half miles from it. In these lakes two species of trout were common. One of them, however, was much more plentiful than the other. This species seems to have many names, but in reality is the Great Lake Trout (*Salmo namaycush*) which is found in all the large lakes lying to the northward from the Atlantic westward into the Rocky Mountains. The flesh of this fish taken in Cache lake was hard and firm the whole summer through, even in the hottest weather. The other species which was undoubtedly a brook trout (*Salvalinus fontinalis*) was found in both the lakes and their discharges, but especially in the latter. The lake form may differ in colouring from those taken in the rivers, but all have the vermiform markings which distinguish the Canadian brook trout from the char or trout of England. This fish was found in all the rivers, but July is not a suitable month for fly fishing, and hence our success in taking fish was rather poor. Owing to the comparatively short brooks that connect the larger lakes and rivers, brook trout are not plentiful except in the rivers as the Petawawa and the Madawaska. In Cache lake not more than five per cent of those caught are brook trout and in Cranberry lake about ten per cent.

'Of the coarser fish, there are several species, including two suckers, two catfish, perch, sunfish, eels and burbot, (*Lota maculosa*) and doubtless others. We saw no jack-fish, nor did we hear of any, and the same may be said of whitefish, which seem to be entirely absent. Twenty species of fishes were noted in all.

Reptiles.

'In addition to the common frogs and toads found in most parts of Ontario, two species of salamanders and a newt were found. Snakes were rarely noted, only the dark coloured form, (*Eutania sirtalis ordinata*) being collected.

Insects.

'A collection of the butterflies of the district showed nothing new or very interesting. Most of the forms, like the weeds along the railway, are evidently of recent introduction. The beetles were rare, or seldom observed, so that a large collection was not made. The species have yet to be determined.

Plants.

'A careful examination, as far as time would permit, was made into the whole flora of the park, the total number of species collected numbering 862. These were made up of 540 flowering plants and ferns, and 314 cryptogams, including mosses, liverworts, lichens

and a few leaf fungi. The trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants were simply those of the northern Ontario forest and produced few novelties. Natural History—Cont.

'The climatic conditions under which our forests develop themselves in a state of nature were shown in the park just as I had observed them in Nova Scotia and Quebec. Certain trees require a saturated atmosphere and hence prefer the lower levels, where coolness and moisture are to be found in such northern districts. The sugar maple, on the other hand, as we leave the lower plain of the St. Lawrence going north, begins to ascend the hills, and this it does until, when we reach its northern limit it is found on the highest hills facing the south. On account of the appearance of the forest, I thought the altitude given for the park was too high and after investigation found it was under 1,500 feet, instead of 2,000, as generally believed. Effect of climatic conditions.

'The effects of the passage of the railway and the cutting of lumber roads through the park, were well illustrated by the introduction of species of plants that are found as weeds in the open spaces and around dwellings. These have been followed by a few species of birds and a number of butterflies, so that every year greater changes will be observed, and when the lakes have been stocked with food fishes, the denizens of both land and water will change so much that in twenty years hence the present conditions will not be recognizable.

'A scientific aspect of the examination was the discovery of a few plants which I predicted many years ago would yet be found on the Ottawa. One of these, the three toothed cinquefoil (*Potentilla tridentata*), was found on a rocky point on Cache lake, thus connecting the Lower St. Lawrence botanically with Lake Superior. The cryptogamic flora, as might have been anticipated, produced the most novelties and a number of mosses new to science or to Canada, were detected.

'In forest regions where cultivation has not made inroads there are two series of plants. The first is the spring flora, the second is that of July and August. Distinct from the forest flora is the aquatic flora which reaches its fullest development in July. On account of these changes of habitat and time of development, the inexperienced collector only gets one series of plants, and these being chiefly river bottom plants are not the characteristic species of the country examined but only of the lowlands generally. The characteristic plants of a region are its forest flora. These exemplify the climatic conditions and constitute a very true index of the climate. Character of flora.

'In conclusion, I wish to thank Mr. J. W. Bartlett, superintendent of Algonquin Park; Mr. T. O'Leary, chief ranger, and Mr. J. Simpson, O. L. S. engineer, for their assistance and attention while I was engaged in the examination of the park.'

Natural History Coll.

Dr. James Fletcher, F.R.S.C., Entomologist and Botanist to the Experimental Farm, as honorary curator of the entomological collections in the museum of this Department, furnishes the following report :—

'I have the honour to report that the entomological collections are in good condition. The only additions which have been made during the past two years, by members of the staff of the Geological Survey, have been collected by Professor John Macoun and Dr. Robert Bell. Prof. Macoun's collections were (1) on Sable island in the summer of 1899. This collection was interesting on account of the locality, but the species of insects were practically the same as would be found on the mainland. Two interesting additions, however, were made to the collection, *Ommatostola lintneri*, Grt., and an Argynnis of the Aphrodite group, possibly referable to that species, but showing remarkable variations in marks and coloration. (2) A general collection made by Prof. Macoun in the Algonquin Park in the summer of 1900. This collection was chiefly of diurnal lepidoptera and contained 18 species of these insects. I was rather surprised to find that all of these species were the same as occur at Ottawa, the rarest being *Argynnis Triclaris* and *Colias Interior*. There were a few dragon-flies and moths, but nothing of any special rarity.

'Dr. Bell's collection was made at Great Slave lake in July and August, 1899, and consisted of three species of butterflies and four of moths. These were all of interest on account of the locality, although none of them were rare, the only addition to the collection was *Plusia U-aureum*.

'I would again ask you to urge upon the members of the staff, the value to the Museum of collections of insects, however small these may be, when exact dates and localities are given, and if each party would bring back only half a dozen specimens, valuable additions would doubtless be made to the collection. Prof. Macoun has contributed several important facts to our knowledge of the entomological fauna of Canada. One of the new species discovered by him at Nipigon some years ago, *Chionobas Macounii*, is one of the most interesting butterflies we have in the Dominion. It belongs to a distinctly Pacific Coast type of a genus which occurs all over the world, but differs from all known species by the total absence of the conspicuous sexual band in the males of this genus.

'Owing to the remarkable discoveries which have lately been made demonstrating the agency of mosquitoes belonging to the genus *Anopheles* in the dissemination of malaria, yellow fever and other diseases, I have thought it well to place in the museum a small collection of

mosquitoes. These I trust will be of interest and will be added to from time to time as occasion occurs.' Natural History, &c.

Maps.

Mr. C. O. Senécal, geographer and chief draughtsman, reports as follows on the mapping-work of the past year :— Report of Geographer.

'The assignment of the work has been as in previous years, the staff remaining practically unchanged. The ordinary routine work of laying down projections, correcting and revising engravers' proofs of maps, preparing memoranda on various subjects related to map-work, etc., has been attended to. Some time has been spent on a new edition of the List of Publications and in sending out instruments for repairs.

'During the year, Mr. L. N. Richard was mainly occupied with the compilation of the northern portion of the map of Hudson Strait and Ungava Bay, making afterwards a tracing of the same for the engraver. Additions to the map of Ottawa city and vicinity were made by him from surveys carried out during the past summer. He also revised and traced for the engraver, the Haliburton sheet, No. 118 of the Ontario series, and reduced latitude observations for the map of Lake Nipigon.

'Mr. W. J. Wilson has completed the compilation of the Manitou sheet, No. 4 Western Ontario; revised the Grenville sheet, No. 121 Ontario and Quebec, and reduced Mr. A. P. Low's survey of the east coast of Hudson bay to a scale of twenty-five miles to one inch. On July 27th, he was detached to accompany Dr. R. Bell in the field, and returned on November 6th. He has since been engaged in the revision of the map of Ottawa city and vicinity, and in plotting his own field-work.

'A preliminary map of the Klondike gold-fields was compiled by Mr. J. F. E. Johnston, who again accompanied Mr. R. G. McConnell in the field during the past season.

'Mr. J. Keele has completed the compilation of the Haliburton sheet, No. 118 of the Ontario series, and the map of the district near Bancroft, Ontario, and left for the field to assist Mr. J. McEvoy in the Crows Nest coal-fields. Since his return he has been engaged in the compilation of sheets 119 and 122, Ontario and Quebec.

'Mr. O. E. Prud'homme, besides attending to the usual distribution of maps held for sale, has drawn the following maps for the engraver, viz.: —Lawrencetown sheet, No. 53, Nova Scotia ; plans of gold districts of Lawrencetown, Renfrew and Mount Uniacke, Nova Scotia, and part of the Grenville sheet, No. 121, Ontario and Quebec. He has been employed on several compilations, and has also spent some time in tra-

Maps. cing railway plans at the Department of Railways and Canals, for office use.

'Mr. H. Lefebvre has been employed on the compilation of the Lake Nipigon map. Additions to the Nottaway River map, from recent provincial surveys, were made by him and a tracing of the same prepared for the engraver. He has also drawn for zinc etching reproduction a series of diagrams showing the mineral production of Canada, and attended to the cataloguing of maps and plans, etc.

'Mr. W. H. Boyd, had been a short time on general draughting work, when he was sent as assistant to Mr. J. C. Gwillim, in the Atlin gold fields. He returned to this office on October 22nd, and has since prepared township plans and road surveys for the compilation of sheet Nos. 119 and 122, Ontario and Quebec. He is now engaged in plotting his field-work.

'The engraving of the western sheet of the Dominion map, has been completed and transferred and corrected. The geologically coloured copy, which was prepared under the immediate supervision of the Director, was forwarded to the Queen's Printer on August 27th. The engraving of the eastern sheet is approaching completion.

'A preliminary geological and topographical map of Atlin gold-fields has also been drawn for reproduction by photo-lithography, and a series of index maps showing the areas covered by various map-sheets, is in course of preparation.

'In January, I was appointed a member of the Geographic Board of Canada with Dr. R. Bell and Mr. D. B. Dowling, to represent the Geological Survey. Eleven meetings were attended and six lists of nearly 1,500 place-names covering maps in course of preparation, have been submitted and discussed. The action of the Board being restricted to names of features having greater geographical importance, names of minor features, as well as a large number of duplicated or otherwise objectionable names, were not passed upon. In this respect, it has not been deemed advisable to abide entirely by the decisions of the Board, and omit all such names from our maps, on account of necessary references in geological reports.

'During the past year, twelve new maps and plans have been published; there are at present, eighteen maps in the engraver's hands or in press, and about fifty other maps and plans at various stages of progress.

'Sheets 42 to 48, and 56 to 58,—ten sheets of the Nova Scotia series which have been engraved—are still held over, pending the final decision on certain geological points occuring in the area covered by them.

'An enumeration of the maps published during the year, or in course of preparation, is appended herewith:—

	Maps published.	Area in square miles
677	Relief map of Canada and the United States—Scale 250 miles to 1 inch.	
688	Yukon—Map of Klondike Gold-fields. (Preliminary edition.)—Scale 2 miles to 1 inch	1,432
676	British Columbia and Alberta—Yellowhead Pass route from Edmonton to Tête-Jaune Cache—Scale 8 miles to 1 inch.	
626	Ontario—Map showing the occurrences of iron ore and other minerals in portions of the counties of Frontenac, Lanark, Leeds and Renfrew—Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.	1,700
681	Ontario—Sketch-map of oil areas in Lambton county—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.	
682	Ontario—Sketch-map of gas-field in Essex county—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.	
683	Ontario—Sketch-map of gas-field in Welland county—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.	
699	Ungava and Franklin—Map of Hudson Strait and Ungava Bay—Scale 25 miles to 1 inch.	
696	New Brunswick—Sheet No. 2, S.W.—Surface Geology—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	3,456
697	New Brunswick—Sheet No. 1, N.W.—Surface Geology—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	3,456
666	Nova Scotia—Lawrencetown Gold District—Scale 500 feet to 1 inch.	
701	" " —Renfrew Gold District—Scale 500 feet to 1 inch.	

Maps, engraving or in press.

	Dominion of Canada, 2 sheets, each 28 inches by 34 inches. Scale 50 miles to 1 inch	3,500,000
663	British Columbia—West Kootenay sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	6,40
711	British Columbia—Map of Atlin Gold-fields—(Preliminary edition)—Scale 6 miles to 1 inch	4,920
605	Ontario—Sheet No. 126—Manitoulin Island sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	3,456
630	Ontario—Sheet No. 129—Missisagi sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	3,456
708	Ontario—Sheet No. 118—Haliburton sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	3,456
702	Quebec—Basin of Nottaway river—Scale 10 miles to 1 inch	56,800
593	Nova Scotia—Sheet No. 42—Trafalgar sheet—Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.	216
598	" " 43 Stellarton " " "	216
600	" " 44 New Glasgow sheet—Scale 1 mile to 1 in.	216
608	" " 45 Tony River " "	216
609	" " 46 Pictou " "	216
610	" " 47 Westville " "	216
633	" " 48 Eastville " "	216
635	" " 56 Shubenacadie " "	216
636	" " 57 Truro " "	216
637	" " 58 Earltown " "	216
709	" Mount Uniacke Gold District—Scale 250 feet to 1 inch.	

Maps, compilation complete.

720	Western Ontario—Sheet No. 4—Mount Forest sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	3,456
	Ontario—District near Bancroft—Scale 2 miles to 1 inch	
	Ontario and Quebec—Sheet 121—Grenville sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 in.	4,051
714	City of Ottawa and vicinity—Scale 1 inch to 1 inch	450
700	Nova Scotia—Sheet No. 56—Lawrencetown sheet—Scale 1 mile to 1 in.	216
	Waverly Gold District—Scale 250 feet to 1 inch	*

Maps in progress.

663	British Columbia—West Kootenay sheet—partly engraved—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	6,400
	British Columbia—East Kootenay sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	6,400
	" Okanagan sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	6,400
	" Map of Rocky Mountains—Scales 1 mile to 1 inch	
	" Map of Crows Nest Coal fields—Scale 2 miles to 1 inch	
	Keewatin and Saskatchewan—Cross River map—Scale 8 miles to 1 inch	
	Ontario—Lake Nipigon map—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	
	" Nipigon River map—Scale 2 miles to 1 inch	
	" Sheet No. 113—Peterborough sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	3,456
	" " 119—Perth sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	3,456
	" 120—Ottawa sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	3,456
	Ontario and Quebec—Sheet No. 122—Pembroke sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	3,456
	Ungava—Map of East Coast of Hudson Bay—Scale 25 miles to 1 inch	
	New Brunswick—Sheet No. 2, N. W.—Surface Geology—Scale 4 miles 1 inch	3,456
	New Brunswick—Sheet No. 17, N. E.—Surface Geology—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	3,456
	Nova Scotia—Sheets Nos. 59 to 65, 76, 82, 100 and 101—Scale 1 mile to 1 inch	2,376
	Nova Scotia—Sheets Nos. 54, 55, 66 to 69, 73—Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.	1,512
	" " Catcha Gold District—Scale 250 feet to 1 inch	
	" " Montague Gold District—Scale 250 feet to 1 inch	
	" " South Uniacke Gold District—Scale 250 feet to 1 inch.	
	" " Tangier Gold District—Scale 250 feet to 1 inch	
4	Index maps—British Columbia; Ontario and Quebec; Quebec and New Brunswick; Nova Scotia.—Scale 50 miles to 1 inch.	

Library.

Dr. Thorburn, librarian, reports that during the year ended December 31, 1900, there were distributed 17,555 copies of the various publications of the Survey, comprising Annual Reports, special reports and maps; of these 11,755 were distributed in Canada, the remainder, 5,800, in other countries. There were received as exchanges during the year, 2,515 volumes. There were also sold 3,415 of the Survey publications, including reports and maps, for which $543.10 was received.

The number of letters relating to the library sent out, was 1,017, besides 1,545 acknowledgments for publications received by the Survey from exchanges and persons to whom our publications had been sent.

The number of letters relating to the library received, was 1,569; besides 648 acknowledgments for publications sent out.

The number of volumes purchased was 111, and the periodicals subscribed for 34.

The number of volumes bound during the year, was 102. There are now in the library about 13,500 volumes, besides a large number of pamphlets on various scientific subjects.

Visitors to Museum.

The number of visitors to the museum again shows an increase, having been, during the past year, 36,091.

Staff, Appropriations, Expenditure and Correspondence.

The strength of the staff at present employed is fifty-two.

The funds available for the work and the expenditure of the department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, were :—

	Grant.	Expend'ure.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Civil-list appropriation.	53,300 00	
Geological Survey appropriation	60,000 00	
Boring appropriation	5,483 98	
Civil-list salaries		50,650 00
Exploration and survey		27,288 54
Wages of temporary employees		15,115 37
Boring operations		2,174 47
Printing and lithography		15,796 35
Purchase of books and instruments		1,023 51
" chemical apparatus		6 65
" specimens		2,798 53
Stationery, mapping materials and Queen's printer		1,434 99
Incidental and other expenses		3,047 45
Advances to explorers on account of 1900-01		9,537 80
		128,873 66
Deduct, paid in 1898-99 on account of 1899-1900 $16,067 79		
Less, transferred to casual revenue 18 60		
		16,049 19
		112,824 47
Unexpended balance civil-list appropriation.		2,650 00
" " boring "		3,309 51
	118,783 98	118,783 98

The correspondence of the department shows a total of 10 290 letters sent, and 8,500 received.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. DAWSON,
Deputy Head and Director

MAP
OF
ATLIN GOLD FIELDS
British Columbia
1901
TAHTSH LAKE
Jubilee Mt
Northern Boundary of British Columbia
ATLIN LAKE
60°

'Old Longclaws'—No. 54 on pay-list of Waywayseecappo's Band, Birtle Agency

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1900

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1901

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

May it please Your Excellency :—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, Jan. 15, 1901.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

	Page.
General Index	vii
Report of Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs	xvii
Report of Commissioner for Treaty No. 8	xxxix
do Indian Commissioner	222
do do Superintendent for British Columbia	295
do Inspectors of Indian Agencies, Northwest Territories	191, 199, 210
do Surveyors, Northwest Territories	227–8
do do British Columbia	300–2
do Medical Officers	126, 227
do Indian Agents and other Outside Officers	1–298
do Principals of Boarding and Industrial Schools	305, 440

PART II.

Tabular Statements :—

Receipts and Expenditure of Boarding and Industrial Schools	3–25
School Statement	26–45
Indian Land Statement	46
Schedule of Indian Reserves	48–141
Census Return	142–167
Agricultural and Industrial Statistics	168–256
Commutations of Annuity	257
Officers and Employees	258–269
Appropriation Accounts	270–1
Indian Trust Fund Accounts	272

GENERAL INDEX.

A.

		PAGE.
Abbott, Wm., Van.	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior—Eastern Division..	25
Abenakis of Becancour, Que.,	H. Desilets, M. D.....	44
St. Francis, Que.,	A. O. Comiré, M. D.....	45
Adam, I. H.,	Water Hen River Boarding School, Man.....	322
Agriculture,	*See* 'Agricultural Statistics,' Part II, page 168, also side headings in each report : 'Agriculture,' 'Buildings,' 'Crops,' 'Farming,' 'Farming Implements,' and 'Stock.'	
Ahtahkakoop's Band, N.W.T.	W. B. Goodfellow	140
Alberni Boarding School, B.C.,	Jas. R. Morton	413
Alert Bay Industrial School, B.C.,	A. W. Corker...	422
Alexander's Band, N.W.T.,	Jas. Gibbons.	156
All Hallows Boarding School, Yale, B.C.	Sister Superior Amy..	421
Algonquins of Golden Lake, Ont.,	E. Bennett	9
" River Desert, Que.,	W. J. McCaffrey.....	46
" Temiscaming.	A. Burwash	48
Alnwick Band, Ont.,	J. Thackeray	18
Amalecites of Viger, Que.,	Edouard Beaulieu	49
Anderson, Geo.,	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	23
Annapolis County, N.S., Micmacs,	Geo. Wells, sr.	66
Annuity Commutations,	*See* 'Commutations of Annuity,'... Part II	257
Antigonish County, N.S., Micmacs,	John R. McDonald	67
Artus, Rev. G. A., S.J.,	Wickwemikong Industrial School, Ont.	316
Arsenault, J. O.,	Prince Edward Island Superintendency	76
Ashton, Rev. R.,	Mohawk Institution, Brantford, Ont..	308
" "	Six Nation School Board	311
Aspdin, Thos. W.,	Assiniboine Agency, N.W.T.	127
Assiniboine Agency, N.W.T.,	Thos. W. Aspdin	127

B.

Babine and Upper Skeena Riv. Ag'y, B.C..	R. E. Loring	229
Bastien, Antoine O.,	Hurons of Lorette, Que	50
Batchewana Band, Ont.,	Wm. Van Abbott	25
Battleford Agency, N.W.T.,	C. M. Daunais	128
" Industrial School, N.W.T.	Rev. E. Matheson	368
" Inspectorate, N.W.T.,	W. J. Chisholm	191
Bay of Quinte, Ont., Mohawks,	Geo. Anderson	23
Beardy's Band, N.W.T.,	R. S. McKenzie	151
Beaulieu, Edouard,	Amalecites of Viger, Que	49
Beausoleil, Chippewas, Ont.,	Chas. McGibbon	1
Becancour, Que., Abenakis,	H. Desilets.....	44
Beckwith, Chas. E.,	Micmacs of King's County, N.S.	72
Bedard, Rev. J. A., O.M.I.,	St. Mary's Mission Boarding School, B.C	417
Begg, Magnus,	Couchiching Agency.....	82
Bell, Ewen,	Williams Lake Agency, B.C.....	283
Bennett, Edmund.	Algonquins of Golden Lake, Ont., ...	9
Berens River Agency, Man.,	J. W. Short	77
Bersimis Band, Que.,	A. Gagnon ..	56
Birtle Agency,	J. A. Markle	131
" Boarding School, Man.,	Wm. J. Small	338
Bishop Christie (Clayoquot) Boarding School, B.C.,	Rev. P. Maurus, O.S.B.	414
Blackfoot Agency, N.W.T.,	G. H. Wheatley.	135
" Boarding Schools,	Rev. H. W. G. Stocken	356
Blood Agency, N.W.T.,	James Wilson.	138
" C. E. Board'g School,	Arthur De B. Owen.	339
" Hospital,	F. X. Giarard, M.D	227
" R. C. Boarding School,	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I	341
Blue Quill's Boarding School, Alta.	Rev. H. Grandin	342
Brandon Industrial School, Man..	T. Ferrier	323
British Columbia,	Superintendent Vowell	295
Brosseau, A.,	Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Que...	52
Bunoz, E. M.	Squamish Boarding School, B.C	420
Burwash, A.	Temiscaming Agency, Que.....	48

C.

		Page.
Caughnawaga, Que., Iroquois,	See "Census Returns,"	49
Census,	See "Census Returns," Part II	142
Chaumont, Rev. A., O.M.I.,	Pine Creek Boarding School, Man.	348
Cheepaywayon Band, N.W.T.,	Jos. Cunningham	91
Chippewas of Beausoleil, Ont.,	Chas. McGibbon	1
" Christian and Snake Islands,		
" Ont.,	Jacob Yates	2
" Nawash or Cape Croker, Ont.,	John McIver	3
" Rama, Ont.	D. J. McPhee	4
" Sarnia, Ont.,	A. English	5
" Saugeen, Ont.,	John Scoffield	6
" Thames, Ont.,	A. Sinclair	7
" Walpole Island, Ont.,	Alex. McKelvey	12
Chipewyan Band, N.W.T.,	G. G. Mann	181
Chisholm, W. J.,	Battleford Inspectorate, N.W.T	191
	Inspection of Schools	109
Clandeboye Agency, Man.,	E. McColl	79
Christian Island Band, Ont.,	Chas. McGibbon	1
Clarke, Lavinia,	Port Simpson Girls' Home, B.C.	446
Coccola, Rev. N.,	Kootenay Industrial School, B.C.	431
Cockburn Island Band, Ont.,	James H. Thorburn	10
Colchester County, N.S., Micmacs,	Thomas B. Smith	68
Comiré, A. O., M.D.,	Abenakis of St. Francis, Que.	45
" Rev. W.,	Onion Lake R. C. Boarding School	358
Coqualeetza Industrial School, B.C.,	Rev. Joseph Hall	424
Corker, A. W.,	Alert Bay Industrial School, B.C.	422
Courtney, Joseph,	Pas Agency	91
Couchiching Agency, Ont.,	Magnus Begg	82
Cowichan Agency, B.C.,	W. R. Robertson	240
Cowessess Band, Assa.,	J. P. Wright	145
" Boarding School,	Rev. T. P. Campeau	346
Credit River, Ont., Mississaguas,	*See* "Missisaguas".	19
Crooked Lake Agency, N.W.T.,	John P. Wright	145
Crops,	See "Agricultural Statistics," Part II, page 168, also side headings in each report.	
Crowfoot Boarding School, N.W.T.,	Rev. L. J. Danis	343
Crowstand Boarding School, Assa.,	Neil Gilmour	344
Cumberland Band, N.W.T.,	Jos. Courtney	91
" County, N.S., Micmacs,	F. A. Rand	68

D.

Dagg, Jas. G.,	Rupert's Land Industrial School, Man.	329
Dandurand, Sister L. A.,	St. Albert Boarding School, Alta.	365
Danis, Rev. L. J., O.M.I.,	Crowfoot Boarding School, N.W.T.	343
Daunais, C. M.,	Battleford Agency, N.W.T.	128
DeMolitor, J. J. E.,	Micmacs of Shelburne County, N.S.	75
Desert River, Que.,	*See* "River Desert".	46
Desilets, H., M.D.,	Abenakis of Becancour, Que.	14
Devereux, F. A.,	Survey Report	302
Devlin, Frank,	Fraser River Agency, B.C.	242
Dokis Band, Ont.,	W. B. McLean	32
Donckele, Rev. G.,	Kuper Island Industrial School, B.C	434
Donohue, W. T. A.,	Montagnais of Lake St. John, Que.	58
Dorais, Rev. J. B.,	St. Boniface Industrial School, Man	331
Doucet, Rev. L.,	Peigan R. C. Boarding School, Alta	362
Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,	R. S. McKenzie	151
" Boarding School,	Rev. M. J. P. Paquette	349

E.

		Page.
Edmonton Agency, N.W.T.,	Jas. G[illegible]	156
Elkhorn Reserve, Brandon, N.B.	Jas. Taylor	61
Education,	See pages 105, also 106 and 107, Education Report and Indian Agents' reports	
Elkhorn Industrial School, Man.,	A. E. Wilson	324
Emmanuel College, Prince Albert,	Jas. Taylor	348
Engineers,	See Officers and Employees, Part II	258
English, Wm.,	Chippewas of Sarnia	5
Ennos's Point, N.W.T.,	Jas. G[illegible]	156
Ermatinger, Lucretia, Sarnia, Ont.,	G. V. Smith	302
Esquimaux Point, Que.,	A. Cornish	50

F.

Falher, Rev. C., O.M.I.,	Lesser Slave Lake R. C. Boarding School	357
Farm Schools,	Notes on Industrial Schools and Farms of New Brunswick	63
Farrer, W. H.,	File Hills Boarding School, N.W.T.	352
Ferrier, T.,	Brandon Industrial School, Man.	323
File Hills Agency, N.W.T.,	W. M. Graham	360
" Boarding School,	W. H. Farrer	352
Fort William Band, Ont.,	J. F. Hodder	29
" Orphanage,	Sisters of St. Joseph	307
Fraser, Annie,	Portage la Prairie Boarding School, Man.	329
" Rev. John,	Micmacs of Richmond County, N.S.	74
" River Agency, B.C.,	Frank Devlin	242

G.

Gagné, Rev. J.,	Micmacs of Maria, Que.	55
Gagnon, Archange,	Montagnais of Lower St. Lawrence	56
Galbraith, R. L. T.,	Kootenay Agency, B.C.	272
Garden River Band, Ont.,	Wm. Van Abbott	25
Georgina Island, Ont., Chippewas,	John Yates	2
Gibbons, James,	Edmonton Agency, N.W.T.	156
Gibson or Watha Band, Ont.,	W. B. Maclean	32
Gilmour, Neil,	Cowichan Boarding School, Ass.	344
Girard, F. X., M.D.,	Blood Hospital N.W.T.	227
Golden Lake Band, Ont.,	H. Bennett	9
Goodfellow, W. B.,	Carlton Agency, N.W.T.	140
Gordon's Boarding School, N.W.T.,	M. Williams	353
Gore Bay Agency, Ont.,	Jas. H. Thorburn	10
Grand Rapids Band, Sask. River,	Jas. Coutts	91
Graham, W. M.,	File Hills Agency, N.W.T	360
Grant, W. S.,	Hobbema Agency, N.W.T.	161
Grandin, Rev. H.,	Ebb and Flow Boarding School, Man.	342
Guillod, Harry,	West Coast Agency, B.C.	278
Guysborough County, N.S., Micmacs,	John R. McDonald	67

H.

Hagan, Samuel,	Touchwood Agency	89
Halifax County, N.S., Micmacs,	Rev. Chas. E. McMahon	69
Hall, Rev. Jos.,	Coqualeetza Industrial Institute, B.C.	424
Halpin, H. R.,	Moose Mountain Agency, N.W.T.	163
Hanson, Thos., M.D.,	Medical Report	126
Hants County, N.S., Micmacs,	A. Wallace	70
Harlow, Charles,	Micmacs of Queen's and Lunenburg Counties, N.S.	73
Haynes, W. R.,	Peigan C. E. Boarding School, N.W.T.	361
Henvey Inlet Band, Ont.,	W. B. Maclean	32
High River Industrial School, N.W.T.,	Rev. A. Naessens	384
Hobbema Agency, N.W.T.,	W. S. Grant	161
Hodder, J. F.,	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Division	29
Hogbin, Rev. Geo. H.,	Calgary Industrial School, N.W.T.	370
Hugonnard, Rev. J.,	Qu'Appelle Industrial School, N.W.T.	374
Hurons of Lorette, Que.,	A. O. Bastien	50

I.

		PAGE.
Isle a la Crosse Boarding School, N.W.T.	Rev. J. M. Pierrich, O.M.I	366
Indian Commissioner,	Manitoba and N.W.T	222
Indian Reserve Commissioner,	British Columbia	299
Industries,	See table heading in each report. Occupation, and names of industries.	
Inspection of Indian Agencies,	E. McColl, L. J. A. Levesque, W. J. Chisholm, T. P. Wadsworth, A. McGibbon	108, 113, 191, 199, 210
" Indian Schools,	W. J. Chisholm, Battleford Inspectorate	409
" "	A. McGibbon, Qu'Appelle Inspectorate	397
" "	L. J. A. Levesque, Rat Portage Inspectorate	334
" "	T. P. Wadsworth, Calgary Inspectorate	386
Inverness County, N.S., Micmacs,	Rev. D. McIsaac	70
Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Que.,	A. Brosseau	52
St. Regis, Que.,	Geo. Long	53
Irwin, A.,	Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, B.C	255

J.

James Roberts' Band, N.W.T.,	W. B. Goodfellow	140
James Smith's Band, N.W.T.,	R. S. McKenzie	151
John Smith's Band, N.W.T.,	R. S. McKenzie	151
Jones, W. E.,	Swan River Agency, N.W.T.	186
Joseph's Band, N.W.T.,	Jas. Gibbons	156

K.

Kakkewistahaw's Band, N.W.T.,	J. P. Wright	145
Kahpahawekenum's Band, N.W.T.,	W. B. Goodfellow	140
Kamloops Industrial School, B.C.,	Rev. A. M. Carion	428
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, B.C.,	A. Irwin	255
Kenemotayoo's Band, N.W.T.,	W. B. Goodfellow	140
King, Geo. Ley,	Shingwauk Home, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	313
King's County, N. S., Micmacs,	C. E. Beckwith	72
Kingsclear Band, N.B.	Jas. Farrell	63
Kootenay Agency, B.C.,	R. L. T. Galbraith	272
" Industrial School,	Rev. N. Coccola	439
Kuper Island Industrial School, B.C.,	Rev. G. Donckele	434
Kwawkewlth Agency, B.C.,	R. H. Pidcock	275

L.

Laird, Hon. David	Indian Commissioner's Report	222
Lake Manitoba Inspectorate,	S. R. Marlatt	95
Lake Nipigon Band, Ont.,	J. F. Hodder	29
" Nipissing Band, Ont.,	W. B. Maclean	32
" St. Francis, Que., Abenakis,	A. O. Comiré, M.D	45
" St. John, Que., Montagnais,	W. T. A. Donohue	58
" Superior, Ojibbewas,	Wm Van Abbott and J. F. Hodder	5, 29
" Temagaming Band, Ont.,	W. B. Maclean	32
" Temiscaming Band, Que.,	A. Burwash	48
" Two Mountains Band,	Jos. Perillard	54
" Winnipeg Inspectorate,	E. McColl	108
Lands,	See Indian Land Statement	Part II 46
Leveque, L. J. Arthur —	Rat Portage Inspectorate	113
" "	Inspection of Schools	334
Lesser Slave Lake R. C. Boarding School,	Rev. C. Falher, O.M.I	367
Long, George,	Iroquois of St. Regis, Que.	53
Long Lake Band, Ont.,	J. F. Hodder	29
Long Plain Band, Man.,	S. R. Marlatt	95
Lorette, Que., Hurons,	A. O. Bastien	50
Loring, Richard E.,	Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency, B. C.	229
Lunenburg County, N. S., Micmacs	Charles Harlow	73

Mac or Mc

McCaffrey, W. J.,	Algonquins of River Desert, Que	46
McColl, E.,	Clandeboye Agency, Man	70
"	Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate, Man	108
Macdonald, A. J.,	Victoria County, N. S	75
McDonald, A. R.,	Moravians of the Thames	24
" J. R.	Micmacs of Antigonish and Guysboro Counties, N.S	67
" Rev. Roderick.	Micmacs of Pictou County, N. S	72
McFarlane, Wm.,	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes, Ont	20
McGibbon, Alex.,	Qu'Appelle Inspectorate, N.W.T	210
" "	Inspectors of Indian Schools	207
" Chas.,	Chippewas of Beausoleil, Ont	1
McIsaac, Rev. D.,	Micmacs of Inverness County, N.S	70
McIver, John,	Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker	3
McKay, H.,	Round Lake Boarding School, N.W.T	363
McKelvey, Alex.,	Walpole Island Agency, Ont	42
McKenzie, Robert S.,	Duck Lake Agency, N.W.T	151
Maclean, W. B.,	Parry Sound Superintendency, Ont	32
McLeod, Rev. A. J.,	Regina Industrial School, N.W.T	380
McManus, Rev. Chas. E.,	Micmacs of Halifax County, N.S	69
McNeill, A. J.,	Sarcee Agency, N.W.T	183
McPhee, D. J.,	Chippewas of Rama	4

M.

Maganettawan Band, Ont.,	C. L. D. Sims	12
Manitoulin Island, unceded,		12
Manitowaning Agency,		12
Manitowapah Agency, Man.,	S. Swinford	84
Maniwaki Reserve, Que.,	W. J. McCaffrey	46
Mann, George G.,	Saddle Lake Agency, N.W.T	181
Maria, Que., Micmacs,	Rev. J. Gagné	55
Markle, J. A.,	Birtle Agency	131
Marlatt, S. R.,	Lake Manitoba Inspectorate	95
Martineau, H.,	Touchwood Hills Agency, N.W.T	188
Matheson, Rev. E.,	Battleford Industrial School, N.W.T	368
" J. R.,	Onion Lake C. E. Boarding School, Sask	359
Maurus, Rev. P., O.S.B.,	Bishop Carlisle Cayoquot Boarding School, B.C	414
Medical Reports,	Thos. Hanson, M.D	126
	F. X. Girard, M.D	227
Metlakahtla Industrial School, B.C.,	John R. Scott	437
Michel's Band, N.W.T.,	Jas. Gibbons	156
Michipicoten Band, Ont.,	Wm. Van Abbott	25
Micmacs of Annapolis County, N.S.,	Geo. Wells, sr	66
" Antigonish	John R. McDonald	67
" Cape Breton	Rev. A. Cameron	67
" Colchester	Thomas B. Smith	67
" Cumberland	F. A. Rand	68
" Guysborough	John R. McDonald	67
" Halifax	Rev. Chas. E. McManus	69
" Hants	A. Wallace	70
" Inverness	Rev. D. McIsaac	70
" King's	Chas. E. Beckwith	72
" Lunenburg	Charles Harlow	73
" Maria, Que.,	Rev. J. Gagné	55
" Pictou County, N.S.	Rev. R. McDonald	72
" Queen's	Charles Harlow	73
" Restigouche, Que.,	J. Pitre	56
" Richmond, N.S.,	Rev. John Fraser	74
" Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor	75
" Victoria County, N.S.	A. J. Macdonald	75
Mississagua River, Ont., Ojibbewas,	S. Hagan	20
Mississaguas of Alnwick, Ont.,	John Tinkerway	18
" Credit, Ont.,	Hugh Stewart	29
" Mud Lake, Ont.,	Wm. McFarlane	20
" Rice Lake, Ont.,		20
" Scugog, Ont.,	A. W. Williams	32
Mistawasis Band, N. W., T.,	W. B. Goodfellow	140
Mitchell, John A.,	Muskowpetung's Agency, N. W. T	166
Mohawk Institute, Brantford, Ont.,	Rev. R. Ashton	408
Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, Ont.,	Geo. Anderson	23

M *Concluded*

[illegible]	[illegible]	86
[illegible]	[illegible]	78
[illegible]	[illegible]	91
[illegible]	H. R. Halpin ...	168
[illegible]	[illegible]	24
[illegible]	[illegible]	413
Mount Elgin Institute, Ont.,	[illegible]	312
[illegible]	[illegible]	20
[illegible]	A. Sinclair ..	7
[illegible]	S. Perrault ..	355
Muskowpetung's Agency, N.W.T.,	John A. Mitchell	166
Band,		166

N

[illegible]	[illegible]	84
New Brunswick,	[illegible]	70-93
Nipigon, Band, Ont.,	[illegible]	29
Nipissing Band, Ont.,	[illegible]	32
Northwest Coast Agency, B.C.	[illegible]	276
[illegible]	[illegible]	

O

[illegible]	[illegible]	10
Ochapowace's Band, N.W.T.,	J. P. Wright	145
[illegible]	*See* 'Officers and Employees'. Part II	258
[illegible] Lake Superior, Eastern Division,	[illegible]	25
[illegible] Lake Superior, Western Division,	J. F. Hodder	29
Ojibbewas of Mississagua River, Ont.,	S. Hagan....	29
Okanagan Agency, B.C.,	[illegible]	276
Okemasis Band, N.W.T.,	[illegible]	151
[illegible]	[illegible]	171
[illegible]	[illegible]	7
Onion Lake Agency, N.W.T.,	W. Sibbald.....	175
R. C. Boarding School,	[illegible]	358
C. E.	[illegible]	359
Oromocto Band, N.B.,	[illegible]	8
Owen, Arthur deB.,	Blood C. E. Boarding School, Alta	339

P.

Paquette, Rev. M. J. P.,	Duck Lake Boarding School, Sask.	349
Parry Island Band, Ont.,	W. B. Maclean	32
Parry Sound Superintendency, Ont.,		32
Pas Agency,	Jos. Courtney.	91
Pas Band, N.W.T.,		91
Pasquah's Band, N.W.T.,	[illegible]	166
Paul's Band, N.W.T.,	[illegible]	156
Pays Plat Band, Ont.,	[illegible]	29
Peigan Agency, N.W.T.,	R. N. Wilson.....	178
" C. E. Boarding School,	W. H. Haynes	361
" R. C.	Rev. L. Doucet, O.M.I.....	362
Perillard, Jos.,	Lake of Two Mountains Band, Que....	54
Perrault, S.,	Muscowequan's Boarding School, Assa.	355
Petaquakey's Band, N.W.T.,	W. B. Goodfellow.	140
Peytavin, Edm.,	Williams Lake Industrial School, B.C..	189
Pheasant Rump's Band, N.W.T.,	H. R. Halpin	168
Piapot's Band, N.W.T.,	John A. Mitchell.....	166
Pic Band, Ont.,	J. F. Hodder	29
Pictou County, N.S., Micmacs,	Rev. R. McDonald.	72

P—*Concluded.*

		Page.
Pidcock, Richard H.,	Kwawkewlth Agency, B.C.	275
Pinard, Rev. J. M., O.M.I.,	Isle à la Crosse Boarding School, N.W.T.	366
Pine Creek Boarding School, Man.,	Rev. A. Chaumont, O.M.I.	348
Pitre, Jeremie,	Micmacs of Restigouche, Que.	56
Point Grondin Band, Ont.,	C. L. D. Sims	12
Ponton, A. W., D.L.S.,	Survey Report	227
Population,	*See* Census Return, Part II, page 142, also side heading 'Vital Statistics' in each report.	
Port Simpson Girls' Home, B.C.,	Lavinia Clarke.	116
Portage la Prairie Agency, Man.,	S. Swinford	84
" " Boarding School,	Mrs. Annie Fraser	349
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, Ont.,	Alex. McKelvey	42
Prince Edward Island,	J. O. Arsenault	76

Q

		Page.
Qu'Appelle Inspectorate, N.W.T.,	Alex. McGibbon	210
" Industrial School,	Rev. J. Hugonnard	374
Queen's County, N.S., Micmacs.	Charles Harlow	73

R.

		Page.
Rama, Ont., Chippewas,	D. J. McPhee	4
Rand, F. A., M.D.,	Micmacs of Cumberland County, N.S.	68
Rat Portage Inspectorate,	L. J. A. Levesque	113
" " Boarding School,	Rev. C. Cahill, O.M.I.	329
Red Deer Industrial School, N.W.T.,	Rev. C. E. Somerset	378
Red Rock Band, Ont.,	J. F. Hodder	29
Red Earth Band, N.W.T.,	Jos. Courtney.	91
Regina Industrial School, N.W.T.,	Rev. A. J. McLeod	380
Reid, J. Lestock, D.L.S.,	Survey report.	228
Religion,	*See* 'Census Return,' Part II, page 142; also side heading 'Religion' in each report.	
Reserves,	*See* 'Schedule of Indian Reserves'	Part II 134
Restigouche Band, Que.,	J. Pitre	56
Rice Lake, Ont., Mississaguas,	Wm. McFarlane	20
Richmond County, N.S., Micmacs,	Rev. John Fraser	74
Riou, Rev. J., O.M.I.,	Blood R. C. Boarding School	341
River Desert Band, Que.,	W. J. McCaffrey	46
Robertson, W. R.,	Cowichan Agency, B.C.	240
Round Lake Boarding School, Assa.,	H. McKay	363
Rupert's Land Industrial School, Man.,	Jas. G. Dagg	329

St.

		Page.
St. Albert Boarding School, Alta.,	Sister L. A. Dandurand	365
St. Bernard's Mission Boarding School,	Rev. C. Falher	367
St. Boniface Industrial School, Man.,	Rev. J. B. Dorais	331
St. Francis, Que., Abenakis,	A. O. Comiré, M. D.	45
St. Joseph's Indian Home, Fort William, Ont.,	Sisters of St. Joseph	307
St. Mary's Mission Boarding School, B.C.,	Rev. T. A. Bedard, O.M.I.	417
" Band, N.B.,	James Farrell	63
St. Regis, Que., Iroquois,	Geo. Long	53

S.

		Page.
Saddle Lake Agency, N.W.T.,	Geo. G. Mann	18
" Band,		18
Sakimay's Band, N.W.T.,	J. P. Wright	14
Sanitation,	*See* 'Medical Reports,' pages 126, 227, also side heading 'Health and Sanitary Condition' in each report.	
Sarcee Agency, N.W.T.,	A. J. McNeill	183
Sarcee C.E. Boarding School, Alta.,	Ven. J. W. Tims	364

S—*Concluded.*

		PAGE.
Sarnia, Ont., Chippewas,	A. English	5
Sarnia Agency, Ont.,	L. J. Leveque	113
Saugeen, Ont., Chippewas,	John Scotfield	6
Schools,	*See* pages 305, Part I, and 3 and 26 Part II; also side heading 'Education' in each report.	
Scotfield, John,	Chippewas of Saugeen	6
Scott, John R.,	Metlakahtla Industrial School, B. C	437
Sergeg, Ont., Mississagues,	A. W. Williams	22
Sockaskootch Band, N.W.T.,	W. Sibbald	175
Serpent River Band, Ont.,	S. Hagan	39
Shawanaga Band, Ont.,	W. B. Maclean	32
Sheguiandah Band, Ont.,	C. L. D. Sims	12
Shelburne County, N.S., Micmacs,	J. J. E. de Molitor	75
Shepherd, Rev. W. W.,	Mount Elgin Institute, Ont	312
Sheshegwaning Band, Ont.,	James H. Thorburn	10
Shingwauk Home, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.,	Geo. Lev King	313
Shoal Lake Band, N.W.T.,	Jos. Courtney	91
Short, J. W.,	Berens River Agency, Man	77
Spendd, W.,	Onion Lake Agency, N.W.T	175
Sibbald, H. E.,	Stony Reserve, N.W.T	184
Sims, Chas., L.D.,	Manitowaning Agency, Ont	12
Simoni, G. V.,	Ermineskin's Boarding School, Alta	351
Sinclair, Archibald,	Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames	7
Sister Superior Amy,	All Hallows Boarding School, Yale, B.C	421
Six Nation Indians, Brantford, Ont.,	E. D. Cameron	37
Six Nation School Board,	Rev. R. Ashton	311
Skinner, E. M.,	Survey report	300
Small, W. J.,	Birtle Boarding School, Man	338
Smith, Thos. B.,	Micmacs of Colchester County, N.S	68
Snake Island, Ont., Chippewas,	John Yates	2
Somerset, Rev. C. E.,	Red Deer Industrial School, N.W.T	378
South Bay Band, Ont.,	C. L. D. Sims	12
Spanish River Band, Ont.,	S. Hagan and C. L. D. Sims	39-12
Squamish Mission Boarding School, B.C.,	E. M. Bunoz	420
Standing Buffalo Band, N.W.T.,	John A. Mitchell	166
Statistics, Agricultural and Industrial,	*See* 'Agricultural and Industrial Statistics' Part II	168
" Vital,	*See* 'Census Return,' Part II, page 142, also side heading 'Vital Statistics' in each report.	
Stewart, Hugh,	Mississaguas of the Credit	19
Stocken, Rev. H. W. G.,	Blackfoot Boarding Schools, N.W.T	356
Stony Reserve, N.W.T.,	H. E. Sibbald	184
Striped Blanket's Band, N.W.T.,	H. R. Halpan	163
Sturgeon Lake Band, N.W.T.,	W. B. Goodfellow	140
Sucker Creek Band, Ont.,	C. L. D. Sims	12
Sucker Lake Band, Ont.,	"	12
Survey Reports,	Northwest Territories: A. W. Ponton, J. L. Reid	227-8
	British Columbia: E. M. Skinner, F. A. Devereux	300-2
Swan River Agency, N.W.T.,	W. E. Jones	186
Swinford, S.,	Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah Agencies	84

T.

Tahgaiwinini Band, Ont.,	C. L. D. Sims	12
Taylor, Rev. Jas.,	Emmanuel College, Prince Albert	349
Temiscaming Band, Que.,	A. Burwash	48
Temogaming Band, Ont.,	W. B. Maclean	32
Thackeray, John,	Mississaguas of Alnwick, Ont	18
Thames River, Ont., Moravians,	See 'Moravians'	24
Thessalon Agency, Ont.,	S. Hagan	39
" River Band, Ont.,	"	39
Thorburn, Jas. H.,	Gore Bay Agency	10
Tims, Ven. J. W.,	Sarcee C. E. Boarding School, Alta	364
Tobique Band, N.B.,	Jas. Farrell	61
Todd, Chas.,	Northwest Coast Agency, B.C	276
Touchwood Hills Agency, N.W.T.,	H. Martineau	188

V.

Victoria County, N.S., Micmacs,	A. J. Macdonald	75
Viger, Que., Amalecites,	Edouard Beaulieu	49
Vowell, Arthur W.,	Superintendent's Report for British Columbia	295
"	Indian Reserve Commission, B.C	299

W.

		Page.
Wadsworth, T. P.,	Calgary Inspectorate, N.W.T	199
"	Inspection of Schools	386
Wallace, Alonzo,	Micmacs of Hants County, N.S	70
Walpole Island Agency, Ont.,	Alex. McKelvey	42
Wahspaton's Band, N.W.T.,	W. B. Goodfellow	140
Water Hen River Boarding School, Man.,	I. H. Adam	322
Watha Band, Ont.,	W. B. Maclean	32
Wells, Geo., sr.,	Micmacs of Annapolis County, N.S	66
West Bay Band, Ont.,	Jas. H. Thorburn	10
West Coast Agency, B.C.,	Harry Guillod	278
Wheatley, G. H.,	Blackfoot Agency, N.W.T	175
Whitefish Lake Band, Ont.,	C. L. D. Sims	12
" N.W.T.,	G. G. Mann	181
" River Band, Ont.,	C. L. D. Sims	12
Wikwemiikong Industrial School, Ont.,	Rev. G. A. Artus, S.J	316
Williams, M.,	Gordon's Boarding School, N.W.T	353
" A. W.,	Mississaguas of Scugog, Ont	22
William Charles' Band, N.W.T.,	W. B. Goodfellow	140
Williams Lake Agency, B.C.,	E. Bell	283
" Industrial School,	Edm. Peytavin	439
Wilson, A. E.,	Elkhorn Industrial School, Man	324
" James,	Blood Agency, N.W.T	138
" R. N.,	Peigan Agency, N.W.T	178
Wright, Jno. P.,	Crooked Lake Agency, N.W.T	145
Woodstock Band, Carleton Co.; N.B.,	Jas. Farrell	63

Y.

Yale Boarding School, B.C.,	Sister Superior Amy	421
Yates, John,	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Islands, Ont.	2

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OTTAWA, December, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Bearing in mind the extent of the geographical area over which the Indians of the Dominion are scattered, the differences in their environment, the diversity of their manner of life and occupation, as well as their respective distances from their first point of contact with civilization, it cannot but be regarded as a matter for congratulation to be able to state at the outset that in the main the year has been one during which prosperity and progress have been everywhere in the ascendant.

Prosperity or its absence during any given period can be readily recognized, but to appreciate progress, especially among the Indians of the younger provinces, involves a knowledge of their condition extending over years.

The following remark which the Commissioner makes in connection with the subject of progress in his report, which will be found among others submitted herewith, serves as an apt illustration of what is meant. He says: 'True, comparing one year with another lately preceding it, the advancement may not appear very marked, but looking back as I can over a quarter of a century of Indian history in this western country, the transition is wonderful.'

While, therefore, no marked change of a general character need be expected, a perusal of the various reports of officials and agents, herewith respectfully submitted, will disclose many and interesting signs of improvement made by bands and individuals, during the course of the year under review.

In my report last year reference was made to the negotiation of a treaty with the Indians inhabitating the provisional district of Athabaska and adjacent country.

During the year a commissioner was sent to carry on details of the work which could not be completed by the original commissioners at the time of their visit, full particulars of which will be found in his report hereto attached.

Vital Statistics.

The following statements will show the births and deaths in the various provinces for the past year, and the strength of the population throughout the Dominion as compared with the preceding year.

The information available for districts beyond treaty limits is necessarily too indefinite to admit of the births and deaths being given with regard to them.

	Births.	Deaths.	Gains.	Losses.
Ontario	456	513	..	57
Quebec	246	219	27	..
Nova Scotia	50	38	12	..
New Brunswick	46	23	23	..
Prince Edward Island	15	22	..	7
Manitoba	234	234	..	..
North-west Territories	507	587	..	80
British Columbia	779	921	..	142
	2,333	2,557	62	286

Net loss 224.

Population.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Decrease.	Increase.
Ontario	20,753	20,703	50	..
Quebec	10,690	10,785	..	95
Nova Scotia	1,953	2,018	..	65
New Brunswick	1,667	1,639	28	..
Prince Edward Island	315	308	7	..
British Columbia	24,696	24,523	173	..
Manitoba	6,815	6,754	61	..
North-west Territories	16,993	17,714	..	721
Outside Treaty	15,099	14,566	533	..
	98,981	99,010	852	881

Net increase 29.

It was fully explained in last year's report how the classification of the population of the districts mentioned had to be changed in consequence of the making of a new treaty, and all that need be said now is that a further transfer has been necessitated in consequence of the adhesion to the treaty of the Indians of the Fort Resolution district who could not be treated with by the commissioners last year.

While, however, the transfer last year involved the dropping of a considerable number from the census as a result of the more accurate enumeration obtained in the course of negotiation of the treaty, this year the number of Indians in the Fort Resolution district, heretofore estimated as 553, has in the course of transfer to the North-west Territoires been increased to 756, because the Commissioner found 223 beyond the formerly computed number.

This addition of 223, together with the slight fluctuation always going on between the Indians of certain districts and the United States, accounts for the net increase shown for the Dominion, notwithstanding the preponderance of deaths over births during the year.

This comparatively excessive mortality, all the more remarkable in view of the otherwise generally prosperous condition of the Indians, is attributable to an unusual number of fatalities among the adults resulting directly or indirectly from consumption, and among children from measles and whooping cough.

It has been necessary year after year to reiterate the statement that scrofula and pulmonary diseases, more particularly phthisis with its correlative hemorrhage, have been the scourge of the Indian population.

That the deaths from these causes during the past year have been even more numerous than usual results from the supervening effects upon impaired constitutions of the grippe which has been so prevalent on the reserves since it made its appearance some ten years ago. Moreover the unusual mildness of the winter and somewhat sudden and extreme changes in the temperature in the spring, had an unfavourable effect upon the sufferers of the class referred to. Fortunately the disease has largely disappeared, and where it still lingers has only in exceptional instances retained the virulence of its character, but, none the less for a year or two to come an increased death-rate will serve as an unpleasant reminder of its former prevalence.

The mortality among young children seems to be to some extent due to the carelessness of parents in allowing them to be unnecessarily exposed to the weather.

There can be no doubt that as the Indian population is pretty well holding its own despite these strongly prejudicial factors, it would soon begin to materially increase were they removed.

As to the proper care and treatment of young children and infants, it does not seem unreasonable to expect that the unremitted efforts of medical officers, and others actively interested in their welfare, will have some effect through time on a people who manifest so marked affection for their children, and perhaps the greatest reliance in this direction may be founded on the training given to the girls at industrial and boarding schools.

Health.

What has been said about scrofula and consumption applies very generally to the great majority of bands throughout all the provinces. Grippe, as already stated, has been dying out, and although somewhat prevalent during the preceding year in parts

of Ontario, has during the past year been pretty well confined to some of the bands in the district of Lake Superior, who suffered more or less severely during the fall.

In the province of Quebec the hunting Indians of Bersimis were attacked by it after coming out of the woods, as were the Montagnais of Lake St. John, during the winter, but fortunately pneumonia and other complications so common in former years, were absent.

From the eastern provinces grippe seems to have pretty well disappeared.

In the Rat Portage district and in Manitoba there have been some lingering remnants noticed, but nothing of a general or severe character.

In the North-west Territories its presence has only been reported as among the Stonies and in the Duck Lake and Hobbema agencies, but only at the last-mentioned was it prevalent in severe form.

In British Columbia it was noticeable among some bands in the West Coast, Williams Lake, Kwawkewlth, Cowichan and Babine agencies, and although, as a rule, its attacks were of a comparatively mild character, unfortunately at Fort Babine and Old Fort Babine, they could hardly have been of a more virulent type, for complicated with pneumonia, the disease carried off thirteen and twenty-seven members of the respective bands.

The only reason suggested for this exceptional malignity at the two points mentioned is the atmospheric condition prevailing, the miasma of the adjacent muskeg swamps being said to settle down over the villages like a heavy fog.

Measles of a mild type were epidemic in Ontario among the Six Nation Indians and their neighbours the Mississaguas of the New Credit, also among the Munsees of the Thames.

To the Chippewas of Nawash at Cape Croker, who were also visited by it, the disease proved much more disastrous, carrying off nineteen of their number.

The Indians of New Brunswick generally suffered more or less, but in the south-west division there were no fatalities, and at the Tobique reserve only three out of thirty-eight attacked, succumbed.

The Rat Portage district was not entirely free from the disease, although it could not be said to be epidemic on any of the reserves, but in Manitoba, in the Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah agencies, a good many deaths among children resulted therefrom.

In the North-west Territories it appeared on a very few of the reserves, but only at Cote was it attended by any serious consequences.

In British Columbia there was no repetition of the serious outbreak which occurred at the canneries the year before, although it is reported to have been lingering in a mild way, more especially in the Cowichan agency.

Whooping cough has been epidemic at Georgina and Snake islands in Ontario, in Nova Scotia, and in Manitoba in the Berens river, Clandeboye and Manitowapah agencies, also in British Columbia, particularly in the Kamloops agency. Excepting

perhaps in the province of Ontario, where it did comparatively little harm, a somewhat heavy fatality among young children resulted from its attacks.

Although there have been the ordinary ailments to which all communities are more or less subject, the general health has been good throughout the reserves, excepting that of the Indians in the Lake Superior district in Ontario, of the Micmacs of Maria of Quebec, and of the Bloods and Blackfeet in the North-west Territories, where a good deal of sickness has prevailed.

Sanitary Precautions.

The department is keenly alive to the importance of precautionary sanitary measures on the reserves, and annually impresses the subject upon the attention of its officials, agents and employees.

While there is no doubt that a great deal of sickness has been averted by the adoption of precautions of a sanitary character, it is not contended that there does not remain much to be accomplished in this direction. However, in judging of results it must be remembered that the department's officials have to rely mainly on moral suasion rather than compulsion for the carrying out of their directions.

The only legislation bearing on the matter in the Indian Act is that which allows the chiefs of any band in council to frame, subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council, rules and regulations for the care of the public health.

In view, however, of the slowness of municipalities to initiate and enforce sanitary regulations, unless under pressure from provincial or other higher authority, it need not be wondered at that little if anything is done by Indian communities under merely permissive legislation, and there are so many difficulties in the way of providing machinery for the enforcement of such enactments, and the exaction of penalties to compel compliance, as to necessitate the utmost caution with regard to legislating in a compulsory direction.

However, everything must have a beginning, and a departure in the right direction has been made by the chiefs of the Six Nations band, who have formed 'rules and regulations' for the protection of the public health, the working of which will be watched with interest.

To revert in this connection to the subject of phthisis, considering its prevalence among the Indians, it is clear that no precautionary measures could be taken in any more important direction than that of mitigating that disease.

Since the disease is transmitted by infection, and plenty of pure fresh air is the principal factor in its treatment, and remembering that isolation of the affected is practically impossible, it follows that the main sanitary precaution with regard to it must take the direction of insuring sufficient breathing space together with light and ventilation in the dwellings.

It has been suggested to the department that the matter is of sufficient importance to justify the prohibition of the erection of a dwelling-house by any Indian upon his reserve, unless of dimensions and on a plan approved by it. This, however, is as yet considered unpracticable.

So far as the precaution of vaccination is concerned, while a good deal of difficulty is experienced in inducing some Indians to submit to the operation, the large majority do so with a fairly good grace, and the others are willing enough to follow suit when small-pox approaches within appreciable distance of them, as it recently did in the vicinity of the boundary line between the United States and the Dominion, and in the northern part of the province of New Brunswick.

The removal of garbage from about the dwelling-houses and premises, and the prevention of its accumulation in places calculated to endanger the purity of drinking water, are on the whole fairly well enforced.

Other sanitary precautions, having reference to internal cleanliness and ventilation of dwellings, cleanliness of the person and the proper cooking of food, are not lost sight of, and some, if slow, progress is being made in these directions.

Dwelling Houses and other Buildings.

Houses, barns, stables and kindred structures are of so permanent a nature as under ordinary circumstances to preclude the expectation of finding any marked change in their character in the course of a single year, and so far as they are concerned all that can be said is that here and there the erection of a considerably improved house, barn or stable has been noted, or more frequently some improvement of a dwelling such as the addition of a kitchen, the substitution of a shingled for an inferior class of roof, or the laying of a floor.

Varied as are the circumstances and surroundings of the Indians scattered over the Dominion, their dwellings range from the primitive one-roomed cabin built of logs, unfloored and roofed with mud, to a class of residence, while inferior to some, are yet superior to many occupied by many white residents in the country.

The best houses are to be found among the farming communities of Ontario and in the villages in Quebec and British Columbia, a large proportion being excellent frame structures of modern pattern.

Next in order come the houses of the farming communities in the younger provinces, the majority of which are built of logs, fairly well floored, roofed and lighted, and then the cabins of the hunting and fishing bands, and otherwise vagrant Indians along the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the shores of Lake Superior, in the woods on the lakes of the Rat Portage district and Manitoba, in the outlying parts of the Northwest Territories, and the inland valleys of British Columbia—whose dwellings gradually wane in size and character in proportion to distance from civilization until the type of booth or hut is reached.

Little if any change need be expected in the houses of the hunting and fishing Indians so long as their surroundings remain as they are, but among others, although as already said not much can be noticed in the course of a single year, steady improvement is going on, particularly with reference to the members of the farming communities in the younger provinces, who are gradually approaching the conditions attained to by the same class in the older provinces.

In the villages of British Columbia improvement is very noticeable, and the proportion of good frame cottages which are being built and occupied by the younger people is rapidly increasing.

In the North-west Territories the introduction of saw-mills on some of the reserves and their establishment in the course of ordinary commercial enterprise in the neighbourhood of others, has done much of late years to encourage the improvement of the houses.

It may be remarked that a better class of dwelling not only improves the health, but as houses are partitioned off so as to afford separate sleeping-rooms, the morals of the Indians, and in fact their social tone generally.

In order to give a somewhat more definite idea as to the character of the houses on reserves in the North-west Territories, the following extracts may be quoted from a report made a year ago by Inspector Wadsworth of a house-to-house inspection of the dwellings of the Indians of the Blood reserve.

This special inspection was made in order to satisfy the department as to the extent to which the unsatisfactory hygenic condition prevailing among these Indians was to be attributed to the character of their houses.

In summarizing the details of his report the inspector writes the following :—

'In the foregoing description of Indians' houses, numbering 165, I may state that over one hundred are described as having turf roofs. A roof of this description here is always pitched to a ridge pole, and on this are laid boards which have gravel or turf placed on them, so there is a marked distinction between this roof and an ordinary flat mud roof of the Crees.

'A shingle roof here for the ordinary-sized house costs nearly $60, for rafters, boards, shingles and nails, on account of which there are not more of them. (There are forty-six of them.)

'Forty-four houses have only the natural clay floors. Those as yet without floors may be divided in three classes. (*a*) Those who have recently built or rebuilt a house and did not complete it before winter set in. (*b*) Nomadic Indians who visit at neighbouring towns nearly all summer. (*c*) Poor old widows, having no man to build a better house for them.

'In the whole outfit I only saw three or four houses that I would call unsanitary, and as no one was ill in those, there was little reason to complain. Generally speaking the houses were reasonably clean. There was sufficient bed clothing in every house, some of this was quite expensive, to suit the new bedsteads, and there were very few that were not well aired.

'The door-yards of the houses were in all cases quite clean, rubbish not being allowed to accumulate.

'I have not attempted in this report to describe the farm-yards, stables or corrals, it would have taken up too much time to take down notes of these on the spot, on a cold day. Suffice it to say here, there was plenty shelter, and hay for all the cattle

owned on the different divisions. The cattle were well, looked healthy, and in very good condition.

'There were no sick to speak of on the reservation. The few who were sick I advised to go to the (reserve) hospital, or have since sent the doctor (whose services are provided by the department), to see them.'

It may be added that no small amount of taste is exhibited as to the structure of many of the houses, and it should be remembered not only that these Indians were among the last to come under the direct control of the department, but also that they live in one of the districts where the scarcity of timber has greatly increased the difficulty with regard to getting the Indians to provide themselves with proper dwellings.

Agriculture.

The Indians in so far as their method of supporting themselves goes, may be divided into two classes, viz.: those who engage in agricultural pursuits and the kindred industry of stock-raising, and those who depend upon hunting, fishing and other natural resources.

This suggested cleavage can not, of course, be made abruptly, because among what may be classified as farming bands there are quite a number who avail themselves largely of natural resources, and on the other hand there are many of the hunting and fishing Indians who eke out their maintenance by doing a little in the way of agriculture.

The combined population of the Maritime Provinces amounts to some 4,000 souls, and the area cultivated is in the proportion of about a quarter of an acre to each unit of the population. This is not, however, equally distributed, for in New Brunswick the approximate proportion is one acre to every two of the population, in Prince Edward Island one to every four, and in Nova Scotia one to every seven.

Coming westward it will be found that in the extreme east of the province of Quebec a little cultivation is done by the Micmacs of Maria, but practically none between there and Lake St. John, at the head of the Saguenay river where the Montagnais reside.

Throughout the balance of the province farming is carried on to some extent by all the bands, but excepting at Oka it can not be said to be prosecuted extensively or with much interest by any of them. So far the area cultivated throughout the province has been, in the proportion of about one-third of an acre to each unit of the population, a better showing than for the Maritime Provinces, but a considerable way behind the province of Ontario, where the proportion has been about one to one.

The farming Indians in Ontario may with sufficient accuracy be described as those occupying the reserves in that part of the province lying south of an imaginary line drawn from the most northerly point of Parry island in the Georgian bay to Golden lake.

These Indians comprise Chippewas, Pottawattamies, Munsees, Mississaguas, as well as the tribes of the Six Nations' Confederacy, viz. : Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares.

Along the north shore of Lake Huron some few of the bands of Ojibbewas farm more or less extensively, but all along Lake Superior whether in the eastern or western division such cultivation as is practised is but an adjunct to other pursuits.

To the westward in the Rat Portage district there is some farming and stock raising carried on by the Indians in the southern part of the Couchiching agency, but throughout the district generally the country is of so heavily timbered and rocky character, that little more than gardening is attempted, and that principally as the province of Manioba is approached and the land becomes somewhat better adapted for it.

Passing into Manitoba and proceeding up Lake Winnipeg and on through the Pas in the northwestern part of the province, rocky and swampy lands afford very little opening for any agriculture beyond the cultivation of patches for gardens and roots.

In the Manitowapah agency there is not much farming undertaken, but more live stock is kept.

In the Clandeboye and Portage la Prairie agencies in the southern part of the province the Indians farm to a considerable extent, and are fairly well provided with stock.

Still moving westward and crossing into the North west Territories, with the exception of some few outlying bands pretty well all of whom are in the provisional district of Saskatchewan, the Indians may all be classed as dependent upon agriculture or stock-raising.

In British Columbia in the reserves along the coast, that is to say, in the Northwest coast, West Coast and Kwawkewlth agencies, the land in the reserves is for the most part tidal, timbered or rocky, and even along the banks of the Nass, Kitamat, and Bella Coola rivers, where more or less arable lands can be found on their reserves, the Indians make little use of it and neglect such little patches as they cultivate, to go to the canneries.

In the other agencies of this province farming is very generally prosecuted, but the extent of it is of course largely affected by the nature of the reserves, some having extensive natural meadow and bottom lands, and excellent pasture along the slopes of the foot-hills, together with considerable areas of bench lands which require little if any irrigation, while others have only the intervals on sparsely timbered hills for grazing and for purposes of cultivation bench lands which need irrigation.

In the province of Ontario there has been as compared with the preceding year a shrinkage in the area cultivated to the extent of some fourteen hundred acres, and with the exception of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, where the fluctuation has been too slight to merit comment, Ontario is the only province in which this has occurred.

Nor is the reason far to seek, for the decided preference Indians manifest for less monotonous and laborious occupation extends to many of those who have become habituated to agriculture.

When work is plentiful and wages high, a number will be enticed away from the farms, and it is in Ontario, more than in any other province, that the Indians would be most affected by such conditions.

In this province the Indians' method of farming does not greatly differ from that of the average white farmer, and they have much the same kind of implements and stock. Some are more fully imbued with the white man's ideas than others.

Many members of the Six Nation band attended meetings held on the reserve by the Farmers' Institute of the south riding of their county, and some were observed to take an intelligent part in the discussions. The annual ploughing match held by these Indians was well attended, as was the fair, under the auspices of the reserve's agricultural society. During the year ten large barns were built and fencing and draining were carried on extensively.

The Mohawks of Tyendinaga have five wagons engaged in hauling milk to the cheese factories.

These are cited as examples of the progress attained by some of the most intelligent bands.

Crops, whether of cereals or of roots, were not equal to those of the preceding year. Fall wheat was seriously injured by frost before there had been a sufficient fall of snow to protect it.

At Walpole island where the Indians are fortunte in possessing soil second to none in the Dominion, a start has been made in the direction of growing sugar beets, and if, as seems to be anticipated, the province gives assistance towards the establishment of sugar factories, the raising of sugar beets may develop into a most profitable industry for these Indians.

In the province of Quebec the area cultivated has been increased by some seventeen hundred acres, and is likely to be gradually still further enlarged in the future, in consequence of the failure of other resources. The crops were sufficiently good to encourage those who had extended their operations.

In the farming part of Manitoba the yield of wheat and oats was affected by drought and was not as abundant as the year before, but on the other hand the return of potatoes was considerably greater. In Manitoba and the North-west Territories the area cultivated was slightly enlarged.

In the North-west Territories, in the district of Assiniboia, some of the grain was slightly damaged by early frosts, but a large proportion gave fairly abundant returns of excellent quality.

In the northern part of Alberta and the Saskatchewan the grain did fairly well, excepting in the Battleford and Prince Albert districts, where the quality was not quite so good.

The year was not so good for roots and vegetables, although there was not much ground for complaint.

In British Columbia there has been some extension of the area under cultivation and the Indians have grown less wheat but more oats and pease. Grain crops did not give as good a yield as for the preceding year, but the crop of potatoes was almost doubled.

Live Stock.

The farming Indians of Ontario and Quebec have a fair quantity of live stock, and utilize the milk from their cows in much the same way as any other class of farmers.

In Quebec in proportion as agricultural operations are becoming more extended, the number of horned animals is gradually increasing.

In Manitoba and the North-west Territories comparatively little use is made of their cows for dairying purposes, although their value in that direction is coming gradually to be better recognized and can be more strongly inculcated as the danger of starving the calves diminishes.

The policy of the department with regard to these Indians, when in the course of development into farmers, has been to discourage the use of horses in favour of oxen for working their farms. The Indians naturally take much more kindly to handling horses than oxen, but before allowing them to acquire draught animals, a long course of training was necessary to teach them the different treatment required by such animals and the ponies to which they had been accustomed, and which were allowed to run out all winter and paw the snow in search of their provender. Another strong objection in the earlier days to encouraging the acquisition of good horses was the certainty that they would be diverted from their proper purpose and encourage Indians to drive or ride about to the neglect of their work.

In British Columbia the farming Indians, considering the character of their reserves, hold a fair amount of horned stock, and the number is increasing. They possess horses of a much better class than the ponies of the North-west Territories, and in fact some of the best animals in the province are in their hands.

It is, however, in the North-west Territories that stock-raising has developed into a conspicuously important branch of agricultural industry.

In Treaty No. 7, and other localities where the attempt to raise cereals has proved a failure, stock-raising must eventually be and is fast becoming the mainstay of the Indians.

But throughout the reserves generally the raising of cattle is an important feature of the farming operations, and from small beginnings the herds have gradually increased until there are some sixteen thousand head in the hands of the Indians in the Territories.

Excepting in the North-west Territories, the Indians depend mainly upon the cultivation of hay and other fodder to feed their stock.

In the North-west Territories they depend almost entirely upon the wild grass to furnish their hay, but as stock increases in some districts the day is drawing appreciably nearer when this natural source of supply will prove insufficient, and some experiments are being made in the direction of growing hay.

The crop of hay throughout, both wild and cultivated, was somewhat short, not so much on account of want of growth as in consequence of the difficulty in curing, resulting from the wetness of the season.

Fortunately the winter was unusually mild, and the snow disappeared early in the following spring, so that despite the somewhat narrow provision of hay, the stock came through in excellent condition.

Natural Resources.

Hunting, trapping and fishing are the principal of the natural resources available by the Indians.

In Quebec the Indians along the Gulf of the St. Lawrence had a very successful year, and with good prices for their furs, largely increased their earnings. In Ontario they just about held their own.

In Manitoba and the North-west Territories combined, the aggregate earnings from the hunt were within a few dollars of what was made the year before, a slight fluctuation in favour of the Indians of the Territories just counterbalancing a falling off in Manitoba.

In British Columbia, although the hunt was good in parts, the extreme mildness of the winter was not favourable for the catch of furs, and, on the whole, a somewhat smaller amount was earned.

In the Maritime Provinces, in Quebec and in Ontario, and in the North-west Territories, there has been nothing in connection with the fisheries to call for special comment, and it will suffice to mention that the earnings from such source were a little in advance of the preceding year.

In Lake Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, the fishing as far up as Blood Vein river was not so good as usual, but from that point northward it gradually improved in character until it became unusually good. Fortunately the Indians below Berens river have opportunities not enjoyed by those further north, of earning a good deal of money in the bush and by working in the saw-mills, and consequently were not so much affected by the comparatively poor fishing as the others would have been.

The run in the Skeena and Nass rivers was very good, and consequently the for their food supplies, but on the wages earned by catching them for the canneries.

The run in the Skeena and Naas rivers was very good, and consequently the Indians of the northwest coast agencies, and those who come from as far inland as

Hazelton, in the Babine agency, did very well at the coast canneries, while the latter had an excellent run in the Hagwilget river near home.

At Fraser river the run of sock-eye proved a failure, and consequently the Indians of the agency which takes its name from that river, as well as those from the Cowichan and Kwawkewlth agencies and from Anderson lake, in the extreme south of the Williams Lake agency, did very badly, and returned to their reserves with a poorer supply of provisions and clothing for the winter than for years back.

Nor did those who remained for the run of cohoe salmon, which begins in the latter part of September, improve their position, as the majority had all they could do to earn enough to pay for their provisions when at work.

The seal-hunting Indians of the West Coast agency had a prosperous season both at the California coast and in the Behring sea.

In addition to hunting and fishing the Indians generally make a by no means unimportant addition to the food supply by gathering wild fruits and berries, making maple sugar, and, in some localities, gathering wild rice. Where a market for wild fruits and berries is available, they gather considerable quantities beyond what they themselves consume, and find no difficulty in disposing of the surplus at remunerative prices. Perhaps under this heading should be included the gathering of senega-root, by which means many in some of the agencies in Manitoba and the North-west Territories earn by no means inconsiderable sums. Where the root is fairly plentiful an industrious picker can gather some ten pounds in a day, and the price has ranged from 25 to 35 cents per pound. The agent at File Hills reports that his Indians during the month of May and early part of June earned eleven hundred dollars from this source.

Various Earnings.

While the Indians have just been considered with relation to their dependence on agriculture and natural resources respectively, it must be remembered that numbers of both classes contribute by various other industries to support themselves and benefit the commonwealth. In fact the only Indians who fail to do this to some extent are those who lack opportunity, in consequence of distance from civilization. The class now referred to may be subdivided into those who engage in what may be termed home manufactures of one sort or another, and then sell their products, and those who hire themselves out in some capacity and receive wages in return for their services.

In the Maritime Provinces, in addition to the ordinary fancy wares, the manufactures consist chiefly of baskets, snow-shoes, moccasins, tubs, mast hoops, canoes and boats. In the province of Quebec, among the Indians west of the Saguenay river, the manufacture of fancy wares, baskets, moccasins and snow-shoes has been carried on much more extensively than in any of the other provinces, but the failure of their market is fast compelling the Indians to turn their attention to other methods of supporting themselves. In the past the Indians found a profitable market for baskets and fancy wares by selling them to tourists and taking them to the water-

ing places on the Atlantic coast and to the resorts in the White mountains, but they no longer do so in consequence of having lost the privilege so long accorded them of carrying their wares into the States without the exaction of duty, and, furthermore, on account of a falling off for the last year or two in the number of tourists. What with this and the collapse of the market for moccasins and snow-shoes, together with the restrictions placed upon hunting and fishing by the establishment of the National Park (Quebec), and the leasing of the fishing in the lakes outside its limits, these Indians are being forced to turn their attention much more to agriculture.

In the younger provinces the conditions are such as to afford comparatively little market for such manufactures as have just been referred to, and consequently little is done, although where opportunity offers, such as for boat-building for the canneries in British Columbia, the Indians prove willing and capable of taking advantage of it. The nature of outside employment is determined by the surroundings. Few are mechanics, but, wherever unskilled labour is in demand within reach of their reserves, they find no difficulty in securing work. That to which they seem to take most kindly and which, in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario, the Rat Portage district and parts of Manitoba, is most accessible, is in connection with the lumbering industry, and they work in the lumber camps, at stream-driving, rafting, and in the saw-mills.

In the province of Quebec some of the bands get similar openings for this labour, while at Caughnawaga the iron bridge and hydraulic companies afforded employment within easy range to those who desire it.

In the agricultural districts in the province of Manitoba and in the North-west Territories the Indians make most by selling hay and fire-wood to the settlers, working out as farm labourers and freighting.

In British Columbia a large proportion obtain employment during the seasons at the canneries and in the hop-fields, others work out as farm hands, preferring to serve as cowboys, others engage in mining, others in packing and freighting by land and water.

The aggregate of the Indians' earnings throughout the Dominion for the year was, in so far as it has been possible for agents to keep track of them, $3,212,040.05, an increase of $403,356.74 over income derived from same sources the year before. This includes value of farm produce, wages, earnings from fishing, hunting and various other industries. In the nature of things it is impossible for agents to inform themselves exactly as to the amount Indians may make in various ways, especially when at a distance from their reserves, so that, probably, the actual amount was considerably greater.

The Indians have other sources of income, notably interest money on funded capital, annuity payments and land rentals, but what has been mentioned represents effort on their part, and it will be seen from the sum mentioned above that they have been industrious and prosperous. That this increase has largely resulted from an improved condition of things generally will be borne out by a consideration of the fact that wages earned have increased in the province of Ontario by $69,238.38, in

Quebec by $20,259.75, and in British Columbia by $19,518, and in the last mentioned province the increase of earning from miscellaneous industries reached the large figure of $147,855.

Morality.

With regard to estimating the condition of morality, great care must be taken in the selection of a standard for purposes of comparison, and there is no direction in which it would be more unreasonable to gauge the progress of our Indians against the development of Christian civilization at the conclusion of the nineteenth century.

The Indian in his untutored condition probably has as well developed a sense of right and wrong, or what we call conscience, as any other class of man left to the unassisted guidance of his own nature. It is observed that the ideas as to what constitutes right and wrong entertained by the Indian are formed or deeply affected by his environment. For example, the Indian when he roamed the plains in his natural condition deemed it an entirely praiseworthy act to crawl through the grass as dawn was breaking and steal horses from the camp of another tribe. Yet theft between members of the same tribe was almost unknown and was regarded with far greater reprobation than in a civilized community. A wider consideration of the effects of the Indian's primitive condition on the development of his code of ethics would serve to explain why, when in contact with civilization he has been found to be so law-abiding on the whole, as also the direction taken by his errors in so far as he is prone to go astray. As I had occasion to point out at some length when reporting a year or two ago, the first effects of contact with civilization upon the physical condition of Indians are in some ways prejudicial, and the same thing may be predicted with regard to their moral state. The strongest factors in the improvement of the moral tone are, of course, education and example, and naturally the most powerful influence is that exerted by the missionaries of the various Christian denominations, who have done and are still doing so much to elevate the Indian. It is true that the Indians of Canada, at any rate those who have been overtaken by civilization within comparatively recent years, have been singularly fortunate, inasmuch as they have been taken hold of by the government and at the very outset protected, as far as possible, against debauchery through drink, and from being defrauded of their property.

Through time the Indians by direct education and contact with an improved class of settlement gradually learn to distinguish and thus get the moral benefits of civilization and improve their social tone in all directions.

It is obvious, therefore, that the moral condition of the Indians will vary in accordance with the length and intimacy of their intercourse with civilization, and, that under the most favourable circumstances, improvement must be slow. At the present day, notwithstanding the length of time during which the Six Nation Indians have been under missionary and other civilizing influences, about one-fourth of their number remains avowedly pagan. Of course such paganism as theirs has been greatly modified through contact with civilization, but on the other hand, it undoubtedly not only affects their moral conduct but has a certain influence upon those of the professedly Christian members of the band.

The form of paganism which prevails among the Indians who have not been overtaken by settlement, nor reached in advance thereof by missionary effort, or who, like the Bloods, in Treaty No. 7, have apparently resisted influences brought to bear upon them, is accompanied by far grosser vice, although even they have reached the stage of being ashamed of flagrantly immoral practices and conceal them so successfully as to make it very difficult to ascertain the extent to which they still exist.

Speaking with such absence of exactness as the nature of the subject alone admits of, it may be said that as a consequence of their tribal customs there is a common hereditary tendency among them to what we would regard as laxity with regard to the marriage bond and the relationship between the sexes, and this laxity becomes more pronounced according to conditions hereinabove described, until a stage of gross vice is reached. On the other hand, there are communities in which an excellent tone prevails and it is no uncommon thing to find the Indians themselves requesting the intervention of the department in cases in which individual members may be guilty of conspicuous immorality.

The Sun Dance, the Tamanawas and the Potlach festivals help to keep alive habits and practices which are most objectionable, but, as they have their religious and economic features, the department's policy has been to suppress the worst features and wait for time and other influences to do the rest. This policy is having the desired effect as fast as could have been expected, although sometimes the embers which had been thought to be pretty well dead will flicker up fitfully, and some Indians who have abandoned these dances and festivals revive them for a year or so.

Among communities in the older provinces within easy range of places where liquor is retailed the majority of the Indians under the fostering protection of the provisions of the Indian Act have learnt to keep aloof from intoxicants, and among them the temperance sentiment is steadily growing. Among outlying bands the position is different and liquor is smuggled in by traders and others, resulting in orgies at certain seasons. In Manitoba and the North-west Territories the greatest trouble in this direction is experienced among the Indians who take hay or fire-wood into the settlements for sale or work in the vicinity of railroad towns and find half-breeds on the watch for them to take their earnings and convert them into liquor for them.

In the prohibition days, the North-west Mounted Police could, and did watch the points at which the smugglers made their ingress, but under the changed conditions they are comparatively helpless. In British Columbia the majority of the bands are at a distance from temptation, but the Indians who go to work at the mines and canneries are constantly exposed to it, and the constabulary force does not seem sufficiently strong to enforce the law in this respect. However, the department does all it can, and, without doubt, much is being accomplished in the way of restraint and the building up of character upon which after all the main dependence must be placed. From anything in the nature of serious crime there has been even a more marked absence than usual.

Education.

There is very little change to note in connection with educational matters.

Of day schools one has been closed in each of the provinces of Ontario and Nova Scotia, and a corresponding addition made to the number in British Columbia and Manitoba respectively.

The change in the classification of the population already explained in connection with the making of the new treaty has caused the transfer of three day and three boarding schools from the number of those hitherto shown as outside treaty limits, to the Northwest Territories.

Three new boarding schools have been established in British Columbia and one in Manitoba.

Perhaps what attracts most attention when looking back over the year is the increasing difficulty experienced with regard to recruiting pupils for the industrial schools in Manitoba, and still more in the Northwest Territories.

When reporting three years ago, attention was directed to the necessity for the exercise of extreme caution relative to the further extension of this class of school. The reason adduced was that education had to be considered in relation to the future of the pupils and the prospective openings which the progress of settlement might be expected to afford for those who had acquired an industrial training.

There is, however, no doubt that in so far as obtaining pupils is concerned the industrial are suffering somewhat at the hands of the boarding schools, which, instead of fulfilling the intended purpose of acting as feeders for the former, are to some extent supplanting them. Naturally, parents prefer to keep their children in the schools nearest their homes, and equally natural is it for the teachers of boarding schools to desire to retain their pupils instead of drafting them to the higher institutions.

The number of children on the roll of all classes of schools was 9,634, as against 9,606 for the preceding year, and the average attendance 6,193, as against 6,167, a slight increase in both directions.

So long as the Indians remain a distinct people and live as separate communities, their attitude towards education will in all likelihood remain much as it is to-day, which means that they will not be anxious for further education for their children than will serve as a convenience and protection with regard to such dealings as they have with the white population.

In the younger provinces the same motives actuate the Indians who are in contact with settlement, and the interest taken in education on the reserves bears a distinct relation to the extent of their intercourse with the outside world, and consequently is increasing.

The Indians of the fishing and hunting districts, remote from settlement, take very little interest in schools, and the pagan bands, as a rule, are actually hostile to

them, and while their environment remains as it is, the extent to which education, excepting in the direction of religion and morality, would prove an unmixed benefit is open to question.

LAND.

During the year sales of surrendered surveyed Indian lands were made to the extent of 52,454 81 acres, realizing the sum of $51,115.26. Upon payment in full and proof that conditions of sale had been complied with, 285 letters patent were issued and recorded under authority of the 45th section of the Indian Act and the usual returns were sent to the different registrars of counties and districts in the Dominion, covering Indian lands patented within their respective jurisdictions, also to the honourable the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, showing Indian lands patented within the province.

Hay and Griffiths islands, in the Georgian bay, at the entrance of Colpoy's bay, having been surrendered by the Indians and examined and valued, tenders therefor were called on July 21, and sales thereof were made to the highest tenderers, realizing $2,900 for Hay island, and $4,021 for Griffiths island.

On July 29, tenders were called for a number of islands situate in the Georgian bay and Lake Huron, contiguous to the Great Manitoulin island, but owing to a protest against the sale having been made by the honourable the Commissioner of Crown lands, Toronto, the islands were withdrawn from sale, pending the settlement of the question of title thereto between the Dominion and Ontario governments.

The west half of the township of Tupper, the west half of the township of Archibald and the townships of Havilland and Loy, in the Batchewana Bay district, having been surveyed, were, on July 12, placed in the hands of the Indian lands agent at Sault Ste. Marie for sale as agricultural land, subject to the land regulations of the department, upon upset prices based on the surveyor's valuation.

A large number of permits to prospect for minerals were granted, covering the Parry Island Indian reserve, but no mineral claim was located by any of the parties to whom permits were issued. In the Garden river and Batchewana agency a large number of applications for mineral claims, covering copper, were received, but in no case has the purchase of any mining claim been completed.

Location tickets, granting title to individual Indians for lots on their reserve, were issued under the provisions of sections 16 and 17 of the Indian Act, during the past year to the number of thirty-nine. At present there are 912 location tickets current.

Under the provisions of section 11, added to the regulations for the disposal of Indian lands, leases are issued to white men in accordance with written agreements entered into between them and the Indian locatees, or owners, and during the past year 109 such leases were issued. There are, at present, 976 leases current. The

leases on the Tyendinaga Indian reserve having expired on February 1, last, it was decided that the local agent should forward new agreements for lease for five year terms, and a large number of leases have accordingly been issued to replace the expired ones.

Under the provisions of the timber regulations, licenses issue for different classes of timber on Indian reserves surrendered by the Indians. At present there are the same number of licenses current as last year, viz.: twenty-four, one license having been cancelled and one issued.

Surveys.

A large amount of surveying has been done in connection with Indian reserves and lands, during the past year.

In British Columbia the surveys of the reserves for the Katzie band in the Fraser agency have been completed.

Additional reserves have been allotted and surveyed for the Seshelt and Klahoose Indians at Agamemnon Channel, Malaspina Strait and Pender Harbour in the Fraser agency, and at the head of Hoskyn inlet, Valdez island, within the Kwawkewlth agency.

The reserves for the Kispyoux Indians on the Skeena river, above Hazelton in the Babine agency, and two reserves on the Similkameen river, for the Upper Similkameen Indians, in the Okanagan agency, have been surveyed, and parts of the boundaries of the Osoyoos reserve have been retraced.

Some of the boundaries of the Hope Indian reserves in the Fraser agency have been re-defined and connections made with the adjacent township surveys.

The town plot of Kincolith in the Tsimpsean reserve has been subdivided into village lots with the view of locating the Indians thereon.

In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories a special survey of Fish creek, in the Saree reserve, was made for the purpose of ascertaining under what conditions certain rights for watering purposes might be granted to adjacent white settlers.

An inspection of the south limit of the Blood reserve, in connection with the public roads that may be opened across it, and the surveys of a road allowance south of the reserve and of a small timber limit were made.

The limits of the Peigan reserve were retraced and mounded, and those of their timber berth defined and a road allowance, which formerly passed through the reserve, is being surveyed in a more advantageous position, outside of it.

The boundaries of the Red Deer industrial school have been re-established, and an inspection and survey made in connection with the water supply for the establishment.

Lot No. 14, Portage la Prairie, allotted to the Sioux Indians, has been defined and posted.

The survey and valuation of the remaining surrendered portion of the Gambler's reserve, which was commenced last season, has been completed.

A reserve north-west of Nut lake, for the Kinistino band, has been surveyed.

The work of re-surveying the boundaries of the Bear's Hills reserves in the Hobbema agency, has been completed.

An inspection and survey in St. Peter's reserve, Manitoba, of the land surrendered in 1875, has been made, the lines having become very much obliterated, and the value of the land increased since that date.

In Ontario the surrendered Indian land in the township of Neebing, being a part of the Fort William reserve, has been re-posted, and a survey of the Indian holdings on the Kaministiquia river, in the said reserve, has been made.

Kettle Point reserve and Stony Point reserve, in the county of Lambton, and Mud Lake reserve, in the county of Peterborough, have been subdivided into farm lots, which will be located to members of the bands owning the respective reserves.

An inspection and survey of Salmon island, situated at the south-west end of the Tyendinaga Indian reserve, was made in order to decide whether the island formed part of the reserve.

A road allowance and a number of lots in the town plot of Colborne, Caradoc reserve, were re-surveyed and posted.

The limits of the Gros Cap reserve, on the north shore of Lake Superior, were defined.

The work of surveying the islands south of Moose Deer point, in the Georgian bay, under the control of the department, has been continued. About two-thirds of the total area has been covered by survey.

The survey of the islands under the control of the department, west of the Saugeen peninsula, has been commenced.

In Quebec, certain lands purchased by the St. Regis band of Indians, adjacent to their reserve, were subdivided into small farms and allotted to members of the band.

In Nova Scotia, the boundaries of the Fisher's Grant reserves in Pictou county, have been retraced, in order to prevent trespass.

Financial.

The amount at the credit of the Indian Trust Fund on June 30, last, was $3,893,622.63, as compared with $3,785,616.35 at the end of the preceding year.

The receipts during the year, including interest and legislative grants, amounted in the aggregate to $379,697.36, and disbursements to $271,691.08.

The balance at the credit of the 'Indian Savings' account has increased from $14,656.48 to $16,408.55 during the year. This balance includes $1,748.13, the amount at credit of a section of the savings account, entitled the 'Bull Fund,' which is made up of contributions from the Indians of various reserves in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, towards the purchase of bulls for the improvement of their stock.

The expenditure from consolidated fund was $1,093,429.01.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. A. SMART,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR TREATY NO. 8.

Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, December 11, 1900.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg to report having, in pursuance of the commissions entrusted to me by you, visited the territory covered by Treaty No. 8, and all the posts from Fort St. John, on the Upper Peace river in the west, to Fort Resolution on Great Slave lake in the north. During that visit, acting as your commissioner for the purpose, formal adhesions to treaty were taken from certain Indian inhabitants of the ceded territory belonging to eight bands who were not treated with last year, annuities were paid to all treaty Indians, and business of a general character was transacted with and for them; acting as a commissioner to receive and hear half-breed claims over three hundred and fifty cases were dealt with; and acting magisterially as a commissioner of Dominion police and a justice of the peace for the Territories, nineteen cases of crime and misdemeanour were disposed of. Separate reports touching upon half-breed claims, public order and minor Indian matters are being submitted.

My commission to take adhesions to treaty eight was designed to enable me to treat with the Indians of Fort St. John in the Upper Peace river, and the various bands on Great Slave lake that trade at Fort Resolution, to the end of bringing them into treaty relations with Her Majesty's government.

There came to meet me, however, in addition to these, two bands of Indians, undoubted inhabitants of the tract covered by Treaty No. 8, with whom I was not empowered to deal, one of Crees from Sturgeon lake and one of Slaves from the Upper Hay river. Both of these desired to enter into treaty, and it became necessary to decide whether they, after having come from distant points to meet one whom they looked upon as a representative of the government, were to be dismissed nonplussed and dissatisfied, or be allowed to give in their adhesions. It being impossible to communicate with the department, and as the title of these people to the benefits of the treaty was beyond question, the conclusion was unhesitatingly adopted that it was my duty to assume responsibility and concede those benefits to them. The instruments embodying their adhesions are submitted herewith together with those I was empowered to take, which contain the adhesions of certain of the Indians of Fort St. John and the whole of those of Fort Resolution on Great Slave lake, whose hunting grounds lie within treaty limits. It is hoped that you will approve this assumption of responsibility, and that the sanction of His Excellency in Council will be extended to all the adhesions.

Last year 2,217 Indians were paid. This year 3,323 claimed the annuity, an increase of 1,106, or almost fifty per cent. Of this increased number 248 belong to, or have now joined, bands treated with in 1899, and 858 to the following bands which remained undealt with in that year, namely, Crees of Sturgeon lake; Beavers of Fort St. John; Slaves of Upper Hay river, who trade at Vermillion; and the Dogribs, Yellowknives, Chipewyans and Slaves of Lower Hay river, who trade at Fort Resolution. Some Caribooeaters, belonging to the country east of Smith's Landing on Great Slave river, also came into treaty, but they were incorporated with the Chipewyan band of Smith's Landing, being allied thereto. Six new chiefs were recognized.

As was reported by your commissioners last year, there is little disposition on the part of most of the northern Indians to settle down upon land or to ask to have reserves set apart. Dealing, under your instructions, with demands for land, two small provisional reserves were laid out at Lesser Slave lake for Kinosayo's band, and fifteen or sixteen applications were registered for land in severalty by Indians who have already, to some extent, taken to agriculture.

It appears that this disinclination to adopt agriculture as a means of livelihood is not unwisely entertained; for the more congenial occupations of hunting and fishing are still open, and agriculture is not only arduous to those untrained to it, but in many districts it as yet remains untried. A consequence of this preference of old pursuits is that the government will not be called upon for years to make those expenditures which are entailed by the treaty when the Indians take to the soil for subsistence.

The health of the Indians in the district seems to vary with the times. When game is plentiful it is good, when scarce, it is bad. The want of rabbits along the Peace and Hay rivers caused suffering to the Beavers and Slaves in part of the western portion of the territory last winter; but, in the eastern portion, the Chipewyans were unusually well off, cariboo being plentiful. At Fond du Lac, it was said, there was less disease than for many years. No such loss of life from starvation as has often characterized northern winters was reported, and the measures for relieving sick and destitute Indians planned by the commissioners last year, operated well and alleviated distress in many deserving cases. Dr. Edwards, who accompanied me, gave advice and dispensed medicine to a large number of Indians and vaccinated many. Great appreciation of his services was manifested.

At nearly all the important points the chiefs and more intelligent men who were present at the making of treaty last year, asked for extended explanations of its terms, in order that those of their bands who had failed to grasp its true meaning might be enlightened, and that those who were coming into treaty for the first time might fully understand what they were doing. In the course of the councils held for this purpose, it was possible to eradicate any little misunderstanding that had arisen in the minds of the more intelligent, and great pains were taken to give such explanations as seemed most likely to prevent any possibility of misunderstandings in future.

Each of the many appointments made was punctually kept, a fact which appeared to give great satisfaction to both the traders and the Indians.

Appended is a summary of the bands paid, showing the admissions to treaty permitted this year.

There yet remains a number of persons leading an Indian life in the country north of Lesser Slave lake, who have not accepted treaty as Indians, or scrip as half-breeds, but this is not so much through indisposition to do so as because they live at points distant from those visited, and are not pressed by want. The Indians of all parts of the territory who have not yet been paid annuity probably number about 500 exclusive of those in the extreme northwestern portion, but as most, if not all, of this number belong to bands that have already joined in the treaty, the Indian title to the tract it covers may be fairly regarded as being extinguished.

Most respectfully submitting this report,

I have, &c.,

J. A. MACRAE,

Commissioner.

Documents accompanying this report :—

No. 1. Adhesion of Sturgeon Lake band.

No. 2. Adhesion of part of the Beavers of Fort St. John.

No. 3. Adhesion of Slaves of Upper Hay River.

No. 4. Adhesion of Dogribs of Great Slave Lake,
Chipewyans of Great Slave Lake,
Yellowknives of Great Slave Lake,
Slaves of Lower Hay River or Great Slave Lake.

No. 5. Statement of the number of Indians admitted to treaty this year (1900).

No. 6. Map showing the distribution of Indians in the territory covered by Treaty No. 8, and the extent of that territory.

The Cree Indians, of Sturgeon Lake, and the country thereabouts, having met at Lesser Slave Lake, on this eighth day of June, in this present year 1900, James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, in the year 1899, do join in the cession made by the said treaty, and agree to the terms thereof in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof, the said James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, and the headmen of the said Cree Indians, have hereunto set their hands at Lesser Slave Lake, on this the eighth day of June in the year first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by Peter Gunn and Albert Tate, Interpreters.

ALBERT TATE,
PETER GUNN,
GEO. HOLMES,
MYLES O'C. MACDERMOT,
W. J. O'DONNELL,
A. CHEESBROUGH, *Const.*
R. FIELD, *Const.*

J. A. MACRAE,
his
MEE-SOO-KAM-IN-OO-KA-POW X,
mark
his
WILLIAM X PEE-YU-TAY-WEE-TUM,
mark
his
MEEK-COO X MOOSO-OS,
mark
his
ALEXIS X PA-PASS-CHAY,
mark
his
THE X CAPTAIN,
mark

The Beaver Indians of the Upper Peace River and the country thereabouts, having met at Fort St. John, on this thirtieth day of May, in this present year 1900, Her Majesty's Commissioner, James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, in the year 1899, do join in the cession made by the said treaty, and agree to adhere to the terms thereof, in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof, Her Majesty's said Commissioner, and the following of the said Beaver Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at Fort St. John, on this the thirtieth day of May, in the year herein first above written.

J. A. Macrae, *Commissioner*,

his
Muckithay X,
mark

his
Aginaa X,
mark

his
Dislisici X,
mark

his
Tachea X,
mark

his
Appan X,
mark

his
Attachie X,
mark

his
Allalie X,
mark

his
Yatsoose X,
mark

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after the same has been read and explained to the Indians by John Shaw, Interpreter.

John Shaw, *Interpreter*,
W. J. O'Donnell.

The Slave Indians of Hay river and the country thereabouts, having met at Vermillion, on this twenty-third day of June, in this present year 1900, Her Majesty's Commissioner, James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, in the year 1899, do join in the cessions made by the said treaty, and agree to adhere to the terms thereof in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof, Her Majesty's said Commissioner and the Chief and principal men of the said Slave Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at Vermilion, on this twenty-third day of June, in the year 1900.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by Louis Cardinal.

his
LOUIS X CARDINAL,
mark
Witness: G. ARTHUR BALL
ALFRED SPEECHLY WHITE,
ISAÏE GAGNON,
GEO. KNAPP,
H. J. LAROCQUE,
his
MARTIN X OUELETTE,
mark
Witness: G. ARTHUR BALL
WILLIAM LETENDRE.

J. A. MACRAE, *Commissioner,*
his
ALEXIS X TATATECHAY,
mark
his
FRANÇOIS X TCHATEE,
mark
his
GIROUX X NAHDAYYAH,
mark
his
KOKA X,
mark
his
KACHWEESALA X.
mark

The Indians inhabiting the south shore of Great Slave Lake, between the mouth of Hay river and old Fort Reliance, near the mouth of Lockhearts river, and territory adjacent thereto, on the mainland or on the islands of the said lake, having met at Fort Resolution, on this twenty-fifth day of July, in the present year 1900, Her Majesty's Commissioner, James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, 1899, do join in the cession made by the said treaty, and agree to adhere to the terms thereof, in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof, Her Majesty's said Commissioner and the Chief and Headmen of the said Indians have hereunto set their hands, at Fort Resolution, on the twenty-fifth day of July, in the year herein first above written.

J. A. MACRAE, *Commissioner*,

For the Dog Ribs.

his
DRIED X GEESE, *Chief*,
mark

his
WAY-MI-AH X, *H.M.*,
mark

his
CRAP-WA-TEE X, *H.M.*,
mark

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after the same had been read over and explained to the Indians by Rev. Father Dupirer, W. R. Norn, A. Mercredi.

L. DUPIRER, *O.M.I.*,
W. R. NORN,
ALÉXANDRE MERCREDI,
THOS. J. MARSH,
F. C. GAUDET,
(The mark of Michel Mandeville),
[Indian characters.]
(The mark of Chief Pierre Squirrel),
CHARLIE NORN,
RICHARD FIELD.

For the Yellow Knives.

his
SNUFF X, *Chief*,
mark

his
TZIN-TU X, *H.M.*,
mark

his
ATE-EE-ZEN X, *H.M.*,
mark

For the Slaves of Hay River.

his
SUNRISE X, *H.M.*,
mark

his
LAMELISE X, *H.M.*,
mark

For the Chipewyans.

his
LOUISON X AHTHAY, *Chief*,
mark

his
OLIVER X AJJERICON,
mark

Witness:
T. C. RAE,
OLIVER MERCREDI,
J. S. CAMSELL,

his
VITAL ( ) LAMOËLLE,
sign

his
PAULETTE ( ) CHANDELLE,
sign

STATEMENT showing the number of Indians who joined Treaty No. 8 in A.D. 1900 and received annuity and gratuity—the bands treated with for the first time being denoted by italics (annuities paid to those dealt with in 1899 not shown).

Band.	Where treated.	Chiefs.	Head men.	Indians.	Cash paid.
					$ cts.
Crees (Kinoosayos's)	Lesser Slave Lake			10	120 00
Crees	Sturgeon Lake	1	1	93	1,170 00
Crees (Testawit's)	Peace River Crossing			20	240 00
Beavers	Fort St. John			6	72 00
Beavers	Fort Dunvegan	1		74	929 00
Beavers (Tete Noire's)	Fort Vermilion			18	216 00
Slaves of Upper Hay River		1	2	175	2,175 00
Crees (Tall Cree's)				43	516 00
Little Red River	Little Red River			9	108 00
Chipewyans	Fort Chipewyan			1	12 00
Crees				1	12 00
Chipewyans	Chard's Landing		1	31	382 00
Chipewyans	Fort Resolution	1	1	113	1,386 00
Yellowknives		1	2	191	2,368 00
Dogribs		1	2	119	1,504 00
Slaves of Lower Hay River			1	93	1,278 00
Chipewyans (Maurice's)	Fond du Lac (Lake Athabasca)			65	780 00
Crees	Fort McMurray			30	360 00
Strongbows				17	204 00
Crees	Wabiscow			39	468 00
Crees	Whitefish Lake			2	24 00
Crees	Trout Lake			1	12 00
		6	10	1,203	14,858 00

SUMMARY.

Total admitted in 1899	2,217
1900	1,218
Total of Indian annuitants under Treaty No. 8	3,323

Certified correct,

J. A. MACRAE,
Commissioner.

ORDER IN COUNCIL

RATIFYING ADHESIONS TO TREATY No. 8.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency on January 3, 1901.

On a report dated December 22, 1900, from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs referring to the Order in Council of February 20, 1900, approving of the Treaty, known as Treaty No. 8, made in 1899, with the Cree, Beaver, Chipewyan and other Indians inhabiting the territory lying within and adjacent to the Provisional District of Athabaska, and stating that as the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty above mentioned, were unable last year to meet the Indians of Fort St. John and Fort Resolution, it was necessary to appoint a Commissioner during the season of 1900 to take the adhesion of the Indians in those localities and on March 2, 1900, James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, was commissioned by Order in Council to obtain such adhesions.

The Minister submits herewith the reports of Mr. Commissioner Macrae, accompanied by the following documents:—

No. 1. Adhesion of Sturgeon Lake Band.
No. 2. Adhesion of part of the Beavers of Fort St. John.
No. 3. Adhesion of Slaves of Upper Hay River.
No. 4. Adhesion of Dogribs of Great Slave Lake,
Adhesion of Chipewyans of Great Slave Lake.
Adhesion of Yellowknives of Great Slave Lake.
Adhesion of Slaves of Lower Hay River or Great Slave Lake.
No. 5. Statement of the number of Indians admitted to Treaty this year (1900).

The Minister recommends that for the reasons stated in Mr. Macrae's report, all the adhesions taken by him be approved by Your Excellency in Council and that the original adhesions be returned to the Department of Indian Affairs and the duplicates thereof kept on record in the Privy Council Office.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

TS

000.

tement,
ing the

eorgian

having

ear, the

o cases
pidemic

ged on
wood is
stantly
season.

y being
of the
w years

Hunt,
regular

in the
Roman
le and

Department of Indian Affairs
— 1900 —
MAP showing the Territory ceded under treaty No 8 and the Indian tribes therein
Scale 100 miles to an inch
Athabasca River
SLAVES
CREES
CHIPEWAYANS
CARIBOO EATERS
YELLOW KNIVES
DOG RIBS
BEAVERS
ATHABASCA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA

REPORTS

OF

SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL,
PENETANGUISHENE, September 29, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement, showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Christian Island, in the Georgian Bay, midway between Collingwood and Penetanguishene.

Tribe.—This band is called the Chippewas of Beausoleil, these Indians having at one time lived on the island of that name.

Population.—There is a decrease of two in the population since last year, the number now being two hundred and sixty-eight.

Health.—The health of the band has been good, with the exception of two cases of consumption. All sanitary measures are carefully attended to, and no epidemic has prevailed.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians during the summer are engaged on their farms. The soil being good, they generally have good crops. In winter wood is taken out and sold to the steamboat companies, so that the Indians are kept constantly employed. The younger men of the band act as guides during the tourist season. Fancy work engages the attention of the female members of the band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The dwellings are gradually being made more comfortable, and there is a decided improvement in the appearance of the cattle, which has been brought about by the purchase of an excellent bull a few years ago.

Education.—The school is under the capable supervision of the Rev. Mr. Hunt, and the children make good progress, but a difficulty is experienced in securing regular attendance.

Religion.—There are two churches, which are well attended. Services in the Methodist church are conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hunt. Services in the Roman Catholic church are conducted by Rev. Mr. Copegog, sr., a very respectable and exemplary man.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and in consequence of being constantly engaged at employment which gives fair remuneration, they are certainly making progress, and are gradually becoming quite comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians generally are moral and temperate in their habits. Intemperance is certainly on the decrease amongst the members of this band.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. McGIBBON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLANDS,
VIRGINIA, July 12, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the southern waters of Lake Simcoe; Georgina Island being about five miles from Jackson's Point, a well-known summer resort, and Snake Island, twelve miles further west, near Morton's Park, another summer resort. The reserve contains three thousand four hundred and ninety-seven acres, and is a rich clay soil.

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and sixteen—forty-three men, forty women and thirty-three children, six less than last report, there having been seven deaths and one birth during the year. Four of the deaths were caused by whooping cough, which was very bad among the children last summer; the other three who died—two men and one woman—were all very old people.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been very good during the past year. With the exception of whooping cough, there has been no contagious disease. The houses and yards are very well kept, all garbage being removed and burnt early in the spring, and all sanitary regulations pretty well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation. The soil being well adapted for rasing grain or roots of any kind, some of the band rely on farming altogether for a living and are doing fairly well; a few who depend mostly on working out and basket-making do not do so well as those that farm. Some make a good deal by fancy work, making oars, axe-handles and whiffletrees. Some of the young men go north in the spring to drive saw-logs, and get good wages; others make good wages in the spring peeling slippery elm bark, which they sell to druggists.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The stock is very good, there are some very fine milch cows and a thoroughbred Jersey bull, also a number of good horses.

The implements are pretty good. There is a ten-horse power threshing-machine in good condition, one binder, one reaper, one mower and twenty-two ploughs and plenty of harrows, also three horse-rakes.

The buildings are all of wood. There are twelve frame houses and three frame barns; the rest are built of logs. The dwelling-houses with two or three exceptions

are well kept. The Indians will no doubt improve their buildings very much in the next year, as we had a saw-mill on the island last spring and cut sufficient lumber for their use for some time to come.

Education.—There is a good school on Georgina Island, taught at present by the Rev. Mr. Oakley. His presence on the reserve will do much good.

Religion.—There is one Methodist church on the reserve ; the Indians attend service twice each Sabbath. Sometimes the service is conducted in the Indian language by James Ashquabe, but always once each Sabbath. The service is conducted by the teacher or the Rev. Mr. Brace. The church is well attended ; a number of the Indians are members. They keep the church in good repair ; it has been freshly painted this spring. No other religion than Methodism is taught on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are improving. A few are indolent and do not provide much ahead and will not take advice. The chief, Charles Big Canoe, and John Big Canoe, Daniel Big Canoe, Albert Big Canoe, Albert McCue, George McCue, Thomas Port, James Charles, Thomas Charles, James Ashquabe, jr., and William J. Ashquabe, are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Quite a number of the band do not drink strong liquor, but three or four will drink when they get a chance. Most of the Indians are moral in every way. There are one or two families that I cannot class with the rest. The teacher, chief, councillors and myself are making a special effort to better their moral condition.

General Remarks.—The members of this band are intelligent and speak the English language. Most of them read and write. They have a good church choir. The Rev. Mr. Brace held special services for some weeks on the island last winter ; quite a number confessed conversion and have since joined the church.

Crops.—The crops look very well, much better than they did a year ago.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YATES,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH,
CAPE CROKER, July 20, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement on local Indian affairs for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in the agency ; it is situated in the extreme northeast portion of the township of Albemarle, in the county of Bruce. This reserve contains nearly sixteen thousand acres, about sixty-five per cent of which is good for cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is three hundred and eighty-eight, composed of one hundred and twenty-one men, one hundred and thirty women, eighty-one boys and fifty-six girls. There have been four births and nineteen deaths, and one went out of the band by marriage, and one came in, making a decrease of fifteen as compared with the census of last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I regret to say this band suffered greatly from an epidemic of measles which visited the reserve last summer ; also from consumption. There were nineteen fatal cases. All sanitary measures are carefully attended to. The dwellings in most cases are neat and clean, and the premises in good order, being kept free from rubbish and other refuse matter. In their personal appearance the Indians are generally neat.

The doctor attended to those requiring vaccination.

Resources and Occupations.—In agricultural pursuits these Indians are making steady improvement. A few of them are working all their holdings, and are doing fairly well. They have all the farming implements necessary, Chief McGregor having had a self-binder for a number of years. They have also purchased about twenty cows during the past two years.

I regret to say that but few of the Indians can be induced to save their seed grain ; they sell it in the fall and winter, then have to purchase it in the spring at a much advanced price, to say nothing of the trouble and loss of time in replacing it.

A number of the men work in mills, loading vessels, and rafting in summer, fishing in the fall, and in lumber camps in winter, for which they receive good wages.

Education.—There are three schools on this reserve, all of which are making fairly good progress. The premises are in good condition, and are being thoroughly fenced with the Page wire fence and gates.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve attend divine service fairly well. They have two comfortable and commodious churches, one Methodist and one Roman Catholic. There are two hundred and forty-one Methodists, one hundred and thirty Roman Catholics, and seventeen Anglicans.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that a large majority of the band are strictly temperate ; a few are addicted to strong drink when they can get it, but on the whole there is a decided improvement in this respect. Regarding morality, there is room for improvement, though it is a great deal better than it was some years ago, and there appears to be a steady and healthy change for the better.

Characteristics and Progress.—The industrious Indians are getting along very well ; their progress on the whole has been fair. I am sorry to have to report that the hay crop has been a failure this year on account of the cold backward spring, and the extremely dry weather. A much larger acreage of spring grain and roots was sown this year. The much-needed rain has come during the past two weeks, and now we are hopeful that the grain and roots will improve, so that they will be nearly up to the average.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McIVER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,
ATHERLEY, August 4, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report, together with statistical statement, for the fiscal year ended June 30 last.

RAMA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is beautifully situated on the eastern shore of Lake Couchiching, opposite the beautiful and picturesque town of Orillia. It contains about two thousand acres of fairly good land.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of two hundred and thirty, consisting of fifty-three men, sixty-seven women, fifty-three boys and fifty-seven girls ; a decrease of two since my last report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been good during the past year. The principal cause of death among them is consumption. An outbreak of fever was reported last winter, but upon inquiry no case was found.

Resources and Occupations.—Rama Reserve is most favourable for agricultural purposes, and a number of the Indians are farming their own lands with marked success, while others gain a good livelihood by fishing, hunting, acting as guides to American tourists, and basket-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The houses on this reserve are principally frame, and nearly all are neat, clean, and in good condition. Barns and stables are also frame, and are kept in a fair state of repair. The Indians own some good horses and other stock.

Quite a number are well supplied with farm implements ; there is one self-binder on the reserve.

Education.—Education is provided for the children of this band with the greatest care. The school is well equipped, and the teacher, Rev. J. Lawrence, is very earnest and thorough in his work. The pupils are making decided progress, particularly those who attend regularly.

Religion.—There is one Methodist church on this reserve, under the charge of Rev. J. Lawrence, who preaches every Sabbath. The members of this band are principally Methodists. A warm interest is manifested by them in church and Sunday school work.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are generally moral and temperate in their habits. There is one temperance society on the reserve, which is doing good work. There are a few in this band that do not appear to be able to resist the temptation to drink when liquor is placed in their way by unscrupulous white men. But I am pleased to report that they do not get as much liquor as in former years, owing to the increased difficulty of obtaining it.

I have, &c.,

D. J. McPHEE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,
SARNIA, October 15, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement of Indian affairs for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves.—The Chippewas of Sarnia live on three reserves—the Sarnia Reserve situated on the bank of St. Clair River, south of the town of Sarnia, and Kettle and Stony Point Reserves, situated on Lake Huron.

Population.—The population of this band is now four hundred and fifty-four, an increase of two since my last report. There were four births, three joined the band by marriage, and there were five deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians under my charge have enjoyed fairly good health this last year. No contagious disease has broken out among them. Sanitary matters have been carefully attended to. The Indian women, as a rule, are clean, neat and industrious.

Education.—We have a school on each of the three reserves. Miss Frances Welsh is still teaching on Sarnia Reserve, and Miss Ethel Jacobs is teaching in the Kettle Point school at present ; but I regret to report that the school on Aux Sables reserve is closed on account of unsatisfactory attendance.

Religion.—On the Sarnia Reserve we have two churches—the Anglican and Methodist—in which services are held regularly every Sunday and once during the week. The Indians take an interest in all these meetings.

There is also a Methodist church on each of Kettle, Stony Point and Aux Sables Reserves in which services are held alternately.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians make their living chiefly by farming, at which some of them have become very efficient, especially on the Sarnia Reserve.

Some of them bring in money by fishing. I am pleased to report that the crops this year are very good. The threshing is finished and the grain has turned out very satisfactorily.

I have, &c.,

A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SAUGEEN AGENCY,
CHIPPEWA HILL, July 26, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The Saugeen Reserve is located in the county of Bruce, on Lake Huron. It comprises about nine thousand and twenty acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this reserve are Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—There are three hundred and sixty-eight Indians on this reserve, made up as follows : one hundred and seventy-five males and one hundred and ninety-three females. There have been seventeen births, and five united with the band by marriage, seven deaths and six decreases by other causes, making an increase of nine as compared with last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been remarkably good for the past year. They are fairly clean in their surroundings, and sanitary laws are well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation. A limited quantity of timber is cut during the year. A number of the Indians are engaged as hired help throughout the country. Other resources are basket-making, rustic work, berry-picking and gathering ginseng-root.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are being gradually improved ; also stock and implements.

Education.—There are three brick school-houses, fairly well equipped, which are kept open during the two hundred and sixteen teaching days of the year. The children are making fair progress.

Religion.—The Indians are chiefly Methodists. There are four churches, three Protestant and one Roman Catholic. The interest manifested in religion is fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. One of the characteristics of this band manifested during the year is their loyalty to their Queen and country. Progress for the past year has been general and fair.

Temperance and Morality.—Among the members of the band there is a noticeable improvement in their ability to abstain from strong drink. The marriage law is not observed as well as it might be.

General Remarks.—The prospects for the coming harvest are fairly good. Hay, which has been already harvested, is one-third lighter than last year. The fall wheat on the reserve is much better. The chief, Thos. Solomon Mandowoab, has a few acres that will yield forty bushels to the acre, which is safely harvested, he having cut it with his new binder. Some of the young Indians are very much more interested in farming than their fathers were in the past, and although their inherited disposition to trifle away time is against them, they will make fairly good farmers.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SCOFFIELD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
KOMOKA, October 10, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the three bands included in this agency, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—The Oneida Reserve is situated in the township of Delaware, Middlesex county. It contains four thousand six hundred and twenty acres of choice farming land.

Tribe.—These Indians are a branch of the Oneida tribe, one of the confederacy known as the 'Six Nations.'

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seven hundred and eighty-three, consisting of four hundred and thirty-six males and three hundred and forty-seven females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. Consumption is the most prevalent disease. A measle epidemic prevailed during the spring months, but the mortality on that account was small.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources are farming and stock-raising. A good deal of money is also realized from basket-making, and from pulling flax among the whites.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The dwelling-houses are principally small frame or log buildings. David Williams has a large brick dwelling, which was completed last year. The barns and horse stables are fairly good.

The stock is of average breeding.

These Indians are well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve. The attendance was slightly reduced on account of the measle epidemic in the spring months, but, on the whole, the progress of the children was good during the year.

Religion.—There are three churches upon this reserve, two Methodist and one Anglican. The church services are well attended, and the Indians take a lively interest in religious affairs. The missionaries are doing excellent work.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Oneida Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They are making progress.

Temperance and Morality.—It is to be regretted that some of the Indians occasionally use intoxicating liquors.

In several instances the marriage law is not observed as well as it should be. Sometimes men and women live unlawfully together.

Chippewas of the Thames.

Reserve.—This band occupies a part of the Caradoc Reserve, comprising about eight thousand seven hundred and two acres, which for the most part is a beautiful undulating fertile tract of country.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chippewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is four hundred and seventy-two, consisting of two hundred and forty-five males and two hundred and twenty-seven females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Sanitary precautions have been well observed. A measle epidemic prevailed during the spring months. There is more mortality from consumption than from any other disease.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are principally farming and stock-raising. Last winter a large number of permits to cut and sell soft elm timber were granted ; this gave employment during the winter months.

Buildings and Stock.—The barns and stables, though generally small, are in fairly good repair. The houses are principally small log or frame buildings. John Sutherland has a new brick dwelling of good size.

Cattle and horses are fair.

Education.—There are three day schools on this reserve. The attendance during the spring months was unusually small, owing to the measle epidemic. One of the schools had to be closed for a few weeks on that account. The schools are all well equipped. One new school building was erected during the year.

Religion.—These Indians take a lively interest in religion. The church services are well attended. A little more than half the population adhere to the English Church, and the remainder to the Methodist Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are usually temperate.

The marriage law is not observed as well as it should be.

General Remarks.—A shed was erected in connection with the jubilee council house grounds.

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies two thousand and ninety-eight acres, a portion of the Caradoc Reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Munsee tribe, the only band of this tribe residing in Canada.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and twenty-four, consisting of sixty-eight males and fifty-six females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. A measle epidemic prevailed during the spring months. Sanitary precautions have been well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are farming and stock-raising.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are not as good as could be desired. The stock is fair. The Indians are fairly well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. The attendance has been fair, and the children have made fair progress in their studies.

Religion.—There are two churches on this reserve—one Methodist and one Anglican. Services are held in these regularly, and are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be considered as fairly industrious. Their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—They are generally temperate and fairly moral.

I have, &c.,

A. SINCLAIR,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
CORMAC, October 9, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been an increase of eight in the band under my care, a family having left the reserve two years ago and returned this spring, making the population ninety-one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians on the Golden Lake Reserve is good. Their houses are clean. They can compare favourably with their white neighbours in that respect.

Occupations.—Their principal employments are working in the shanties in winter, and on the 'drives' in the spring. They got a grant of $300 to build a road through the reserve, and made it. I can honestly say they are the best gang of road-makers, or as good as there is, in Ontario. They far exceed my expectation in that line.

Education.—The children are progressing rapidly under the able management of Miss Casey, who is a splendid teacher.

Temperance.—These Indians very seldom indulge. In fact, I have not seen the sign of liquor on one of them for the last year.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are all Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

E. BENNETT,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GORE BAY AGENCY,
GORE BAY, July 9, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of my superintendency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Cockburn Island, which lies immediately west of the Manitoulin Island. Its area is about one thousand two hundred and fifty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Population.—Sixty is the total population of this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is generally good. No epidemic has made any depredation in this band. Sanitary regulations are observed and appreciated.

Resources and Occupations.—Forest, farm and stream are the resources of these Indians. They farm on a small scale. Their principal occupation is working in the bush in winter at the lumber camps, and farming, and loading vessels in summer.

Buildings.—Their houses are neat, clean and comfortable and fairly well furnished. They have very few cattle and little stock of any kind, and very few farming implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Religion.—These Indians belong to the Roman Catholic faith, and they have a nice church in which they worship under the guidance of the visiting missionary. They appear to take much interest in religious matters and seem to be altogether a very intelligent band.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are both steady and industrious and are making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—Partly owing to the absence of liquor on the island and partly on account of their being isolated from any village, these Indians are exceptionally temperate, and, in morality, are above the average.

General Remarks.—These Indians are industrious, sober and moral, and intend paying more attention to farming.

SHESHEGWANING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located in the northeast part of the township of Robinson, on the Manitoulin Island. It contains an area of about five thousand acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas of the Manitoulin Island.

Population.—This band numbers one hundred and sixty-two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fair during the past year ; there has been no epidemic amongst them. They keep themselves and premises clean and observe the sanitary precautions prescribed by the department.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the chief resource of these Indians. They farm quite extensively, cultivating the land and raising stock, and they make a creditable showing. They work in winter in the lumber camps, cutting logs and making ties ; and loading vessels and cultivating the land in summer.

Buildings and Stock.—Their log buildings are neat, clean and comfortable and fairly well furnished. There are two organs in the village. David Sampson is now occupying his frame dwelling and is a progressive farmer, having harvested over six hundred bushels of grain and roots last season. He cultivated twenty-five acres of land. These Indians have considerable stock—cattle, horses and pigs—which are well cared for and are in good thriving condition.

Education.—They have a neat and comfortable school-house, and take a great interest in school matters and are very anxious to have the children educated. The children have not been making the progress the band would like, but for the last year have much improved.

Religion.—These Indians for the most part are Roman Catholics. They have a nice comfortable church, which is conducted by the Wikwemikong missionaries, and the services are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious and are making good progress, and their condition is entirely satisfactory.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are all that can be wished for in these respects.

General Remarks.—This band is making rapid progress in agriculture, and shows great enterprise in educational matters and will compare favourably with any band in the agency.

Obidgewong Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the west shore of Lake Wolseley, Manitoulin Island. The area is four hundred acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas of the Manitoulin Island.

Population.—This is the smallest band in the agency, being composed of seven souls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good and sanitary measures observed.

Resources and Occupations.—The members of this band depend to a great extent on the soil for their maintenance. They work in the lumber camps in winter and load vessels in summer, and are comfortable and happy.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are neat and comfortable and fairly well furnished. They have very little stock or farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve.

Religion.—These Indians are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and are making a good comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—In temperance and morality this band will compare favourably with other bands.

General Remarks.—These Indians, although few in number, are thrifty and live comfortably, and will compare favourably with any of the larger bands in making a comfortable living.

West Bay Band.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the township of Billings, at the head of Honora Bay, Manitoulin Island. Over thirteen square miles are comprised within its limits.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.

Population.—The population of this band is three hundred and thirty-one.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been for the most part carried out and the dwellings of the Indians are clean and comfortable.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming, and they are making satisfactory progress. They also work in the lumber camps in winter and load vessels in summer. Making sugar and picking berries also afford them considerable revenue.

Buildings.—Their buildings for the most part are constructed of logs. Their dwellings and outbuildings are well kept, neat and comfortable, and their houses are fairly well furnished. The Indians of this band are making more rapid progress in farming than any other band under the supervision of this agency and are getting into the way of using the machinery necessary for that purpose ; and their farms are fairly well stocked with cattle and horses.

Education.—The school is well attended and fair progress is being made.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a fine church on the reserve under the auspices of the Wilwemikong priests, and are faithful adherents to their faith.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Their chief is a broad-minded, honest, energetic man, and treats all subjects fairly and with good sound judgment, and looks carefully after the best interests of the band.

Temperance and Morality.—Along the lines of temperance and morality this band will compare favourably. Very few complaints are made and its standing is satisfactory.

General Remarks.—These Indians are industrious and progressive, take a great interest in education and agriculture, and the chief appears anxious to have his band advance along both these lines, and his opinion and advice are much respected.

I have, &c.,

JAMES H. THORBURN,
Indian Agent.

Province of Ontario,
Manitowaning Agency,
Manitowaning, September 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Whitefish River Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the Whitefish River, on the north shore of the Georgian Bay. It contains an area of about two hundred and sixty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of eighty-four, consisting of twenty men, twenty-one women and forty-three children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. No epidemics have visited the reserve, and sanitary precautions are duly observed. Houses are kept clean and comfortably furnished.

Resources and Occupations.—A large portion of the land on this reserve is suitable for agriculture; the remainder is woodland. The occupations engaged in by these Indians are: farming, lumbering, hunting, berry-picking and sugar-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are of log and frame construction and are kept in a good state of repair. Stock is well cared for, and most of the Indians have all the farm implements they require.

Education.—On this reserve there is one day school conducted by Mr. S. H. Ferris, under whose able management the children are making fair progress.

Religion.—These Indians are of the Church of England and Roman Catholic persuasions.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are mostly quite industrious, law-abiding, and are steadily improving.

Temperance and Morality.—The laws of temperance and morality are well observed by this band.

Point Grondin Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located east of Collins inlet, on the north shore of Georgian Bay.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band numbers sixty-two, consisting of twelve men, twenty-five women and twenty-five children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians is good, and the sanitary condition of their dwellings quite satisfactory.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are timber, agriculture and fishing. The Indians garden, fish, pick berries in the summer, and work in the lumber camps in the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have very comfortable log dwellings; have but little stock and very few farming implements.

Education.—They have no school on the reserve, their children attending school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—The majority of these Indians are Roman Catholics, and are spiritually ministered to by the priests from Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are steady and industrious, and are getting along as well as can be expected.

Temperance and Morality.—Nothing can be said to their detriment on this score.

Whitefish Lake Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about twelve miles from Sudbury, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, where there is a station called Naughton. This reserve has an area of over sixty-eight and one-half square miles.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and fifty-six, consisting of thirty-seven men, forty-seven women and seventy-two children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No contagious disease has broken out amongst them, and, as a rule, they keep their dwellings in a sanitary condition.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of these Indians are gardening and hunting. They garden on a small scale, fish, hunt, act as guides and work in the lumber camps.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Nearly all their buildings are constructed of logs, and are kept in a fair state of repair. They have very little stock and but few farming implements.

Education.—They have two schools on the reserve, one near Naughton, which is conducted by the Rev. R. Black, Methodist missionary, and the other at the village, a distance of about four miles from Naughton. Both schools are fairly well attended, and the progress of the children is as good as can be expected.

Religion.—These Indians are of the Roman Catholic and Methodist persuasions.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steady, law-abiding and fairly well-to-do, but as yet they do not appreciate the advantages to be gained by giving their attention to farming.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians generally are moral and temperate in their habits.

Tahgaiwinini Band.

Reserve.—These Indians have a reserve at Wahnapitae, on the north shore of Georgian Bay, but nearly all of the band reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island, at and near Wikwemikong.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and ninety-one, consisting of thirty-four men, forty-eight women and one hundred and nine children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been generally good, with no unusual disease or epidemic to impair the normal state. Sanitary precautions are satisfactorily observed.

Resources and Occupations.—The greater part of the reserve is woodland. The timber on it has been sold under license and a good return secured to the Indians by the department. General farming, lumbering, fishing and berry-picking are the chief pursuits of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings of these Indians are composed mostly of logs, neatly constructed, comfortable and clean. Their stock is of fair quality, and they have sufficient farming implements for their requirements.

Education.—The children of this band attend school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—These Indians are all of the Roman Catholic persuasion.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding, and are making steady progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

Maganettawan Band.

The members of this band who reside within this agency number eighty-one, consisting of twenty men, twenty-four women and thirty-seven children. They live mostly

at West Bay, on the Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm and garden. In winter they find employment in the lumber camps. This reserve, together with the affairs of its Indians, is under the control of the Parry Sound superintendency.

Spanish River Band, Division No. 3.

The members of this band number three hundred and forty-eight, consisting of seventy-one men, ninety-five women and one hundred and eighty-two children. They nearly all reside on the unceded portion of the Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm and garden. Their general measure of advancement is identical with that of the other Indians of the unceded portion of the Manitoulin island, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

Sucker Lake Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is principally situated on the fourth concession of the township of Assiginack, Manitoulin Island. The area of the reserve is five hundred and ninety-nine acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is fourteen, consisting of four men, five women and five children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. Upon the whole, they are clean and tidy, and have their homes comfortably and suitably furnished.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the only occupation engaged in by these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are all in good condition. Stock is well cared for, and they have an ample supply of farm implements to meet their requirements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, the children attending school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are both intelligent and thrifty, and are getting along well.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is excellent.

Sucker Creek Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland, Manitoulin Island, about four miles from the thriving town of Little Current. It has an area of two thousand two hundred acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of ninety-eight, consisting of twenty-six men, thirty women and forty-two children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians of this band for the past year have been fairly healthy; their dwellings are thoroughly clean and in a sanitary condition. All the water used for drinking and culinary purposes is from springs, which may eventually prove a source of epidemic, but the Indians have been cautioned on this point by their efficient medical officer, Dr. Carruthers.

Resources and Occupations.—The soil, which is generally well cleared, is a rich sandy and clay loam, and all the Indians of this reserve are farmers in a small way. During the summer season, after the crops are planted, they are actively engaged at

good wages in the lumber mills at Little Current. Last winter they took out two thousand cedar railway ties, for which the department obtained a good price for them.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings on the reserve stand well in comparison with those in the township. The Indians' farming implements are of the latest pattern, and their system of agriculture is as good on the average as that of the regular Canadian farmer. The Indians are improving their stock every year; they find a ready market with outside drovers.

Education.—The children can nearly all read and write. They are quick to learn, and they attend school regularly.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are adherents of the Church of England. They attend well the church on the reserve, which is in charge of the Church of England missionary at Little Current.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band have in no way deteriorated since my last report. They are industrious, progressive and ambitious, and appear to realize thoroughly the benefits to be derived from their intercourse and commercial relations with their white neighbours. They are steady and have lost the characteristic nomadic habit of the aborigine.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral in their habits.

Sheguiandah Band.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the northwestern part of the township of Sheguiandah. It contains an area of five thousand one hundred and six acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve is eighty-nine, consisting of twenty-five men, twenty-one women and forty-three children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Consumption, the dread foe of the Indian, has been busy here during the last year, principally due to exposure, hereditary condition and neglect of proper precautions. The Indians' houses were all whitewashed this spring.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resource of this reserve is farming. Sugar-making, basket-making and berry-picking are also engaged in at different seasons of the year.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings of these Indians are generally very comfortable, and their stock is well cared for. They are not so well equipped with farm implements as is desired.

Education.—The school on the reserve is under the supervision of the Church of England. It is competently conducted, and the children are making fair progress under the able tuition of Mr. B. Fuller.

Religion.—These Indians are nearly all adherents of the Church of England. They are devout and orderly in their demeanour. Their church is a credit to the reserve, and they are regular in attendance at service.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be said to be progressing. They are intelligent, law-abiding and well-behaved.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are both moral and temperate in their habits.

South Bay Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about twelve miles south of Manitowaning, on the Manitoulin Island. One and one-half square miles is about the area of this reserve.

Indian Chief. Skeena River, B.C

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty-seven, consisting of twelve men, eighteen women and thirty-seven children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good for the past year. Sanitary precautions have been observed, all their dwelling-houses have been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief resource of this reserve is agriculture. The Indians farm, fish in summer : and take out timber and work in the timber camps in the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their dwellings are mostly of logs, and are clean and comfortable. Their stock is well cared for, and their supply of farm implements is ample for their requirements.

Education.—These Indians have a school on the reserve, under Roman Catholic supervision. The children attend fairly well and are making good progress, owing to the untiring efforts of the teacher, Miss Moran.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Roman Catholics, and are ministered to by the visiting missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and are getting along well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral in their habits.

Indians of Manitoulin Island, Unceded.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises the eastern end of the Manitoulin Island, east of the township of Assiginack.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Vital Statistics.—They number about seven hundred and forty-three.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health, generally speaking, of these Indians for the past year has been good. The majority of their houses are kept neat and clean, and comfortably furnished.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources are large tracts of good land, well adapted for agriculture, timber-land and fishing. These Indians are taking more interest in agricultural pursuits every year. Last winter they took out twenty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-two cedar railway ties, nine thousand one hundred and thirty-six cedar posts, two hundred and seventeen cords of pulp-wood, and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-three feet, board measure, of cedar saw-logs all of which the department sold for them at the highest market prices.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are of log and frame construction, and are kept in a good state of repair.

Their stock is of the average quality and well cared for.

They have all the farm implements they require.

Education.—Unsurpassed facilities for education are within the reach of all the children on the reserve. The boys' and girls' industrial institutions, and boys' and girls' day schools at Wikwemikong, are conducted by a well qualified staff of teachers : and there is also a day school at Wikwemikongsing.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and the influence of the missionaries is a great factor in the advancement of this band.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few Indians in the band who indulge in strong drink occasionally, but, on the whole, the band is temperate and moral.

I have, &c.,

C. L. D. SIMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,
ROSENEATH, August 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I inclose herewith statistical statement and report in connection with the Mississagua Indians of the Alnwick Reserve, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and contains three thousand three hundred and seventy-three acres, of which about two thousand four hundred and seventy-three acres are cleared, and about one thousand acres under lease to white men.

Population.—There are now two hundred and thirty-one in the band, being an increase of four over last year. There were eight births, two joined the band through marriage, and there were six deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There is only one case of sickness and that is consumption. With the exception of this one case, the sanitary condition of the band is excellent.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve being situated in a good agricultural district, many of the Indians have good success in farming, in fact, some of them cope quite successfully with the white population. On the other hand, many live by fishing, hunting, basket-making, wage-earning and gathering gin-seng-root.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings on this reserve with few exceptions are frame, and are kept in a good state of repair.

The stock is fair indeed ; and the Indians possess a fair lot of agricultural implements.

Education.—Mr. Frank Allan taught the school during the past year ; but owing to the irregular attendance, the educational progress was not as good as it might have been, yet, considering the attendance, very fair progress has been made along this line.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are nearly all industrious and are making fair progress in agricultural pursuits and along educational lines. The whole reserve has been improved in a manner that reflects credit upon the members of the band.

Religion.—There are two hundred and twenty Methodists, nine Anglicans and two Roman Catholics in the band, nearly all of whom are attendants upon divine service and their characters are much elevated thereby.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of the Indians indulge in intoxicating drinks occasionally. There seems to be a considerable improvement in the moral tone of the members of the band, however.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THACKERAY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF THE NEW CREDIT,
HAGERSVILLE, July 6, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Mississaguas of the New Credit Reserve, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is located partly in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant, and partly in the township of Oneida, county of Haldimand, and comprises six thousand acres, four thousand eight hundred acres in the township of Tuscarora, and one thousand two hundred acres in the township of Oneida.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band, as shown by the census last taken, is two hundred and fifty, consisting of seventy-two men, seventy-seven women, sixty-seven boys, and thirty-four girls, an increase of six since last report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians during the fall and winter was good, until spring, when an epidemic of measles and chicken-pox broke out amongst the younger members of the band, especially those attending school. Every possible sanitary precaution has been taken with regard to keeping the premises clean. All rubbish that accumulates during winter is collected and burned up in the early spring, and nearly all the children have been vaccinated.

Education.—There is a good brick school-house on this reserve, well ventilated and well equipped. The course of study is the one authorized by the department. The discipline of the school is good, and there is a marked improvement in the progress of the pupils, through the ability and energy of the present teacher, Mrs. Martin. I am glad to say she has excited an increased interest in school matters, and there is more of a general desire amongst the parents for the education of their children.

Religion.—There are two churches on this reserve, both of the Methodist denomination, under the charge of the Rev. E. H. Taylor, who is well liked and doing good work. Both churches as a rule are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are becoming more industrious year by year, and are making very fair progress and becoming somewhat better off. The harvest of 1900 promises to be very much better than a few of the previous years. There will be an abundance of fodder for their cattle for the coming winter. Their councillors are intelligent men, who seem honestly and satisfactorily to discharge the duties devolving upon them.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that a large number of this band are strictly temperate and shun all alcoholic beverages, and thus retain their manhood; but some of them indulge in intoxicants whenever they have an opportunity, which is too often given them by unscrupulous persons. This curse of intemperance undermines and retards the work of the church, and as it leads to other vices, of which immorality is one, there is room for improvement in the morals of some of the members of this band.

General Remarks.—Taking the past year as a whole, steady progress has been made in almost every branch, nearly all the public buildings having received a com-

plete overhauling in the way of general repairs, including the council-house, school-house, wood-shed, drive-house and stable, and fencing around the public buildings, new pump in well at school-house, and repairing roadway between the township of Walpole and the land of this reserve.

I have, &c.,

HUGH STEWART,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
KEENE, June 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

RICE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The Rice Lake Reserve is located on the north shore of Rice Lake, in the township of Otonabee, county of Peterborough. It contains about seventeen hundred and fifty acres of land, of which about seven hundred and sixty acres are cleared ; about two hundred and forty acres of this is under lease to white tenants, while the locatees cultivate the remainder of said cleared land.

Vital Statistics.—The total number shown by the present census is eighty, composed of twenty-two men, twenty-two women, nineteen boys and seventeen girls. During the past year there were three deaths and one birth, a decrease of two since last report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians, generally speaking, has been fairly good. They have very comfortable, and some of them very clean and tidy homes.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, trapping, and gathering wild rice. Most of the Indians on this reserve work their land ; some, however, make a living by trapping, gathering rice, working in the bush in winter, and on the 'drives' in spring ; also working with farmers.

Buildings.—There are on this reserve eleven frame and fourteen log houses, ten barns, ten horse stables, and seven cow stables.

Stock and Farming Implements.—Of stock these Indians have seventeen horses and six colts, and sixteen milch cows. They have also a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—Some of the children here attend school very regularly, and appear to be learning fairly well.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Methodists. They have a very neat little church, and Mr. Windsor, a missionary, preaches to them every Sabbath evening. They have also a Christian Endeavour Society.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole these people are law-abiding and well-behaved, although there are a few who indulge in strong drink occasionally.

MUD LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Mud Lake, in the township of Smith, county of Peterborough. It contains about two thousand acres.

Vital Statistics.—The total number shown by the present census of the band is one hundred and sixty-five, composed of forty-five men, thirty-eight women, fifty-six boys and twenty-six girls. During the past year there have been seven deaths and six births, and two girls married members of the Alnwick band, making a decrease of three since last report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has not been a great deal of sickness during the past year. These Indians are very neat and tidy about their homes, some of them very much so.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are trapping and hunting; some of the Indians hire with farmers, others work in the lumber camp in winter and on 'drives' in spring, while others work their land.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are twenty-one frame and twelve log houses on this reserve. The Indians have also twelve barns with a goodly number of horse and cow stables. They have fifteen horses and fifteen good milch cows, besides a number of young stock. They have also a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—The children here have been attending school very regularly, and learning remarkably well during the past year, with Miss Lily Middleton as their teacher.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are all members or adherents of the Methodist Church. A Methodist minister comes to the reserve every Sabbath, and they all attend the services very regularly. They have also a good Sunday school with Mr. Joseph Whetung as superintendent for the past year. The school is well supplied with necessary helps and papers.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people, on the whole, are industrious, and appear to take a greater interest in working their land each year. I might here mention Daniel Whetung, Joseph Irons and others who take a great interest in their homes.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians here appear very honest and well-behaved, there being very little intemperance in the band.

I have, &c.,

WM. McFARLANE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,
PORT PERRY, September 10, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Mississaguas of Scugog Reserve, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the island of Scugog, in the township of Scugog, county of Ontario. It comprises eight hundred acres, of which seven hundred and forty are cleared and about five hundred under lease to white tenants. The soil is very well adapted for agricultural purposes.

Vital Statistics.—The total number of the band shown by the present census is thirty-eight—nine men, twelve women, ten girls and seven boys. There has been no increase in the population during the past year.

Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of colds, there has been very little illness and no deaths. Cleanliness and order are fairly observed.

Resources and Occupations.—While hunting, fishing and basket-making are the chief occupations, there is a slow but steadily growing interest in agriculture.

Buildings and Farm Implements.—There is a small number of frame buildings in excellent condition, but the log houses are in a state of decay, which renders them uncomfortable, if not injurious, to the occupant. There is the necessary supply of farm implements, and this summer a new binder has been added to the number.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, but facilities for education are within reach of the children, and the progress made by those in regular attendance is very fair.

Religion.—The service which is held in the Methodist church on the reserve is well attended by the Indians, two-thirds of whom are members in good standing.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is a careful observance of law and an ordinary degree of thrift among these Indians.

Temperance.—There are a few who indulge in intoxicating liquors to their detriment, but the faithful adherence to temperance principles by the greater number of the band is worthy of note.

General Remarks.—If during the year the progress has not been as great as desired, it is partly owing to the fact that the Indian nature is slow in awakening to a sense of its innate ability. If the Indians possessed more self-confidence, better results would follow.

I have, &c.,

A. W. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,
MARYSVILLE, August 27, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The Tyendinaga Reserve is situated in the county of Hastings, and is said to contain an area of seventeen thousand acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twelve hundred and forty-eight, consisting of two hundred and sixty-three men, two hundred and ninety-five women, three hundred and forty-four boys and three hundred and forty-six girls. There were thirty-one births and twelve deaths ; three joined the band and one left it, making an increase of twenty-one over the previous year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The mortality has been considerably lessened since last year, there being a decrease of twelve deaths. The health of this community is as favourable as that of other settlements in the neighbourhood. In the beginning of the year there were two cases of diphtheria successfully treated by anti-toxin.

Resources and Occupations.—General farming and stock-raising are the chief means of making a living, as the land is fertile and well adapted for mixed farming. A few depend upon their labour and trades, such as carpentry, masonry and fishing.

The crops for the past year were not as good as the preceding year.

Many of the women engage in gardening and butter-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians are constantly improving their houses and barns. Several new houses were built during the past year.

Their stock is of fair quality and well kept.

Most of the Indians have all they require in modern implements.

Education.—Education is provided for all the children of the band. There are two hundred and forty-seven children between the ages of six and fifteen who should attend school. There are four schools taught by female teachers, one holding a first-class certificate, and three holding third-class certificates ; and the authorized course of studies is followed. A number of the children attend the high school at Deseronto. The parents all endeavour to have their children well educated.

Religion.—The Indians of this band belong to the Church of England, except one hundred and forty, who are Presbyterians. Those belonging to the Church of England have two stone churches and two mission school-houses used for divine service. There are four services each Sunday, and an evening service during the winter; also a Bible class one night in the week. All this is done by the missionary, except one service held at the mission school erected by Chief Anonsoktha in 1880, which is conducted by Cornelius Maracle, sr. The Presbyterians have one frame church, and on July 29, 1900, ex-chief Jacob B. Brant was ordained elder of the Presbyterian church. The Indians take great interest in their religion and attend church regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, being chiefly farmers, are making good progress, and becoming better off. There are five wagons engaged on the reserve hauling milk to the cheese factories, and a number of Indians send their milk, competing fairly well with their white neighbours.

The chiefs are encouraging the draining of swamps and stagnant waters by having large ditches constructed.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians generally are moral and temperate in their habits.

General Remarks.—Twenty-seven of our young men joined the volunteers and drilled at Kingston during the month of July, 1900. Dr. Oronhyatekha continues to improve Foresters' Island Park, which is located in the Bay of Quinte, near Deseronto, and is largely patronized as a summer resort. The Independent Order of Foresters held its annual retreat at the park during the month of July.

The brass band practises regularly and continues to improve its playing. The indications of the welfare of the band point to a successful future.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE ANDERSON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,
DUART, August 22, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Moravians of the Thames, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Orford, county of Kent, adjacent to the River Thames, and has an area of three thousand and ten acres of fine farming land.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Delaware tribe, but are known as the 'Moravians of the Thames.'

Population.—The band numbers three hundred and two, made up of eighty-four men, seventy-eight women, seventy-one boys and sixty-nine girls, being a decrease of two during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the year. The children have been vaccinated. Sanitary measures are well observed; whitewash is freely used; the houses present a clean and tidy appearance, and every precaution is taken to prevent contagion.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the chief resource of these Indians, as the land is of good quality and easily worked, and those who work are making a success of it, while others are careless and indifferent and have hard work to make ends meet. Many make a living by working for neighbouring farmers. A few do some hunting and fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The majority of the Indians live in log houses, most of which are comfortable. The houses lately erected are frame and have more conveniences. All barns are frame, and the stabling is much improved for the comfort of the stock.

One can see a marked improvement in the stock for the past few years.

The Indians who are thrifty use all modern implements, while those who are not, use very inferior ones.

Education.—Only one school, situated in the centre of the reserve, is now kept; the Moravian mission school being closed as it was thought to be unnecessary. All can attend the Moraviantown school, and I am pleased to state that there is a marked improvement in the attendance and in the school during the past year. We aim at enforcing the school regulations, which are of material help.

Religion.—The spiritual interests of this tribe are looked after by the Anglican, Methodist and Moravian churches. Services are held in each every Sabbath and are well attended. There are services on week nights also.

Temperance and Morality.—The ability of these Indians to abstain from strong drink is remarkable; very few are in the habit of drinking to excess. Their morals are fairly good so far as I am able to judge.

I have, &c.,

A. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, September 27, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report of the three Indian bands under my charge, viz., the Garden River band, the Batchewana band, and the Michipicoten band.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is also occupied by part of the Batchewana band. It contains an area of over twenty-nine thousand acres. A very small portion of this is under cultivation. When the season is favourable, hay and potatoes are raised in considerable quantity; oats and pease in moderate quantities. The soil is very sandy in most parts.

Tribe.—These Indians are descended from Ojibbewas and Chippewas, mixed with French half-breeds, who by far exceed the Indians.

Vital Statistics.—The census, as far as taken, shows a population of one hundred and twelve male adults, one hundred and twenty-three female adults, one hundred male children, and one hundred and one female children, a total of four hundred and thirty-six. There were sixteen births during the past year and twenty-four deaths.

Health.—The houses and approaches, as a rule, are clean and kept free from rubbish. There has been a great deal of sickness during the past year of various kinds, and many deaths have occurred in consequence, although nothing of a contagious character. During the small-pox scare, most of the Indians were vaccinated, and the disease did not get among them.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly log and a few frame houses. The stables and outhouses are of log. There is a fine council-hall, and a lock-up.

Occupations.—Farming in a moderate way, berry-picking, basket-making, going out with fishing parties, working in the lumber camps, and during the past year all those willing to work have been able to get employment at good wages.

Stock.—The stock consists for the most part of horses and cows of an ordinary breed, oxen, pigs and poultry.

Farming Implements.—The farming implements consist of ploughs, harrows, fanning-machine, horse-rake, spades, shovels, rakes, scythes and cradles.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve, one, the Roman Catholic, a very good and comfortable building, and very well attended, and the children are getting on very well. The Protesant school, built some thirty years ago, is not in very good repair. The attendance at this school is not so satisfactory ; the trouble has been to get a permanent teacher. The last one, Mr. Kane, was getting the children on well, but had to give up at the commencement of the holidays, and I have not been able to get one since.

Characteristics and Progress.—I have little to say in the way of progress so far as farming is concerned. The last two years have been enough to discourage the Indians on the reserve ; the early frost and late wet spring last year spoiled the entire crop of many of them. Hay turned out well, but oats and pease very poor, and the potato crop was not up to what it used to be. Had it not been for the work they obtained, it would have been hard for many of them.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been several convictions of both white men and Indians on the reserve during the past year. Fines and imprisonment have followed, but this seems only to have a temporary effect. All the liquor appears to be got from the American side. One bottle of whisky was seized by me from a white man and handed over to the general hospital, Sault Ste. Marie. Small quantities seized are always destroyed.

The morals of the band are improving, owing in a great measure to the Roman Catholic priest, the Protestant minister and the chief, who have been doing all they can to check the evil that prevailed. The chief of the band is Michel Cadotte, with four sub-chiefs, elected June 28 : John Askin, Joseph Nowquaik, John B. Lesage and Michel Belleau.

Batchewana Band.

Reserve.—As already stated in former reports, this band has two small reserves, one at the Rapids, Sault Ste. Marie River, and the other at Goulais Bay. Many of the band are on the Garden River Reserve, where they have been for the last forty years. The reserve at the rapids is a very valuable one, though small, being well situated for a water-power and electric works. It used to be a good and profitable fishing ground for whitefish, but the building of the canals, bridge, and the driving of lumber over the rapids has completely destroyed the fishing, and where hundreds of fish were taken in former years, tens are not taken in now.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the same tribe as the Garden River band, and like them have a great many French half-breeds among them.

Vital Statistics.—The census this year so far as taken shows a total of three hundred and fifty persons : one hundred and five adult males, one hundred and eleven female adults, sixty-five male children, and sixty-nine female children. There were ten births and twenty-one deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The houses and approaches are clean and neat. Like the Garden River band, these Indians had a great deal of sickness, and many deaths. They were also vaccinated during the small-pox scare. I took Dr. John Reid with me for that purpose to both Batchewana and Goulais Bay, where all residing in these two places were vaccinated. The members of this band in ordinary circumstances engage their own doctor and furnish their own medicine.

Occupations.—A considerable portion of the band live at Garden River, where they have plots of land, and cultivate to a small extent; besides this they do a good

deal of exploring, working in lumber camps, picking berries, basket-making, and other work. Most of them are comfortably off. The remainder of the band are scattered; farm a little at Goulais Bay and Batchewana, where some of them have land of their own. These do a little hunting, work for the fishing companies, and explore. Some of the women make very nice rag mats. They appear to be very comfortable.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of the buildings belonging to this band are on the west side of the Garden River, on the Garden River Reserve, where the land is low and of a better quality than on the east side. The other buildings are at Goulais Bay and Batchewana. The Indians are mostly squatters on private lands and along the lake shore. They possess ploughs, harrows, fanning-mills, hoes, rakes, spades, shovels, scythes and cradles. They have horses and cows of an ordinary breed, pigs and poultry. Some of the latter they raise to sell. The last two seasons have been against them. Frost, rain and potato-bugs did much damage.

Education.—There is no school belonging to this band. The children attend the Garden River Roman Catholic school, and are making fair progress.

Religion.—Most of the Indians belong to the Roman Catholic religion; there are a few Methodists. The former have two churches, one at Goulais Bay, and one at Batchewana. The services are conducted by a missionary and layman on Sundays and holidays. A missionary pays occasional visits, and is very attentive in cases of sickness and in performing the service for the dead. The Methodists have no church or minister.

Morals.—The same remarks apply to this band as I have made of the Garden River band. The Indians and half-breeds living at Batchewana and Goulais Bay are removed from the temptation the others are subject to, and it is only when coming to the Sault that they have an opportunity of getting liquor, and they get away before they can be punished.

Michipicoten Band.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is at Gros Cap, about three miles from Michipicoten. It has not been occupied by the Indians for some years, but last year they surrendered an area of one thousand acres, which is now occupied by the Algoma Central Railway Company, and has become quite a place of business. There is a fine harbour there, and the work going on has given a great deal of employment, with good pay, to the Indians of the band. I hear it is now the intention of many of them to locate on this reserve, and make homes for themselves and families.

Tribe.—These Indians are Chippewas, mixed with English, Scotch and French half-breeds. The language principally spoken is Indian; some few of them speak English.

Vital Statistics.—The number of this year's census is three hundred and thirty-one, namely, eighty-three male adults, ninety-five female adults, seventy-one boys and eighty-two girls. There were eleven births and fourteen deaths during the past year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I visit the Indians only once a year when paying Robinson Treaty annuity money to them, when I go to Biscotasing, Chapleau, Missinabie and Michipicoten Rivers. It is only in the last-mentioned place that I see any of the houses. Some seventeen families reside here and are well-to-do. The houses are built on Crown lands. At the time of my last visit all the Indians were in good health; there had been some sickness among them last winter and early spring. This spring they were all vaccinated.

Education.—There is a school up the river on the Crown lands opened last year, which has been well attended. Miss Clarke, the teacher, appears to be doing good service. The time of my visit was in the vacation.

Religion.—There is a Roman Catholic church alongside the school, but no regular priest. The priest visits it at certain periods, and in the meantime services are performed by a layman. Most of the members of this band belong to the Roman Catholic Church; those at Chapleau and Missinabie belong to the Church of England.

Chief.—Chief Legard, I regret to say, departed this life in the spring. He had occupied the position for some ten years. Old age was the cause of his death. He has been succeeded by James Cass, a very good and industrious man, who promises to do the best he can for the morality and advancement of his band. Gros Jambette, the second chief, lives at Chapleau or Lake Windermere.

Shingwauk Home.

I have pleasure in testifying to the excellent work being done in the Shingwauk Industrial Home, also in my jurisdiction, and under the management of Principal George L. King.

The records of the institution show that capital progress was made during the year in class-work and the various industrious taught. The day schools are divided into senior and junior divisions, under the tuition of two male teachers, in separate buildings. Eleven boys recently qualified for promotion into higher grades, and two passed the high school entrance examination.

The different industries taught are: carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking and farming. The boys take a keen interest in their respective trades, and under their instructors rapidly become adept. The following will be of interest as showing how a pupil's day in the Shingwauk Home is divided. If he be a senior, the twenty-four hours are apportioned as follows :—

	Hours.
School-work	4
Trade or housework	4½
Meals	1½
Ablutions, bed-making and prayers	1¼
Recreation	3¾
Sleep	9

except on Saturday, when the nunmber of hours devoted to study must be added to those of recreation. And in the case of a junior boy attending school all day :

	Hours.
Class-work	6½
Ablutions, bed-making and prayers	1¼
Meals	1½
Recreation	4
Sleep	10¾

An important feature of the year's work was the completion and opening of the Wawanosh Home for Indian girls, adjoining the Shingwauk Home.

The new building is heated throughout by a hot-water system. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated, especially the dormitories, which latter are furnished with iron bedsteads and wire mattresses similar to the boys' dormitories. In addition to secular and religious training, the girls are taught sewing and domestic work. They share in common with the boys the day school and main dining-hall. In other respects they are entirely separate and have their own play-grounds, &c. The number of pupils at present enrolled is seventy-three, *i.e.*, sixty-one boys and twelve girls. These numbers are likely to be increased by the advent of eight more girls before navigation closes.

I have, &c.,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, October 13, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated between the Mission and Kaministiquia Rivers, and contains an area of thirteen thousand and forty acres.

The land along the rivers and for some distance back is of first-class quality, but a large swamp keeps the back land wet.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is three hundred and eight, consisting of sixty-five men, eighty-seven women, eighty-three boys and seventy-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Special sanitary precautions were maintained during the outbreak of small-pox in the neighbouring towns of Port Arthur and Fort William, with the result that the band escaped the disease. The general health of the band has been good.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians in summer are farming, acting as guides, exploring for minerals and picking berries; in the winter, cutting cord-wood and working for the lumbering companies.

Buildings.—Two new buildings were erected during the year and another is in course of construction.

Stock.—There is a decided improvement in the class of stock owned by the Indians, though the number is about as formerly.

Farming Implements.—Several Indians own all the implements required; the others use those purchased by the band, the only thing that they hire is a mower to cut hay.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve, the Indian boys' and girls' day school and the St. Joseph's Orphanage. The teachers are Sisters of St. Joseph, and are well qualified and painstaking.

Religion.—Of this band two hundred and seventy-three are Roman Catholics and thirty-five are pagans. There is a resident priest and a travelling missionary. There is a church, and St. Joseph's Convent, the latter in charge of the Reverend Mother Superior and four Sisters.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule, these Indians are industrious and capable, but they do not devote as much attention to farming as desirable, though several have made distinct improvements on their land and buildings.

Temperance and Morality.—The great majority of the band are strictly temperate; and immorality is the exception. There is a steady improvement in both these respects.

Red Rock Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Nipigon River, near Lake Helen, and consists of six hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is two hundred and seventeen, consisting of fifty men, fifty-four women, fifty-nine boys and fifty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been excellent during the past year. During the small-pox outbreak a portion of this band, resident at Wolf River, and two families resident at Lake Helen, were quarantined, and the band vaccinated. They also escaped the disease.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is acting as guides to the tourists who go up the Nipigon River fishing. Some engage in farming to a small extent. During the winter they live by hunting and working in the woods.

Buildings and Stock.—There are few buildings on the reserve, but at the Mission and on the river below Nipigon Station there are a number of good houses. These Indians own some really good stock.

Education.—There is a good school-house on the reserve, but as the Indians nearly all live at the Mission, or down the river, it has been closed for a number of years. There is also one at the Mission, which is fairly well attended.

Religion.—Of this band thirty-one are Anglicans and one hundred and eighty-six are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—The great majority are industrious and intelligent. Charles DeLaronde was appointed fisheries overseer on the river this summer, which is, I believe, the first instance in this agency where a person of Indian blood has received a public position.

Temperance and Morality.—The band as a whole is all that could be desired. Occasional complaints are made, but upon being looked into, they are usually found to be without good foundation.

Nipigon Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Gull Bay, Lake Nipigon, and consists of seven thousand five hundred acres.

It is well wooded along the banks of the Gull River, which runs through it. The soil is light. There is also another reserve at Jackfish Island, near the Hudson's Bay Company's post.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—This band numbers five hundred and eighteen, consisting of eighty-five men, one hundred and nine women, one hundred and seventy boys, and one hundred and fifty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The present health of these Indians is good, but last fall they suffered greatly from grippe.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting is their principal occupation. Some act as guides to tourists who fish in the Nipigon. A few clearings on the reserve are planted with potatoes.

Should the government ever allow Lake Nipigon to be fished with nets for the sale of fish, it should be a great source of revenue to the Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians own very few buildings, and no stock or farming implements. They were supplied with hoes this summer, for which they were very thankful.

Education.—The school, which is situated on Jackfish Island, is not as well attended as it should be, but as the Indians are away hunting, with the exception of a few families, a moderate attendance is all that can be expected.

Religion.—Of this band five are Anglicans, two hundred and twenty-three are Roman Catholics, and two hundred and ninety are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and are well spoken of by parties who engage them as guides. They appear to be awakening to the necessity of engaging in agriculture, as the scarcity of fur-bearing animals is becoming more noticeable every year.

Temperance and Morality.—Being far removed from where intoxicating liquors are sold, they have no opportunity to indulge. They appear to be of good morals.

Pays Plat Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Pays Plat River, Lake Superior, and contains six hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is forty-seven, consisting of six men, thirteen women, fifteen boys and thirteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been good, and the reserve is kept quite clean.

Resources and Occupations.—The pursuits of the Indians are hunting, fishing, and exploring for minerals. They also raise potatoes and vegetables, and sell a large quantity of blueberries in season.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are comfortable. The chief has an ox and a plough.

Education.—There is a school on the reserve, which is well attended.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, but as work is very scarce, they do not make much advancement.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a very moral people, and intemperance is rare.

Pic Band.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Pic River, Lake Superior, and contains eight hundred acres, divided into twenty-five farms, fronting on the river.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The band numbers two hundred and seventeen, consisting of forty-six men, fifty-eight women, sixty-one boys and fifty-two girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the past year the health of the band has been good. The reserve is clean and well looked after by the chief.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do a good deal of farming. They also engage in hunting, fishing and exploring.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements. Their buildings are not large, but are comfortable. They have only the stock and implements supplied by the department.

Education.—The school is well attended and the pupils show fair improvement.

Religion.—Of this band five are Anglicans and two hundred and twelve are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are quiet and fairly industrious. They are showing a disposition to engage more extensively in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects they are above the average.

LONG LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the shore of Long Lake and contains six hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—This band numbers three hundred and seventeen, consisting of sixty men, seventy-nine women, seventy-nine boys and ninety-nine girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been good.

Resources and Occupations.—This is a hunting band, the only other occupation being the transportation of merchandise from Lake Superior for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Education.—There has never been a school at this reserve, as the Indians are almost constantly away hunting.

Religion.—Of this band nine are Anglicans, two hundred and eighty-three are Roman Catholics and twenty-five are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and intelligent, but make no progress in the way of agriculture, devoting their whole time to hunting.

Temperance and Morality.—The morality of these Indians is good. They have no chance to indulge in strong liquors, being six days' travel from the line of railroad.

I have, &c.,

J. F. HODDER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
PARRY SOUND, September 12, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the various bands in this superintendency, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian Bay, near the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of twenty-seven square miles.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve, exclusive of those Indians residing on the reserve who do not belong to the band, is one hundred and six, consisting of twenty-seven men, thirty-four women and forty-five children. During the year there have been two births and one death, making a total increase in the number of persons in the band of one for the year.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this band for the year has been good, only one death being recorded during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are largely agricultural. The lumbering operations of several large concerns at Parry Sound, together with the

Indian Chief, Skeena River, B.C.

works in connection with the Canada Atlantic Railway, at Depot Harbour, located on the reserve, enable the members of this band to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it. The members of this band have exceptional means of earning a living. Besides their agricultural pursuits, which are gradually being improved, they secure considerable employment acting as guides to tourists who visit the adjacent summer resorts during the season ; and in winter they can secure work in the lumbering camps located within easy reach of the reserve.

Buildings and Stock.—The improvement of these is not as noticeable as I should desire. There is, however, one very good farm on the reserve owned by James Walker, a former member of the Cape Croker band, but who now belongs to the Parry Island band ; and I am endeavouring to induce the other members of the band to emulate this Indian in their agricultural pursuits.

Education.—The educational affairs of this band have certainly improved during the past year. There are two schools on the reserve, each taught by a female teacher, holding a third-class certificate. There are twenty-five children of school age on the reserve, besides the children of those Indians resident on the reserve who do not belong to the band, some of whom attend school, so that the attendance has been fairly good during the past year. The attendance and progress have been as good as could be expected.

Religion.—The religious denominations of this band are represented as follows : Forty-nine Methodists, thirty-five Roman Catholics and twenty-two pagans. The Methodists have a very good church on the reserve, and the services, which are conducted by the Rev. Allen Salt, the resident missionary on the reserve, are usually well attended. The Roman Catholics receive occasional visits from one of their clergy, the services at such times being held in the Skene school-house.

Characteristics.—The Indians in this band are a very well-behaved and law-abiding people, and morally they stand very high.

Temperance.—There has only been one case of intemperance reported to me among the members of this band during the past year, so in this respect their conduct has been very good.

Shawanaga Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated four miles inland from the eastern shore of Shawanaga Bay, on the east side of the Georgian Bay, and twenty-three miles north of the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of fourteen square miles.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and four, consisting of twenty-four men, thirty women and fifty children. During the year there have been four births and three deaths, making a total increase for the year of one.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been good, and there has been a great improvement as compared with the year ended June 30, 1899, during which eight deaths were recorded.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve comprise : farming, which, however, is not carried on to any great extent, fishing, and the gathering and selling of wild fruit. Farming to a limited extent forms a part of the occupation of this band. Fishing and hunting are, however, the means adopted by most of the Indians in earning a living. The Buffalo Fish Company, which has a depot at Pointe au Baril, employs a few of the members of this band in the capacity of fishermen, at which they make good wages.

Buildings.—The buildings of these Indians are small and of an inferior type. Most of them are built of logs and of such dimensions that they do not allow of the proper housing of the occupants.

Education.—The children are taught in a school-house on the reserve by a female teacher holding a third class certificate. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. The number of children of school age is twenty-four. The progress of the pupils during the past year has been very fair.

Religion.—In this band religious denominations are represented as follows:—Seventy-three Methodists, and thirty-one Roman Catholics. There are two churches on the reserve; the one belonging to the Methodists, which is now completed, being a very creditable structure; the other, belonging to the Roman Catholics, is not near completion yet. Services have frequently been held in the new Methodist church and have been well attended.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band, while not industrious, collectively, as they might be, appear to be a bright and intelligent body of people. A few of them do exceptionally well in their employment of fishing for the Buffalo Fish Company, at Pointe au Baril; and if more of them would apply themselves to work, they would all be able to gain a fair living.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to be able to say that no case of intemperance among these Indians has been reported to me during the past year. Their moral conduct has also been of a high order.

Henvey Inlet Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on one of the arms or inlets of the Georgian Bay, almost midway between Byng Inlet and French River. It contains an area of thirty square miles.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and sixty-five, consisting of forty-seven men, fifty-four women and sixty-four children. During the year there have been four births, three deaths and twenty have left the band, making a total decrease in the number of persons comprising the band of nineteen for the year.

Health.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good, only three deaths being recorded during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are: agriculture, fishing and hunting. The members of this band engage in farming only to a limited extent. Fishing, hunting and working in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve are the means adopted by most of them for earning a living.

Education.—The number of children of school age on this reserve is thirty-five. There is one school on the reserve, conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. The attendance and discipline are very good, and the pupils are making very good progress in their studies.

Buildings and Agricultural Implements.—The buildings belonging to these Indians are of a very fair order, their dwelling-houses being whitewashed and kept in a very neat condition. Their village is located on a high and picturesque bluff, and I think, taking their houses collectively, they form the most creditable group of Indian houses in this superintendency.

Their agricultural implements are few in number, comprising three ploughs and a harrow.

Religion.—Nearly three-fourths of the members of this band are Roman Catholics, the remainder being Methodists. A very good Roman Catholic church is practically completed, and services will shortly be conducted in it by the missionary priest who resides at Byng Inlet. The Methodists have also erected a very good church, and services are frequently held in it by visiting clergy.

Characteristics.—These Indians are of a superior character. They are a stalwart body of men, and their appearance indicates constant industry.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in both of these respects has been during the past year all that could be desired.

Nipissing Band.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, ten miles west of the town of North Bay. It contains an area of sixty-four thousand acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and ninety-eight, consisting of forty-five men, fifty-seven women and ninety-six children. During the year there were seven births, eight deaths, three left the band and one joined it, making a total increase in the number of persons comprising this band of one for the year.

Health.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been fairly good.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, hunting and lumbering.

The members of this band have exceptional means of earning a living. The reserve being located near a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific Railway, together with the lumbering operations which are being constantly carried on by Mr. J. R. Booth on the reserve, enables them to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it.

Education.—There are forty-seven children of school age on the reserve. They have an excellent school situated at their village at Beaucage Bay, where the school is presided over by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The attendance is very good and the progress of the pupils quite satisfactory.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Roman Catholics. They have a very good church on the reserve, where services are conducted occasionally by visiting missionaries.

Characteristics.—These Indians are a bright and intelligent body of people, and in numerous respects compare favourably with many of the white settlers in this district. Their farming operations are carried on only to a limited extent, as they depend largely on securing employment in the lumbering camps, and hunting as a means of earning a living.

Temperance and Morality.—As no cases of intemperance have been reported to me during the past year among the members of this band, I conclude that their conduct in this respect has been very good; while morally they stand very high.

Dokis Band.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated at the outlet of Lake Nipissing, at the head of the French River. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand acres, consisting of two islands.

Tribe.—These Indians nominally belong to the Ojibbewa nation, but in reality they are half-breeds with a large admixture of French blood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty, consisting of eighteen men, twenty-seven women and thirty-five children. During the year there were two births, making a total increase of two in the number of persons comprising this band for the year.

Health.—The health of these Indians during the year has been very good.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve at present appear to be very limited. Agriculture is carried on in a very limited manner. This band has on its reserve a very valuable tract of pine timber which, if disposed of, as it could

easily be to great advantage, would place the members in a very prosperous condition. At present most of them are in very indigent circumstances and are likely to remain so as long as the present policy pursued by them regarding their timber exists.

The occupations of these Indians are confined to farming to a limited extent and working in the lumbering camps.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings of this band are few in number, and built of logs.

The stock and farming implements are owned almost entirely by Chief Dokis and his sons.

Religion.—The Indians belonging to this band are all Roman Catholics. They have no church.

Characteristics.—The characteristics of these Indians are largely French. They appear to be of average intelligence and should be in a more prosperous condition, but for the refusal of their chief to consent to the sale of their timber for their benefit.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is all that could be desired.

Temogaming Band.

Reserve.—No reserve has yet been given to this band. Its members live around the shores of Lake Temogaming, a considerable number of them residing on Bear Island, adjacent to the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Temogaming is situated about forty miles west of Lake Temiscaming.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are pure Ojibbewas.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty-three, consisting of nineteen men, thirty-three women and thirty-one children. During the year there has not been a birth or death recorded, so that the total number of members comprising the band remains the same as last year.

Health.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been very good.

Resources and Occupations.—Almost the only resource of this band is hunting, and this means of earning a living is rapidly decreasing. There is excellent fishing in the lakes and streams which abound in this district, but fishing is carried on only to a limited extent. The Indians make no attempt at farming, giving as a reason that, as no reserve has been assigned to them, they do not care to clear up land which might afterwards be placed outside the bounds of their reserve.

Buildings.—Around the Hudson's Bay Company's post on Bear Island a few houses have been erected, but the majority of the Indians live in tents all the year round.

Religion.—This band is composed entirely of Roman Catholics. A church is in course of erection near the Hudson's Bay post, but owing to the inaccessibility of Temogaming from the outside world, I do not see how services are to be conducted in this edifice when completed, except at long intervals.

Characteristics.—The members of this band appear to be of an unusually hardy character, which is proved by the arduous work they perform in portaging and with the paddle, at both of which they excel.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is entirely satisfactory.

Watha Band (formerly Gibson).

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the southern end of Lake Muskoka and the Georgian Bay. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are Mohawks, or as they are more generally known, Iroquois. They were originally residents of Oka, in the province of Quebec.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and twenty-three, consisting of twenty-nine men, twenty-three women and seventy-one children. During the year there were four births, making a total increase in the number of persons comprising this band of four for the year.

Health.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been very good.

Resources and Occupations.—The resoures of this reserve are agriculture and lumbering. The members of this band depend chiefly on farming as a living. During the winter months some of the younger men find occasional employment in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve, and in summer act as guides to tourists who frequent the Muskoka lakes in large numbers.

Buildings.—The buildings belonging to these Indians are superior to those found on any of the other reserves in this superintendency.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve, conducted by a male teacher holding a third-class certificate. The number of children of school age is twenty-eight. The school is under the supervision of the Methodist Missionary Society, and very fair progress is being made in the education of the children.

Religion.—There are three religious denominations represented in this band, consisting of ninety-nine Methodists, nine Roman Catholics and seventeen Plymouth Brethren. A Methodist missionary, in the person of the school teacher, is stationed on the reserve, and regular services are held, which are well attended by the adherents of this church.

Characteristics.—This band may be considered the most industrious and progressive of any in this superintendency, which is largely due to the interest taken in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of these Indians in these respects is of an exceptionally high order and leaves nothing to be desired.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

W. B. MACLEAN,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SIX NATION INDIANS,
BRANTFORD, July 10, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Six Nations of the Grand River for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve is located partly in the township of Tuscarora and partly in the township of Onondaga, in the county of Brant, and a portion of the township of Oneida, in the county of Haldimand, and contains forty-three thousand six hundred and ninety-six acres.

Tribe.—The tribes consist of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares, comprising the Six Nations of the Grand River. The number of the tribes composing the Six Nations confederation was not always the same ; prior to 1714 it was the Five Nations, when the Tuscaroras were admitted,

since which time it has been called the Six Nations. Some one hundred and fifty Delawares were adpoted later.

Population.—There are one thousand one hundred and sixty-three men, one thousand one hundred women, eight hundred and thirty-six boys and eight hundred and eigthy-nine girls, making a total of three thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight, being an increase of twenty over the previous year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the first half of the year there was but little serious illness and no epidemic; while during the latter half of the year there was an epidemic of measles, and a good many children and some adults were affected. There were also several cases of pulmonary consumption under treatment.

There were ten thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven patients treated at the medical office on the reserve, one thousand six hundred and ninety-six visits made, making five thousand nine hundred and forty miles travelled by the physicians during the year.

Sanitary Precautions.—The annual circular issued by the department was carefully explained to the members of the band, and in many cases observed, such as destruction by fire of refuse matter and filth by which disease may be engendered, the prevention of accumulation of any matter which would cause pollution in the vicinity of wells, springs or running water, or any such matter being thrown into the same, the sinking of wells, which is encouraged by the council granting loans for the purpose, the boiling of water, particularly all surface ditch water when it is necessary to use such for the want of proper wells. Several swamps were drained by the use of tile.

The council-house, where large gatherings are held, is regularly and thoroughly cleaned after each meeting. The chiefs of the band, in council, framed rules and regulations in relation to the care of the public health as provided by the Indian Act.

Resources and Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living: a few depend upon gardening and fruit-growing, as well as berries, while many of the younger members who will not farm seek employment in factories in Brantford and other places.

During the berry-picking season several hundred leave the reserve and return after flax-pulling.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians are taking more interest in improving their barns for the better protection of their stock and crops during the winter and stormy weather. During the past year ten large barns were built.

The crops were very light: fall wheat was badly injured by the severe winter, while spring crops suffered from drought.

Education.—The ten schools on the reserve are well attended and under the management of a school board. There are four white and six Indian teachers employed.

Religion.—Great interest is manifested by the Indians in church and Sunday school work. Picnics, garden parties, tea-meetings and entertainments are frequently held in various parts of the reserve in order to raise money for church purposes.

Services are regularly held by the Church of England in seven localities, the Baptists in five, the Methodists in three, the Plymouth Brethren in one, and the Seventh Day Adventists in two; all services are well attended. The Seventh Day Adventists erected a new church on the reserve during the past year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are gradually improving their farms by additional improvements in buildings, fences and draining.

The Farmers' Institute of the south riding of the county of Brant held an afternoon and evening public meeting on the reserve on January 3. Both meetings were largely attended. Several papers were read by members of the various institutes of

the province and discussed, many Indians taking part in the discussions. The annual ploughing match was held, when only Indians competed. It was largely attended.

The agricultural society of the reserve, wholly under the management of the Indians, held its three days' annual fair in October. Only Indians can compete. The exhibits were equal in numbers to those of any township fair. The attendance was very large, particularly the last day, when many whites from a distance were present.

The road-work, under the direction of forty-five pathmasters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council annually, was well attended to, and the roads kept in good condition.

Several bridges were constructed on the reserve by Indian contractors, under the supervision of the inspector of works.

Three companies of the 37th Regiment of Haldimand Rifles are composed of Indians, and attended the June camp at Niagara, together with a brass band from this reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians generally are moral and temperate in their habits. There are several temperance societies on the reserve doing good work. Intemperance is certainly greatly on the decrease among the Six Nation Indians.

I have, &c.,

E. D. CAMERON,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THESSALON AGENCY,
THESSALON, August 8, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of the Thessalon Agency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

THESSALON RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake Huron about six miles east of the town of Thessalon, and contains an area of about four square miles.

Population.—The population is about one hundred and forty-five.

Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians seems to be fair.

Resources and Occupations.—Their resources are agriculture and fishing. They are fishermen, farmers, labourers and hunters. They work in lumber camps in winter, and loading vessels in the summer, and are getting along very well.

Buildings.—The buildings are principally of log, but they are clean and comfortable.

Education.—This band has a good school-house, but no teacher. The school has been closed since last autumn. These Indians are away from the reserve so much it is hard to get enough children to keep the school open.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics. Their spiritual welfare is looked after by visiting missionaries, whose headquarters are at Garden River and Wikwemikong.

Characteristics.—This band seems to be progressing favourably and beginning to do more farming.

Morality.—These Indians are a moral, law-abiding people.

General Remarks.—My report on this band may be summarized by saying that, except in the lack of interest taken in education, these Indians are progressing favourably.

Mississagua River Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Mississagua River, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and comprises an area of about three square miles.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and fifty-nine.

Health.—The health of this band is a little better than last year. Their doctor seems to be helping them to improve their condition.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of these Indians are hunting and fishing and farming. Some of them have very good gardens, but as a general thing they would rather work at lumbering than farming. Some of the members of this band are what is called 'inlanders'; they, I suppose, live by hunting and fishing.

Those who live on the reserve are labourers. Some of them are good lumbermen, and get good wages. They get work in summer loading vessels.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly log, and some of them are pretty old, but the Indians keep them nice and white and clean.

They have not many cattle nor farming implements.

Education.—They have a good school, which is fairly well attended.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics. They have no church on the reserve, but hold service in the school-house.

Characteristics.—This band is fairly industrious and becoming more progressive each year.

Morality.—Morally they are on a par with others. I have not heard of any drunkenness this year.

General Remarks.—There is a marked improvement in this band, morally, physically and financially. The young people are learning to speak English and dress well.

Serpent River Band.

Reserve.—This reserve extends from the village of Cutler to Spragge Station on the C.P.R. on the north shore of Lake Huron, and has an area of thirty-eight square miles.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is about one hundred and fifteen.

Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good during the past year. No cases of sickness were reported. Their houses are kept clean and neat.

Resources.—Their resources are agriculture, timber and fish. There are two very large saw-mills, one at Cutler at the east end of the reserve, the other at Spragge, at the west end of the reserve. Every able-bodied man on this reserve can get work at good wages.

Buildings.—The buildings are principally log.

The Indians have very little stock of any kind.

Education.—They have an excellent school at Cutler, well attended. They seem to take greater interest in education than any other band in the agency.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are Roman Catholics and seem to take an interest in church matters.

General Remarks.—These Indians are industrious, temperate, intelligent, religious and progressive, and are doing very well.

Spanish River Band.

Reserve.—The Spanish River band is divided into three communities.

The first division resides at Sahgamook, a beautiful point which runs out into the north channel on the south side of the Spanish River Reserve. The second resides on the reserve on the left bank of the Spanish River at Pogumasing and Biscotasing.

The third lives on the Manitoulin Island, and is under the charge of Indian Agent Sims, of Manitowaning.

The reserve contains an area of over thirty-seven square miles.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Population.—This band (first and second divisions combined) has a population of about three hundred and twelve.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been very good, no disease or epidemic having appeared among them.

Resources.—The resources of this band are agriculture and fishing. These Indians follow farming and labouring, and they do a good deal of berry-picking, one family returning $80 as the amount that they earned last year. They also do a good deal of basket-making.

Building, Stock, Etc.—They have good buildings, the best in the agency.

They have quite a number of horses, but they are small.

These Indians have some good gardens. Their crops look well. They have generally potatoes to sell.

Education.—These Indians are taking an active interest in education. Their school at Sahgamook is very well attended, and they have now an excellent teacher in the person of Miss Adele De Lamorandiere, who is advancing the children as they have never been advanced before.

They have also a school at Spanish River, a very good building. They have there also an excellent teacher, but as the children live so far from the school-house, the attendance is very small ; the few who do attend are getting along very well.

Religion.—Those of the first division are mostly Roman Catholics. The second division consists mostly of adherents of the Church of England.

Characteristics.—They are a quiet, industrious, law-abiding people.

General Remarks.—These Indians appear to be happy and contented, and I may say that I found a great improvement in the band since last year.

Some of the young men can speak English very well and seem to understand what is going on around them.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL HAGAN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALLACEBURG, October 20, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report on the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island for the year ended June 30, 1900.

A statistical statement for the same period will be forwarded at the same time, with the census returns of both bands, taken in the month of August last, giving the increase and decrease in the population, progress in agriculture, bushels raised, acres sown, and progress made in all branches of industry by which the Indians of this reserve make their living.

Reserve.—The reserve is bounded on the west by the St. Clair River, on the south by Lake St. Clair, on the east by the mainland of Canada, county of Kent ; on the north by the county of Lambton, to which the reserve belongs for all purposes of the administration of justice, and for the transaction of all legal business.

The islands (Walpole and St. Ann's) are separated from the mainland on the north and east by the Chenail Ecarté, a navigable branch of the St. Clair River, which empties into Lake St. Clair at the lower (south-east end) of St. Ann's Island. Receiving the Sydenham River on its way to the lake, the Chenail Ecarté enters Lake St. Clair at what is known as Mitchell's Bay, the north-east corner of the lake.

St. Ann's Island is separated from Walpole Island by Johnson's Channel, a navigable branch of the Chenail Ecarté, which leaves the chenail at what is known as Johnson's Bend, at the head of St. Ann's Island, and is the boundary between these two islands (St. Ann's and Walpole) to Lake St. Clair, where it also empties.

Squirrel Island lies to the west of the lower end of Walpole Island, and is separated therefrom by the Chematagun Channel, also navigable for smaller craft.

These three islands, Walpole, St. Ann's and Squirrel, composing the Walpole Island group, are in extent at least twelve miles in length from north to south, and an average of five miles in width from east to west, divided by the streams herein above mentioned, to which may be added Bass Channel, another navigable blue-water stream, at the mouth of which is situated the great sturgeon fishing grounds, all inside of the Walpole Island boundaries, probably the best sturgeon grounds on the whole chain of lakes.

The sturgeon fishing on these grounds is restricted entirely to the Walpole Island Indians, who, being the riparian owners, have the exclusive right to fish there.

Large quantities of sturgeon are annually caught there by the Indians and are readily sold for good prices, where they are caught, buyers coming every day to take the night's catch, the prices of which are constantly increasing, so that a sturgeon that ten years ago could be bought for 75 cents will now bring from $2.50 to $4.

The Walpole Island group has not been surveyed, and no correct estimate can be given of the extent of the different classes of land composing the whole, but in each case the quantities are large. The timbered portion of these islands is probably as good farming land as there is in Canada, all the different kinds of grain growing to perfection, as regards quantity and quality. Roots and vegetables grow and mature in as large quantities as on any land in Canada. Fruit of all kinds is almost a sure crop, and just this year it has been found that the soil of Walpole Island is the exact soil required for the sugar beet, and this season the Indians have, for the first time, sown

or planted a large area with sugar beets, persons who are in the business having furnished them seed, and, where necessary, having helped them to prepare the ground, and the beets now matured are called the finest quality yet raised. A beautiful display of sugar beets grown on Walpole Island was made at the agricultural fair on the island last week, taking prizes, and being very much admired by all who saw them. The ground planted this year is about one hundred and fifty acres, and no single piece of ground has failed to produce a bountiful crop. The sale of this crop is assured from the fact that the purchasers have got a good deal of money invested in it already, and there will be no doubt about the crop being taken as agreed.

The timber yet standing in the forests of the island is a very valuable asset, and well worth protecting, the young white oak now growing into large trees that composes a part of the timber will very soon be worth as much as was obtained a few years ago for the large oak on the island, as oak timber is getting scarce, in fact it is all gone from this part of the country, until some more grows, and this is all that is growing to my knowledge.

The elm timber, such as is used for the manufacture of staves (barrel) and hoops, is still standing, and there is $5,000 or $6,000 worth of that, probably $8,000.

The young elm, too small yet for the above purposes, is growing fast, and much of that is now twelve to sixteen inches in diameter. Other kinds of timber, for building, fencing and fuel, are sufficient for these uses for very many years, and, taken all in all, Walpole Island is yet rich in forest wealth.

Tribe.—Most of the Indians are Chippewas; the rest are Pottawattamies.

Vital Statistics.—Chippewas: Men, one hundred and sixty-eight; women, one hundred and sixty-seven; boys, one hundred and thirty-seven; girls, one hundred and forty-four, making a total of six hundred and sixteen. Pottawattamies: Men, fifty; women forty-four; boys, thirty-nine; girls, forty-one, making a total of one hundred and seventy-four.

Health and Sanitary Conditions.—The health of the Indians during the year has been generally good; there were no epidemics. Precautions as to cleaning up yards and burning refuse have been taken, as far as visiting and pointing out causes of disease, &c. Lime has also been supplied when asked for, and all the usual precautions have been urged on the people. Premises have been cleaned up generally—some have not; vaccination has been performed to a certain degree. Many are not in favour of vaccination. No isolation has been necessary.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is the first and best occupation, next comes the making of axe-handles and baskets, then sturgeon-fishing. The Indians also engage as boatmen for hunters. They sell cattle, horses, pigs and hay; also apples, pease, peaches, cherries and vegetables of all kinds. Nearly all are more or less engaged in farming, the other sources being in addition to the farm.

Buildings.—The houses are comfortable, log and frame.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses, cattle, a few sheep and pigs.

Farming Implements.—The Indians have as many as required.

Education.—There are three school-houses, No. 1 at the St. Clair, at the English church; No. 2, on the Pottawattamie Island, near the Methodist church; No. 3, on the Chenail Ecarté, near the ferry. All the schools are taught by Walpole Island Indian boys, who have been educated either at the Shingwauk Home or Muncey Institute. They are regularly kept on all school days through the year. An education is within reach of every child on the island. No. 1 school is carried on under the auspices of the Church of England; the department pays part and the church the rest of the salary of the teachers. No. 2 school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church; the department pays part of the teacher's salary, the rest the church pays. No. 3 school is non-sectarian; the department pays the cost of running this school.

Religion.—There are two churches on the island, one Anglican and one Methodist. Nearly all the Indians belong to one or other of these.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Indians are industrious and are progressing. More and too many are not industrious, and are not getting on.

They are all law-abiding and peaceable.

Temperance and Morality. These Indians are just as temperate as the same number of white people taken out of any white community, and I have to say the same emphatically with regard to morality.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. McKELVEY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,
BECANCOUR, July 28, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report accompanied by tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour is situated on the west bank of the Becancour River, in the parish of Becancour, county of Nicolet. It has an area of one hundred and seventy-six acres.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this reserve are Abenakis.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is fifty, consisting of twenty-one males and twenty-nine females, sixteen of this number being children. During the year there was one birth and no deaths.

Health.—The health of these Indians is good as a rule. There has not been any contagious disease or epidemic during the year.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics, and their spiritual affairs are looked after by the curé of the parish of Becancour, who is their missionary. Not having any church on the reserve, they go to the parish church.

Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming and a little hunting and they make baskets and other articles of a similar nature. They also work in the shanties and in the 'drive' of the logs. As a rule they earn good wages.

Houses, Furniture and Stock.—Their houses and furniture are very indifferent. They have very few farm implements or beasts of burden.

Education.—Although the school on the reserve is closed, the children have the advantage of attending the parish school in the neighbourhood of the reserve ; but they do not make much use of it.

Characteristics.—The condition of these Indians is improving a little in spite of their great improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morality is good, but unfortunately their taste for spirituous liquors at times manifests itself too much.

I have, &c.,

H. DESILETS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,
ST. FRANCOIS DU LAC, July 10, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis de Sales or Abenakis of St. Francis, is composed of several pieces of land situated in the seigniories of St. Francois du Lac and Pierreville, forming a total area of one thousand eight hundred and nineteen acres and fifty-two perches.

The portion of the reserve inhabited by the Abenakis is designated by the number 1217 on the official cadastre of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierreville, and comprises an area of twelve hundred and twenty-eight acres. The village is situated on the east shore of the River St. Francis, at about six miles from its discharge into Lake St. Peter. It stands on a very picturesque site.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are called 'the Abenakis of St. François de Sales.'

Vital Statistics.—The band under my charge is composed of three hundred and seventy-nine members, of whom three hundred and sixty-eight are Abenakis; one is an Abenakis woman of Becancour, three are Amalecites of Viger, four are half-breeds not members of the band, and three are white men married to Indian women and residing on the reserve.

During the year there were thirteen births and nine deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was no contagious disease nor epidemic during the year, and the Indians enjoy good health as a rule.

The village is situated in a very healthful place. The houses are properly kept in accordance with sanitary ideas.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Abenakis is the making of baskets and fancy wares, an industry in which they are very skilful. They make baskets all winter, and about the month of June most of the families disperse to various watering-places in the United States, especially to the Atlantic coast and the White Mountains, also to the province of Ontario in order to sell their merchandise. Then they return in the fall. This is their chief source of revenue.

Farming is only a secondary occupation among the Abenakis of St. Francis. Some of the Indians do not farm at all; others cultivate some vegetables, such as potatoes, beans, Indian corn, etc.; some families a little more, but the sale of their baskets, which necessitates their being away from home most of the summer, prevents their giving to farming the attention required to make them succeed in it. Moreover, the Indians do not like farming and do not apply themselves to it.

There are also some families that go hunting while the basket-selling goes on, but what they gain in this occupation is diminishing year by year, as the game is becoming more rare all the time, and the hunters are obliged to go so far to reach it.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—As a rule the buildings are kept in good, and there are some houses in the village that are very pretty and comfortable.

The Abenakis own some horses and many good cows and pigs.

They have only a few agricultural implements and they are of little value.

Education.—The education of the children of the band is well attended to ; most of the Indians can read and write, and many of them have taken a course at college or other higher educational institution. There are two schools on the reserve—one Roman Catholic, under the charge of the Rev. Sister St. Lawrence, and the other, Protestant, under the charge of the Rev. H. O. Loiselle. These two schools are well conducted and afford an excellent education to a large number of children.

Religion.—The Abenakis belong to various religious denominations, as follows : two hundred and seventy-eight Roman Catholics, seventy Anglicans and thirty-one Adventists.

There is a very old Roman Catholic chapel on the reserve under the charge of the Rev. Joseph de Gonzague, missionary, and a Protestant church under the charge of the Rev. H. O. Loiselle.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Abenakis Indians, as a rule, are hard-working. The making and selling of baskets provides them with sufficient money to enable them to live comfortably, and some of them are rich.

Each family on return in the fall brings back a nice little sum of money, and, if they were more economical and less improvident, they might put money by and save up for hard times.

However, a good many of them build good and comfortable houses for themselves, and the village presents a very attractive appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—Disturbances caused by the use of intoxicating liquor have not been numerous and as a general rule the morality of the Abenakis is good.

General Remarks.—The Abenakis of St. Francis are as civilized as the white people of the surrounding district, and they live in harmony with the latter.

In this band there are very few, if any, Indians of pure blood without any admixture of any other blood ; they have all more or less white blood in their veins, and a good many of them have lost the characteristics of the red man, and to those who do not know them it is very difficult to recognize them as Indians. They speak English and French with almost equal facility and use either one or the other of these languages in their intercourse with white men, but in the family and in their meetings and councils they speak the Abenakis language, which they keep up with religious care.

I have, &c.,

A. O. COMIRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,
MANIWAKI, July 10, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The Maniwaki Reserve is situated on the Gatineau River, in the County of Wright, formerly west riding of Ottawa County, province of Quebec, about ninety miles from the city of Ottawa. It comprises the township of Maniwaki, embracing about forty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty acres. The village of Maniwaki, with a white population of eight hundred souls, is situated within the reserve at the confluence of the Desert and Gatineau Rivers.

Tribe.—Maniwaki was originally granted to the Algonquins, Tetes des Boules and Nipissings, but the Indians composing the band at present are chiefly Algonquins.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is three hundred and ninety-three, consisting of ninety-nine men, one hundred and eight women and one hundred and eighty-six children.

There were twelve births and fifteen deaths during the year, resulting in a decrease of three. The causes of death were six of consumption, three of pneumonia and six of infantile diseases.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians at present is good, and there has been no contagious disease on the reserve during the past year. The high death-rate during the past year was chiefly due to lingering consumptives who succumbed to the fatal disease during the course of last winter and spring. Three of the deaths recorded were those of absentees who were members of the band but not resident on the reserve.

All the necessary precautions have been taken in respect to cleaning premises and whitewashing. An ample supply of lime is furnished the Indians each year by the department. The vaccination of all adults and children has been strictly attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—The land is fertile and well adapted for agriculture. The timber limits of the Gilmour & Hughson and W. C. Edwards Companies occupy three-fourths of the reserve. There is about six thousand acres located to Indians and about thirty-eight thousand acres available for settlement. The village of Maniwaki with the surrounding lumber industries makes a good market for every description of farm produce and gives remunerative employment to all the Indians who wish to work. The high wages during the past winter and spring drew a larger percentage than usual to the lumber woods.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There has been very little progress in building during the year.

The Indians are steadily increasing their stock.

There has been one new Frost & Wood binder, purchased by Peter Tenesco, and one very fine top buggy, purchased by Benjamin Chellifoux, and one steel harrow and plough and fanning-mill, purchased by Antoine Tenesco.

Education.—There are two school-houses on the reserve, one of which is closed, as it was not in a suitable position for the children at present. The new school which was built last fall is well attended, and I expect good results in future, as there is a truant officer appointed to see that the children will attend regularly. The teacher, Miss Annie O'Connor, is efficient and attentive to her duties.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are Roman Catholics, and attend the Oblate mission church at Maniwaki. They are attentive to their religious duties and are very enthusiastic in all matters appertaining to religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—There has been very little progress made in farming in general during the year, but some individual Indians have done well. Peter Tenesco, Antoine Tenesco, Benjamin Chellifoux, Joseph Chellifoux, Charles Comonda, Tom Michel and Joseph Menass are gaining steadily. The Indians in general are not industrious when working at home. There are no better men to work under a foreman. They love excitement and large crowds, but do not like working alone. Their condition at present is good, and none of them suffer from want on the reserve; the few who are unable to provide for themselves are receiving assistance from the department.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been a marked improvement in the matter of temperance during the last six months; previous to that time there were several fines imposed upon persons furnishing liquor to Indians, which had a dampening effect

upon the liquor traffic, but not sufficient to stamp out the evil entirely. The morality of the Indians resident on the reserve is good, especially that of the younger class, who are at present receiving a good religious training.

I have, &c.,

W. J. McCAFFREY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
TEMISCAMING AGENCY,
NORTH TEMISCAMINGUE, July 20, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report and statistical statement in connection with the Algonquins of the Temiscaming Reserve.

Reserve.—The Temiscaming Reserve is situated on the north bank of the River Quinze, at the head of Lake Temiscamingue, county of Pontiac. It contains an area of thirty-eight thousand four hundred acres, of which twenty-three thousand and seventy-five have been surrendered, leaving fifteen thousand three hundred and twenty-five for the use of the band.

Vital Statistics.—The number of persons in this band is two hundred and three, consisting of forty-four men, forty-eight women, fifty-seven boys and fifty-four girls. There have been seven births and eleven deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good; there has been no epidemic during the year. There were seventy-six persons vaccinated in June, but in only a little over half the number of cases was the operation successful.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of the Indians consist of agriculture, fishing, hunting, trapping, building canoes, row-boats and skiffs, acting as guides for tourists and sportsmen in the summer, working in the lumber camps during the winter, and on the river 'drives' in the spring.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There has not been much done in building this year, but some of the Indians have made some improvements in their houses. The stock has decreased in number during the year; dogs killed quite a number of sheep. The band is very well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve. The progress of the children has not been as satisfactory as should have been.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics and are under the spiritual care of Rev. Father Beaudry. They attend church very regularly. They have a very nice church.

Progress.—There is a slow, but steady improvement taking place in the temporal affairs of the greater portion of the band. They have earned more money this year than in any previous season.

Temperance.—There has been a marked improvement this year, the number of those that have indulged in drinking liquor has been small.

I have, &c.,

ADAM BURWASH,
Indian Agent.

Zimshian Family, Metlakatla, B.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
AMALECITES OF VIGER,
CACOUNA, July 20, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report, together with statistical statement, in regard to the Viger Reserve, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The present reserve of the Amalecites of Viger is at Cacouna, on the bank of the River St. Lawrence, near the village of Cacouna. Several of the Indians reside there all the year round. There are only a few families, and most of these people are widows, who suffer from cold, and sometimes from hunger, in the winter. The government supplies them with provisions at times, with which they are very contented.

The rest of the band are dispersed through several counties.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is at present seven hundred, including absentees. There were two deaths during the year, that of an old woman and a man.

Health.—The reserve was not visited by any epidemic ; but several have been sick, nearly all are consumptive, one young man especially is very far advanced in consumption.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupation of the women is the making of baskets and fancy articles, which they sell during the summer while people are travelling about.

The men engage in fishing and hunting, and sometimes act as guides to sportsmen, hunters or fishermen. They make snow-shoes and moccasins.

The same state of poverty continues to exist in this band ; if it were not for the government coming to their assistance, I believe some of them would die of starvation.

Education.—The children attend school fairly regularly, but learn very slowly.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of a few cases, temperance is well observed ; and the morality of the Indians is also good.

General Remarks.—There has not been any progress in the band except in the case of two Indians who have settled in the Metapedia village and engaged in agriculture ; I am told that they are quite confident of success ; so much the better if they continue.

I have, &c.,

E. BEAULIEU,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
HURONS OF LORETTE,
JEUNE LORETTE, August 10, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement in respect to the Huron tribe and other Indians of my agency during the year ended June 30, last.

Reserves.—The ten thousand nine hundred and eighty-two acres forming the three Huron reserves, namely: (1) that of the village of Lorette, thirty acres; (2) that called 'Quarante Arpents,' thirteen hundred and fifty-two acres, and (3) the Rocmont Reserve, in the county of Portneuf, fifteen square miles, equal to nine thousand six hundred acres, are in the same condition as they were in previous years. The Rocmont Reserve is under timber license in favour of Mr. Henry Atkinson, the license being renewable annually. The reserve called the 'Quarante Arpents' has not yet been surrendered, and that of the village, with its ancient chapel, its little white-washed wooden houses, its little clean, symmetrical streets, retains the ancient appearance that tourists admire, and obtained for it in the month of July, 1899, a somewhat long visit from a party of American artists of 'The Art Students' League' of Buffalo, U.S.

Population.—The Huron population is four hundred and forty-nine, consisting of one hundred and thirty-five men, one hundred and thirty women and one hundred and eighty-four children.

The thirty-one Amalecites in the county of Quebec, who live from hand to mouth by hunting, fishing or working, consist of ten men, fourteen women and seven children.

The twelve Abenakis, also in the county of Quebec, consist of three men, four women and five children.

As for the Abenakis of St. Urbain, in the county of Charlevoix, they cultivate a little land, but not enough to afford them a living. This small community is composed of seven men, six women and three children, sixteen in all.

The total Indian population of my agency is five hundred and eight.

Resources and Occupations.—Agriculture, making of snow-shoes, moccasins, Indian fancy wares and canoes, and hunting and fishing are the occupations in which the Indians chiefly engage with varying success.

Farming, which, to tell the truth, will be almost the only resource of the tribe, is followed very little. Only a few families engage in the cultivation of the soil, and only when they cannot get any other work to do. The impossibility of improving the lots that they occupy in accordance with modern ideas, in addition to the frequent bad harvests, disheartens them in their efforts and allows their ideas to turn in another direction. The harvest last season was specially good, and I have every reason to believe that it will be better this year. The industry above mentioned of making snow-shoes and moccasins as well as that of fancy wares and canvas canoes has this year been very unproductive, and I believe that when it was so flourishing in the year 1897 it had reached its maximum. The Klondike appeared to offer for some years at least a certain, continuous demand necessitated by the development of that Canadian region. It is now realized that these hopes must be given up, and the returns from these manufactures diminishing in proportion as the competition increases, the ruin of this industry is imminent and we are brought face to face with the horror of this disaster.

The making of canvas canoes is only of temporary importance, as nearly all the fishing clubs are now provided with them. The making of fancy articles is far from being as important as formerly, tourists being less numerous at the watering-places where our Indians go to sell their products. The special protection with which the local government of Quebec surrounds the lakes and forests on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, the establishment of the national park, the granting of licenses to private persons for nearly all the lakes situated outside of this park, completely paralyze the means of existence that these Indians have been finding with difficulty in hunting and fishing, which will soon only exist in memory in spite of the instinctive taste and natural ability of these Indians for those pursuits. The past season has been without any result, and the few Indians who ventured into the hunting grounds have had a crow to pluck with Dame Justice, who, happily, for these poor hunters, showed a good deal of clemency, on the condition, however, that they should not return.

As in the past, most of the Indians of the village have acted as guides to tourists on their fishing excursions during the season.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The precautions taken in accordance with the sanitary regulations approved by the Governor in Council in 1891 and regularly put into effect maintain the village in a state of exceptional healthfulness.

Education.—The two teachers, Miss Dubeau for the boys' class, and Miss St. Amand for the girls' class, are very devoted to their pupils, who for want of application and work have not, however, made such progress as might have been expected during the course of the year. This result is inevitable while the parents, in spite of the advice given them, remain indifferent on the subject of the education of their children. Two or three families send their children to business schools at Quebec to complete the studies begun at the village school of Lorette.

Religion.—With the exception of four Hurons of Lorette, one of whom is an adherent of the Anglican faith, and three others of the Presbyterian religion, the Indians of my agency profess the Roman Catholic faith.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance is generally well observed, and during the course of the year there has not been any over-indulgence in drinking. It may be said that morality is also respected.

General Remarks.—The present condition of this band is not as favourable as we might desire, owing to the increasing want of work. The Huron, however, is not losing any of his spirit of activity and is ready to follow any work that will procure the comfort of his family. The experience of these last years has shown him the use of practising economy as a provision for the future, and I believe that it will be profitable for many of them.

During the course of the year two of the oldest warriors of the Huron tribe, Francois Groslouis, ninety-two years of age, and Thomas Sioui, eighty years of age, have gone to join their ancestors in the 'great country on the other side,' as they say. Groslouis was considered one of the most skilful hunters of the tribe.

The election of a grand chief to replace the late Philippe Vincent 'TeonSatasta,' could not be held until May last, owing to the prolonged absence of a large number of the electors who were worikng outside the county of Quebec. François Groslouis 'Sascenio' was unanimously elected grand chief in May last. He is a man of integrity, who has occupied a good position in Indian industries. He was chief of the warriors and of the council for more than thirty years.

I have, &c.,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,
CAUGHNAWAGA, August 31, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the year ended June 30 last, in respect to the Iroquois of Caughnawaga, also statistical statement in regard to the affairs of the tribe.

Reserve.—The area of the reserve comprises twelve thousand three hundred and twenty-seven acres, of which about four thousand is in timber, and the remainder under cultivation or in pasturage. As a rule the soil is of good quality.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of four hundred and eighty-seven men, four hundred and fifty-nine women, and one thousand and fifty-nine children under the age of twenty-one. There were seventy-eight births and sixty-eight deaths during the year, making an increase of ten by births.

Sanitary Condition.—There was no epidemic on the reserve during the year, and the sanitary condition of the band has been good.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, bead-work, and lacrosse-making are the principal resources of these Indians.

They engage more in agriculture than formerly. They do not get so much work in taking rafts down the Lachine Rapids, but many are employed by the Iron Bridge Company, at Lachine, as well as by the Hydraulic Company, making life on the reserve much easier. There has been hardly any work in the quarries.

The general industries are bead-work and the manufacture of lacrosses and snow-shoes.

Buildings and Farming Implements.—The Indians have very comfortable buildings, and the farmers provide themselves with agricultural implements in the same manner as their French-Canadian neighbours.

Education.—Four hundred and forty-four children are of an age to attend school. Of this number only one hundred and sixty attend school and very irregularly ; their progress leaves much to be desired. There are two Roman Catholic schools ; that for the boys under the direction of a master, and that for the girls under the charge of a mistress and an assistant. There is a Methodist school for the boys and girls, under a mistress.

Religion.—There is a Roman Catholic church, and two missionaries for the services of that faith. The Methodists use the school for their place of worship ; and there is a resident clergyman on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and skilful, and their taste for work is increasing.

Temperance.—Temperance has not progressed during the year.

General Remarks.—The affairs of the band in general have been fairly satisfactory ; the Indians are peaceable, and it appears to me that life is much easier amongst the majority of the tribe.

I have, &c.,
A. BROSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,
ST. REGIS, July 4, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence River, in the province of Quebec, opposite the town of Cornwall, Ontario, including islands a little below Prescott, Ontario, and thence down stream opposite the village of Lancaster, Ontario. It contains an area of seven thousand one hundred and twelve acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of three hundred and eight men, two hundred and ninety-five women, three hundred and ninety-two boys and three hundred and fifty-six girls, making a total of one thousand three hundred and fifty-one. There were forty-five births and thirty-one deaths, making an increase of fourteen.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians in general has been fairly good, with the exception of those who are troubled with scrofulous diseases, which are very common among the Indians.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians consist of farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, acting as guides for tourists, running rafts of timber, doing day labour with farmers and on railways, also manufacturing lacrosse-sticks and basket-making to a large extent.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve. The teachers are Mr. Leo Killoran, from Seaforth, Ontario, and Miss Katharine Hughes, from Ottawa. The teachers are apt in their duties, but lack of interest of the parents in sending their children is a great drawback to the advancement of the children.

Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve—one Roman Catholic and one Methodist. There are about one hundred and thirty-five Methodists and twelve hundred and sixteen Catholics. The missionaries are the Rev. Mr. Bourget, spiritual adviser for the Catholic Indians, and the Rev. Mr. Tennent for the Methodist Indians on Cornwall Island and vicinity.

Characteristics.—The Indians are making fair progress in farming. Some of the progressive ones on Cornwall Island are Mitchel Benedict, Thomas White, Mitchel Bova, Peter Colwell, Louis Benedict, Charles Leaf, Peter J. Day, Mitchel Thompson, Mitchel Jacobs and others ; on St. Regis Island : John Skettis, John David, Louis Thompson, John Thompson, John Sewatis, Angus Papineau and others ; and at the Chenail Range : Thomas Lazare, Mitchel Friday, Levi Jacobs, John McDonald, David Sharrow and others ; also Mrs. Jacobs and Sawatises, on Yellow Island.

Buildings.—On this reserve there are one hundred and forty frame dwelling houses, sixty log houses, ninety-five barns, forty-eight horse stables, forty cattle stables, forty-three pig-sties, one storehouse and twenty-eight corncribs.

Agricultural Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with agricultural implements, also with wagons, carts, &c.

Stock.—These Indians raise stock of various kinds, including horses, cattle, pigs and poultry.

Temperance.—Many of the Indians are temperate ; others will make use of spirituous liquors, obtaining them through white men, by bottle or flask. Those

addicted most to drink are the young men, say from eighteen to twenty-five years of age.

Morality.—There may, perhaps, be a little to be desired in the matter of morality, but the good advice frequently given by the spiritual advisers of the Indians, especially to the parents towards a better vigilance over their children's conduct, will, I hope, produce good results in the future.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE LONG,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS BAND,
OKA, June 5, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report of the Indians of Oka for the year ended June 30 last.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, Ottawa River, province of Quebec.

Vital Statistics.—The population is four hundred and forty-seven, composed of one hundred and forty men, one hundred and five women, one hundred and eighty-nine children under twenty-one years of age, and thirteen old men and women. There were five births and ten deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good; no serious epidemic. The diseases that carry off most of the Indians are consumption and heart disease. Some of these Indians are very tidy about their houses.

Occupations.—These Indians for the most part cultivate land and make lacrosses and baskets.

Education.—There are two Methodist schools on the reserve. The number of pupils is small, owing to the indifference of the parents in regard to education.

Religion.—The Methodists hold divine service in the school-house. The Roman Catholics attend the parish church.

These Indians take a lively interest in spiritual affairs.

Characteristics.—These Indians are industrious and very skilful, but there is little improvement in their manner of living.

Temperance and Morality.—Whatever may be said, there are few inveterate drunkards.

Most of the Indians observe the laws of morality.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH PERILLARD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF MARIA,
MARIA, June 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statement of statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve of my Micmacs is a point of land formed by the Great Cascapedia and the Baie des Chaleurs. It has an area of four hundred and sixteen acres. It is one of the prettiest spots in the whole bay.

Population.—The Micmacs of Maria have a population at the present time of only eighty-five souls. They are diminishing in number every year and will end by disappearing altogether.

Health.—There has been again a good deal of sickness this year, although there have not been so many deaths as last year. Consumption carries off the greater number of the Indians.

Occupations.—The Indians cultivate a little land; they also hunt and fish; while some work in the shanties and on the 'drive' of logs. American fishermen employ a certain number of them as guides while salmon-fishing. Those who do not work out make baskets, axe-handles, &c. The women make moccasins and all kinds of small wares, which they sell to white people. Several of them also do washing at home.

In fact, if these Indians were not so improvident, they might live very comfortably; but they spend day by day what they earn, and have to resort to begging when they can no longer find work or when sickness overtakes them.

Education.—As a rule, the Micmacs are uneducated with rare exceptions; but the new generation is better informed, thanks to the good school that has been attended on the reserve for a number of years.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics, are very much attached to their faith, and attend well to their religious duties. They have a pretty little church in the middle of the reserve, which has recently been finished in the inside. A mission is conducted every week, and the Indians meet on Sundays to worship and sing hymns in their own language.

Temperance.—There is much less intemperance than formerly; there is certainly great improvement in this respect. This good result is due to the difficulty of obtaining intoxicating liquor and also to the presence of the constable.

I have, &c.,

J. GAGNE, Priest,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,
ST. ALEXIS DE METAPEDIA, October 20, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern bank of the Restigouche River, in the county of Bonaventure. It contains an area of about eight thousand eight hundred and fifty acres, of which about seven hundred are under cultivation.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is now four hundred and eighty-one. There is a decrease of sixty since my last report, owing to that number of Indians leaving the band.

Health.—The health of the Indians is good. There is no infectious disease among them.

Religion.—All the Indians on this reserve are Roman Catholics. They have a church. The reverend Capuchin fathers, who reside among them, take great care of them. These Indians are much attached to their religion ; they attend religious services very regularly. They sing psalms and hymns in their mother tongue.

Education.—The school is under the charge of an Indian girl of the reserve, who has a first-class diploma. She speaks English, French and Micmac.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious. They earn a great deal of money, but are still improvident. They are in general law-abiding. They take more interest in farming than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.- Many of them are addicted to strong drink. They are generally of good moral character, with a few exceptions.

I have, &c.,
JEREMIE PITRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE,
ESCOUMAINS, July 24, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

ESCOUMAINS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southwest side of Escoumains River, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and comprises an area of ninety-seven acres, of which fifty-seven are cleared, including natural pasturage.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all of the Montagnais nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population, which consisted of thirty-five persons last year, numbers forty this year, consisting of nine men, ten women and twenty-one children. The change is due to certain migration, Indians having come here from other places.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians in general has been good during the past year. Their houses and premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians in winter is fur-hunting; in summer, seal-hunting and acting as guides to sportsmen. They also plant some potatoes and sow a little oats, the seed for which is given them by the department.

Buildings and Stock.—This band possesses five wooden houses, one of which, a shanty, was built last fall by new-comers on the reserve.

Of stock, these Indians have two horses; also two cows.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve. None of the Indians can read or write, except their own language, although nearly all can speak French.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have no church on the reserve. They attend church in the parish of Escoumains.

Progress.—With the exception of two men, heads of families, who have been in poor health for a number of years, all the Indians have done well this year in fur-hunting, owing to high prices of furs.

Temperance and Morality.—All these Indians are very temperate and law-abiding. None are addicted to strong drink, and all are very moral in other ways.

Bersimis Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Bersimis River, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, county of Saguenay. The area is sixty-three thousand one hundred acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all of the Montagnais Nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is four hundred and fifty-three, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two men, one hundred and twenty-nine women, and one hundred and ninety-two children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians in general was good until this spring, when nearly every one coming out of the woods was attacked by a kind of grippe, which laid some of them in bed for a few days. Their houses and premises are kept clean as far as is possible for them.

Occupations.—The chief and only occupation of nearly all the Indians of this band is fur-hunting. Many of them come out of the woods about the end of June, and go back in the month of August. This year the results of their hunt have been good, owing to the high prices paid for furs here. Quite a number of Indians leave their families on the reserve during the winter while hunting. Only those who live with their families on the reserve the year round fish to any extent; the rest do a little fishing for their daily wants, but in general do not fish much if they have money to buy anything else to eat.

Buildings and Stock.—The band possesses thirty-four wooden houses, some of them fairly comfortable. Many of these houses are not occupied in winter.

Of stock the band has two horses and two cows.

Education.—There is no school yet on the reserve. Many Indians can speak French, but none can speak English.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. They have a very good and pretty little church, which is always kept in good order. Three Roman Catholic missionaries live permanently on the reserve.

Progress.—I do not perceive that the Indians of this band have made any progress since last year. They do not care much for anything else than hunting. To make a good hunt is all their ambition.

Temperance and Morality.—So far this year I have not heard of any Indians getting intoxicated on the reserve.

The morality of the band compares favourably with that of other bands.

General Remarks.—The Indians have planted the whole of the sixty bushels of potatoes given them by the department for seed this spring.

I have, &c.,

ADOLPHE GAGNON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,
POINTE BLEUE, August 9, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The Montagnais Reserve is situated on the north-west bank of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi, four miles from the flourishing village of Roberval. It covers an area of three thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine acres, of which eleven hundred and fifty are cleared and cultivated.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is four hundred and forty-five, an increase of forty-one accounted for by the return of seven families that had been absent for three years, and the result of twenty-two births against thirteen deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band is fairly good, although during the winter months considerable sickness occurred, consisting of several cases of grippe, which is considered most dangerous amongst our Indians, resulting, however, in a very satisfactory manner ; not one of the above-mentioned cases was complicated with pneumonia, thanks to the skilful and regular attendance given them by Dr. Jules Constantin, their physician.

With regard to sanitary precautions, which have been carefully explained to the members of the band, a uniform change for the better can be noticed ; lime and other disinfectants have been freely used.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources of the band are hunting, farming and guiding tourists in summer. Hunting this year has been exceptionally good, and prices for furs very high. The farming industry, which was neglected or rather almost unknown to our Indians, has this year progressed with astonishing rapidity ; almost all the farms owned by Indians are cultivated, and as prospects of a good harvest are bright, the Indians will receive a good income, which will induce them to continue on a larger scale next year. During the months of July, August and September a large number of Indians are kept busy guiding tourists to the different hunting and fishing places surrounding Lake St. John. Small incomes are also obtained by a few from the sale of bark canoes, snow-shoes, moccasins and mittens, which they manufacture.

Buildings.—The buildings on the reserve are good and clean ; not more than two or three log houses are to be seen at present. Four new large and comfortable houses have been built this spring.

Stock.—The stock, although not of extra fine breed, is good and fairly well kept, and increasing in a fair proportion.

Farming Implements.—As a general rule all the Indians have a good supply of farming implements, which are well cared for during the winter months ; mowers, horse rakes and threshing-machines are frequently seen on Indian farms.

Education.—There is an excellent day school on the reserve, which is well attended ; during the summer months as many as sixty-five are on the roll. The teacher, Mrs. O. P. Dufresne, who has a first-class certificate, is giving perfect satisfaction. The different branches taught are spelling, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, English and French. Drawing and agriculture are also amongst the important branches of the programme.

Religion.—The large majority of the band are Roman Catholics, about sixty are Protestants and belong to the Church of England. There are two churches. The Roman Catholic, a new church built last winter, is a very nice building, and is under the supervision of the Rev. Oblate Fathers, three of whom reside on the reserve ; they are Rev. Fathers Simonet, Barreau and Lemoine. The Protestant church is a neat little building and well situated. It is now under the supervision of Rev. E. H. Dunn, of the Episcopalian church ; the former minister, Rev. J. Almond, having gone to South Africa.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the band are industrious and law-abiding, and are steadily becoming self-supporting. Many keep to work on the reserve, and carefully look after and attend to their farms and their stock. Of those, I may mention, Chief Patrick Cleary, Prospere Cleary, Ned Robertson, A. Gill and Jean Dechaine ; their farms will soon compare favourably with those of their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are passionately fond of strong drink ; they do not seem able to resist the temptation to drink, and freely indulge when an opportunity occurs. However, I must say they drink much less than in former years. The whites are altogether to blame for it. On the whole the Indians are moral.

I have, &c.,

W. T. A. DONOHUE,
Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION,
RICHIBUCTO, July 17, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location of Agency.—This agency is in north-eastern New Brunswick, and embraces all the Indian reserves in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland.

Reserves.—The reserves are: Eel River Reserve, in Restigouche County; Pabineau, St. Peter's Island and Pockmouche reserves, in Gloucester County; Burnt Church, Tabusintac, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole, and Renous reserves, in Northumberland County; Big Cove, Indian Island and Buctouche reserves, in Kent County; Shediac and Fort Folly reserves, in Westmoreland County. These reserves contain a total of about thirty-four thousand acres. Big Cove, Eel Ground, Tabusintac, Buctouche and portions of the other reserves are very fertile. Big Hole, Red Bank, Tabusintac and Bathurst are well wooded and contain valuable lumbering privileges. There are valuable salmon-fishing privileges in connection with Bathurst and Big Hole reserves.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe and comprise all the Indians of that tribe in the province of New Brunswick, with the exception of a few scattered along the Intercolonial Railway in King's County.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is nine hundred and thirty, a decrease of twenty-six since my last report. This decrease arises from the removal of about forty Indians from this agency to the south-western agency of the province. Of the total population, four hundred and sixty-seven are males and four hundred and sixty-three are females. There are five hundred and twenty-six adults and four hundred and four children. Two hundred and sixteen children are of school age, that is, between the ages of six and fifteen. The majority of the Indians live on the reserves. A number, engaged chiefly in the manufacture of baskets, tubs and other Indian wares, have left the reserves and settled at different points along the Intercolonial Railway, where they have better opportunities of shipping and disposing of their wares. The Indians of Pockmouche and Tabusintac have deserted these reserves and joined the Burnt Church band. There are but two families left on the Pabineau reserve, the others having settled on St. Peter's Island, nearer the town of Bathurst. Many of the Eel River band have left their reserve and settled at New Mills and other stations along the railway, in Restigouche County, where they obtain employment in the saw-mills. The Indians of Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous reserves, in Northumberland County, left these reserves many years ago and settled at Red Bank and Eel Ground. Shediac Reserve is unoccupied, and only four Indian families remain at Fort Folly.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I am pleased to report that there has been less sickness and fewer deaths during the year than for some time past. When the outbreak of small-pox occurred in the northern part of the province last winter, all the Indians were vaccinated and escaped the disease, notwithstanding that several white families in their neighbourhood suffered from it. There are several cases of consumption on the different reserves. In the spring all the refuse matter and garbage that had accumulated near the Indian dwellings during the winter were removed and burnt. Many of the Indians have thoroughly cleaned and lime-washed their dwellings inside and outside.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are agriculture, fishing, lumbering and the manufacture of Indian wares. The Indians of all the bands derive a considerable revenue from the manufacture of baskets, tubs and other articles. The Indians of Burnt Church and Indian Island engage in sea-fishing. Many of the Indians of Big Cove, Red Bank and Eel Ground earn good wages in the lumber woods and in the saw-mills and in driving and rafting lumber. All do more or less farming, and some of them are beginning to take more interest in their farms than they formerly did. Very few Indians engage in hunting, but a number of the Red Bank and Bathurst Indians spend most of the summer in guiding sporting parties up the Miramichi and Nepisiguit rivers.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The majority of the Indians on the reserves live in small frame houses. Those living off the reserves occupy rude huts or shanties. These shanties are in most cases a very poor protection from the cold and

wet, and too often lead to cases of pneumonia and consumption among the occupants. The Indians keep but little stock and few farming implements.

Education.—There are three Indian schools in this agency, located at Big Cove, Eel Ground and Burnt Church respectively. About one hundred pupils attend. There are about a dozen of these who attend regularly and are making excellent progress. It is very difficult, however, to impress upon the Indians the advantages of an education, and almost impossible to get them to send their children to school regularly. A number of the Indian children of Buctouche, Indian Island and Red Bank attend neighbouring white schools.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics. They are very regular in their attendance at divine service, and otherwise exhibit a strong interest in their religion. They are also very much attached to their clergy, and I have to thank the clergymen for much assistance rendered me in dealing with the affairs of the different bands. In this connection I have to mention more particularly Rev. Father Bannon, of Richibucto, Rev. Father Morrisey, of Burnt Church, and Rev. Father Duffy, of Red Bank.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are, as a rule, careless, indolent and improvident, but peaceable and law-abiding. There are not more than a dozen Indians in the whole agency who can be said to be making any progress. It is useless to urge upon them the necessity of looking out for or providing for the future. In winter and spring there was a great deal of destitution among them.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are temperate, and in this respect there is a steady improvement. They are also remarkably free from vice and immorality, due in a great measure to the influence of their pastors.

I have, &c.,

WM. D. CARTER,
Indian Superintendent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHERN DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, July 2, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

TOBIQUE AGENCY.

This agency comprises two reserves, one situated at Edmundston, in the county of Madawaska, the other at the junction of the Tobique and St. John rivers, in the county of Victoria.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located half a mile below what is known as Little Falls. It fronts on the River St. John. Its area is between four and five hundred acres. It has an intervale of some fifty acres of fine farming land. This intervale is overflowed yearly by the spring freshet, leaving after the water falls a sediment over all the land that acts as a fertilizer, that enriches the soil ; it saves manuring, and produces good

hay and other crops. There are also, in addition to the intervale, fifty acres or more of good high land that is free from stone, and of loamy soil that is well adapted for farming purposes. The rest of the land is covered with a second growth of fir and spruce of no value unless for fire-wood.

Population.—The population of this band consists of twenty males and seventeen females, making a total of thirty-seven.

Occupations.—The industries engaged in by these Indians consist of farming, milling, acting as guides, hunting, and the manufacture of Indian wares. Last year all the Indians gave considerable attention to farming. The crops raised were chiefly potatoes, buckwheat, oats, vegetables and hay. The season being an exceptionally good one, the crops of all kinds were a fair average. This industry aided by the wages received from outside work, was sufficient to support the whole band, with the exception of one aged Indian, who had to be partly supported by the department.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, there having been no contagious diseases or deaths amongst them during the past year. Their dwellings are quite a distance apart, situated on high land and provided with a good water supply for domestic purposes. Winter accumulations, and other refuse injurios to health, were removed in the month of May last.

Temperance and Morals.—Intemperance is of rare occurrence amongst these Indians. Their morals are good ; they are peaceable and law-abiding.

Education.—There are eight children of school age, but none of them can be induced to take advantage of the educational facilities afforded by a good school not more than a mile from the reserve.

Religion.—All are Roman Catholics. Their spiritual affairs are attended to by the Rev. L. C. Damour, of Edmundston.

Tobique Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is located at the junction of the Tobique and St. John rivers. It contains an area of sixteen thousand acres, and with the exception of about two hundred acres, reserved by the band for farming and pasturage, it is forest land, with a fair growth of timber thereon.

Population.—The population of the band is two hundred ; ninety-seven males and one hundred and three females, a decrease of four for the year, caused by the removal of a family to the United States.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations engaged in by these Indians are farming, acting as guides, stream-driving and rafting, the manufacture of baskets, canoes, snow-shoes and moccasins. Their services are always in demand at good wages, and their manufactures find ready sale at profitable prices. Several of the farms are fairly well stocked with horses, young cattle, fowls and pigs. It is to be regretted that farming is not more generally followed, but many of the band prefer working at outside occupations which produce more prompt cash returns.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Consumption, and disease of a scrofulous character, are very common among the band. Last winter there was quite an epidemic of measles, altogether thirty-eight children were attacked by the disease, out of which three cases proved fatal. Regarding sanitary matters, I might say that the instructions of the department, as to the removal of all objectionable accumulations, were rigidly carried out during the spring, leaving the reserve in a clean and healthy condition. A plentiful supply of pure water is brought from two springs by two lines of wooden pipes, which are connected with tubs placed at convenient places.

Temperance and Morals.—While the majority of the Indians are of sober habits, a few will occasionally indulge in excessive drinking. It is extremely difficult to

elicit from the delinquents any information as to where they procured the liquor. Whenever I do get sufficient proof, I invariably prosecute these dealers who violate the law by selling intoxicants to the Indians.

The morals of these Indians are good, and they are generally law abiding, thereby receiving the respect of their white neighbours.

Education.—While a number of the parents manifest a lively interest in educational affairs, and send their children to school regularly, I regret to say that a few heads of families of migratory habits are very indifferent in this respect, and only send their children to school when compelled to do so. The teacher, Miss Goodine, holds a provincial second-class license, and gives thorough satisfaction.

Religion.—All the Indians are Roman Catholics, and have a church on the reserve, with a seating capacity of about two hundred and fifty. They manifest much interest in religious affairs, and were greatly pleased with the bell purchased for the church by the department. Their spiritual needs are faithfully attended to by the Rev. Father O'Keeffe, of Grand Falls.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK.
SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION.
FREDERICTON, July 3, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

This agency comprises four reserves, located in the counties of Carleton, York, and Sunbury, besides a few small bands in other counties of the western part of New Brunswick.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated three miles below the town of Woodstock. It contains two hundred and sixty acres. It fronts on the St. John River, and has some thirty acres of cleared farming and pasturage land.

Vital Statistics.—The population, including the Indians of Upper Woodstock, is fifty-eight, being a decrease of eleven that removed to Houlton, in the State of Maine. The band numbers twenty-five males, and thirty-three females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. Sanitary measures were attended to in spring.

Buildings.—Their dwellings were greatly improved last fall. All of them that were in an unfinished state were shingled, thereby adding to their comfort and appearance.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources from which these Indians derive a living are coopering and the manufacture of Indian wares, which are readily disposed of at Woodstock and surrounding district at fair prices. Last year they gave but little attention to farming. This year I induced them to give more of their time

to this industry. They own a few good horses and young cattle, and are improving upon their former conditions.

Temperance and Morals.—Very little use is made of intoxicants. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

Education.—There are eleven children of school age. None of them attend school, although a school is within easy reach of the reserve.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics, and their spiritual needs are attended to by the Rev. Father Chapman, of Woodstock.

Kingsclear Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the parish of Kingsclear. It is eleven miles distant from Fredericton. It fronts on the St. John River, and contains four hundred and sixty acres. There is about one hundred acres of cleared land including pasturage, all of which is well fenced and good farming land. The remainder of the reserve is woodland.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and one, fifty-three males and forty-eight females, an increase of three over the previous year.

Resources and Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians consist of farming, milling, river-driving, rafting lumber, and the manufacture of Indian wares. Those who engage at outside work are young men, whose services are always in demand at good wages. Their Indian wares are sold at Fredericton, and to farmers in the vicinity of the reserve, at fair prices. A number of them farm more extensively than others. They are increasing their stock. They keep a few good horses, cows and young cattle. Their crops—chiefly hay, potatoes, oats, buckwheat, and vegetables—were a fair average.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. Last summer there was more or less measles amongst the children. Happily however, all survived their sickness. Their dwellings are all frame buildings ; they are kept neat and clean, and fairly well furnished ; they possess a natural drainage, and the sanitary regulations prescribed by the department have been attended to.

There were twenty-two persons, mostly children, vaccinated during the past spring.

Temperance and Morals.—Their habits and morals are very satisfactory.

Education.—The parents manifest a deep interest in educational affairs. The children are regular attendants at school. They are all making good progress in their studies. Their teacher, Miss McGinn, holds a second-class provincial license ; her duties are faithfully performed, and very much appreciated by the parents.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. There is a neat church on the reserve, and a resident priest, Rev. Father LeBlanc, who attends to their spiritual needs.

St. Mary's Reserve.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated directly opposite the city of Frederic on, in the parish of St. Mary's. It contains but two and one-quarter acres of land.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and seventeen, comp ed of sixty-two males and fifty-five females, an increase of twelve, caused by remov from other parts of the agency to this reserve.

Resources and Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians consist of the manufacture of Indian wares, milling, acting as guides, loading wood-boats with deal and other freight, hunting and fishing, and general work about the ci , from

Old-time house in the Assiniboine Agency near Wolseley, N.W.T.

which they derive good wages. Their wares are disposed of at Fredericton and St. John at fair prices.

Farming.—Owing to the limited area of the reserve, farming is confined chiefly to garden produce that supplies only immediate wants.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians, excepting consumption, chronic diseases and a certain amount of la grippe that is more or less prevalent amongst them, was fairly good. Only two deaths occurred on this reserve during the past year. The water supply for domestic purposes is furnished by the Boom Company's mill, through the kindness of Mr. Hanneberry, the company's agent. The removal of winter accumulations and refuse of all kinds was attended to in the latter part of May last.

Temperance and Morals.—Owing to the situation of this reserve and the facilities for procuring liquor, while two-thirds of the members of this band are sober people, yet there is a class that will at times indulge in the use of intoxicants. This evil as soon as discovered is promptly dealt with and suppressed ; in this I am at all times kindly assisted by the police magistrate and police of the city of Fredericton.

The morals of these Indians are satisfactory.

Education.—The school on this reserve is under the supervision of a second-class teacher. Quite a number of the band are very much given to migratory habits and are indifferent to the education of their children ; as a consequence the school attendance at times is irregular. Children who attend regularly are making fair progress. The comfort and health of the pupils are at all seasons well provided for.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. They attend service at St. Mary's church, and their spiritual affairs are looked after by the Rev. Father Ryan.

Oromocto Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the St. John River, eleven miles below Fredericton. It contains one hundred and twenty-five acres, and has about thirty-two acres of well-fenced farming lands. The rest of the reserve is forest land with good timber and fire-wood thereon.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-nine : forty-seven males and thirty-two females, a decrease of eleven that have removed to other parts of this agency.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians are coopering, making baskets and canoes, milling, river-driving and hunting. Their wares find a ready sale to well-to-do farmers and traders of the locality, for which they receive in return produce and provisions ; cash is seldom paid unless when articles are shipped to St. John market.

Farming.—The farming by all the band consists chiefly in the raising of potatoes. They keep no stock of any account. I, therefore, for want of manure and to insure a good crop, supply each with more or less superphosphate. They farm from three-quarters to one acre each family. The produce raised during the past year was a fair average crop and was of great service as part support of their families.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The reserve is favourably situated for health. The dwellings are cleanly kept. The winter refuse and other filth is removed in season, and although more or less sickness is prevalent amongst the Indians, especially in the winter months, yet they were not visited by any disease of a contagious nature during the past year. During the same period there were only two deaths—those of children.

Temperance and Morals.—In general these Indians are temperate and of good morals, and while there are two liquor saloons in the vicinity of the reserve, I have received but one report of drunkenness amongst them since the reserve was purchased. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

Education.—There are fifteen children of school age ; none of them attend school. There is a free school in the vicinity of the reserve, but none of the children, on account of their peculiar nature, care to mix with white children.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and are regular attendants at a church that is convenient to the reserve. Their spiritual needs are cared for by the Rev. Father McDermott, of Queen's county.

General Remarks.—The remainder of the Indians of this agency are located in small bands at Upper and Lower Gagetown, Hampstead, Queen's County, St. John and Charlotte Counties, Apohaqui, Hampton and Norton Station, King's County. They follow the Indian mode of life, and derive a living from the sale of their wares in the different localities referred to. All the Indians of this supervision, excepting those camped at Hampton and Norton Station, are of the Amalecite tribe, and I am pleased to report are making a steady improvement in their mode of living.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,
MOCHELLE, August 8, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves.—There are no Indians living upon reserves ; they occupy land of their own situated at Lequille, Paradise and Middleton. The reserves at Milford and Maitland are unoccupied.

Population.—The population of this agency is seventy-one.

Health.—The Indians in this agency have enjoyed good health. They are careful to observe the sanitary regulations of the department in respect to their dwellings and premises.

Occupations.—These Indians are mostly engaged in basket-making, fishing, hunting, coopering, lumbering and stream-driving, and some at farming.

Education.—The children have the privilege of attending the school at Lequille. They are making fair progress.

Religion.—These Indians are all members of the Roman Catholic Church, and have the privilege of attending chapel at Annapolis and Bridgetown.

General Remarks.—The Indians of my agency are a temperate, quiet and law-abiding people. Most of them make a good living.

I have, &c.,

GEO. WELLS, Sr.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES,
HEATHERTON, October 31, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is one hundred and eighty-four, being an increase of six from last year. The number of births was three and deaths eight. The increase was owing to new Indians joining the band.

Occupations.—Farming, coopering and basket-making are the chief occupations. Thier crops so far look promising.

Buildings.—There has been one new building erected, and considerable repairs were made upon the existing ones during last year. The Indians seem to be very thankful for the assistance rendered them by the department in this matter. Quite a repair was done to their church the past year ; a new cross and a bell were erected on it.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of my agency are very temperate, and are not immoral in other ways.

I have, &c.,
JOHN R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY,
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, October 9, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Vital Statistics.—Since my last report ten Indians have died—mostly adults, and there were eleven births. The usual cause of mortality among them is consumption.

The number of the band has decreased by fifteen since my last report, owing to emigration from this agency, but there are many more here from other agencies who have come in. We, however, do not count these, as they disappear after a few months and betake themselves to their own reserves as fast as they come.

Material Condition.—With the exception of the aged, crippled, old widows and orphans, I think the rest have been more comfortable than they were for years.

Health.—There has been no infectious or contagious disease among them.

Crops.—Their crops were an average one—fully as good as that of their white neighbours.

I have, &c.,
A. CAMERON, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,
TRURO, July 27, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and return of agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The Millbrook Reserve is situated three miles south of Truro. It contains an area of thirty-five acres.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and forty-six on the reserve and throughout the county.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been good with this exception : whooping cough was very prevalent, causing many deaths among the young children.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are hunting, coopering, rustic work, basket-making and berry-picking. They also work at times as labourers with the farmers and with the lumbermen in the woods.

Education.—The Indians of this reserve have enjoyed the privilege of a school for one year and nine months, and appear well pleased to have the opportunity of sending the children to school. Those who attend regularly make good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on this reserve appear to be willing to improve their condition by raising crops of potatoes and garden stuff.

Religion.—The Indians of this county are Roman Catholics. They attend chapel in the town of Truro.

I have, &c.,
THOS. B. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
PARRSBORO', August 10, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve in this county is situated about fourteen miles from the town of Parrsboro' and contains one thousand acres. The greater number of Indians reside in or near this reserve, but some, preferring to be nearer the railroad, have settlements near Spring Hill Junction and Amherst.

Vital Statistics.—The total Indian population in this county was, on June 30, 1900, one hundred and ten. This is an increase of two as compared with last year. There were, during the year, ten births and seven deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the past year there has been a good deal of sickness among the Indians. Most of the deaths were due to some form of tubercular disease. The sanitary measures recommended by the department were carefully carried out, and most of the houses are clean and comfortable.

Occupations.—The Indians seem to be taking more interest in the cultivation of the soil than in the past, and as a result the crops are looking well and promise a good harvest. Those who do not till the soil work in the lumber woods and saw-mills, or act as guides for hunting parties, or hunt, themselves, or make baskets, hoops, tubs, &c. With the exception of the very old or sick, all make a very comfortable living.

Education.—Most of the children of school age attend school, and as a result nearly all the young Indians can read and write.

Religion.—All the Indians in this county are Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

F. A. RAND,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,
SHEET HARBOUR, October 31, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This agency comprises the whole of Halifax County. The Indians reside at various points—principally Sheet Harbour, Elmsdale, Cole Harbour, Wellington and Windsor Junction.

Occupations.—Lumbering, hunting, fishing and basket-making constitute their chief sources of income.

Education.—Since the removal of certain Indians from the Cole Harbour Reserve, in the summer of 1899, the school-house at that place has been closed.

Religion.—The Indians of the agency are Roman Catholics.

Morals.—The conduct and behaviour of the Indians is, with two or three exceptions, very good. As a rule they are sober, honest and industrious.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. E. McMANUS,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,
SHUBENACADIE, August 10, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, together with the statistical statement for the same period.

Vital Statistics.—At the taking of the census on June 30, there were ninety-four, an increase of twenty in the year, owing mostly to other Indians coming into the county.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Sickness seems to be constant among this band, and although everything pertaining to cleanliness has been urged both by the physician and myself, and every precaution has been taken to insure the health of the band, yet grippe and consumption are frequent visitors among these Indians. All who were in any danger of small-pox were vaccinated, numbering some twenty in all.

Education.—The school has been attended as well as can be expected, and those who attend with any degree of regularity have made wonderful progress. At an examination of the school at the expiration of the term quite a number of visitors were present, and they were greatly surprised to find the children so proficient in their studies: in fact they are in many cases in advance of white children of the same age who attend public schools. This, I think, speaks well for their teacher, Mr. Logan, who not only spends school hours with the children, but devotes much of his spare hours to the little ones, telling them about white men's ways and trying to cultivate in them the way to civilization, education and progress in the arts. This work, although at times slow, will bear fruit in the future.

This school is the one thing in particular that will eventually be the means of placing the band in an honourable position among the once great nation of the Micmacs of Nova Scotia.

I have, &c.,
ALONZO WALLACE,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,
GLENDALE, August 3, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit, for your information, my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—Malagawatch (Micmac for 'river abounding in fish'), the smaller of the two reserves committed to my charge, consists of one thousand two hundred acres of land, of which a considerable portion is so marshy that only in the winter season, when

ice has formed, surveyors can delimit all its boundaries with precision. The upland, however, is of moderate fertility and, under careful agricultural management, yields average crops such as are common to the island of Cape Breton. Whycogomah, the larger reserve, contains one thousand five hundred and fifty-five acres of soil of superior fertility, at the eastern base of Creignish Mountain, and is very well adapted for the production of either roots or cereals.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this agency is one hundred and forty-nine, an increase of eleven. The number of births was six and deaths three. Eight additional Indians settled on the reserves during the past year.

Health.—There has been no illness of an epidemic character. The general health otherwise was normal—equal to that of the white inhabitants in the neighbouring county, who, it is needless to say, are a vigorous race that rarely calls for the attendance of a physician. In past years several attempts were made to vaccinate Micmac adults and children, but no inducement was found to prevail over their panicky fear of submitting themselves to the slight operation, so that there is not this day one vaccinated subject in the entire tribe. Whether the fortuitous occurrence of a small-pox case in their neighbourhood might persuade them to have recourse to a preventive, remains to be seen in a contingency which, it is to be hoped, will not till a long future date be realized.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing, particularly at Malagawatch, is prosecuted with considerable success in the contiguous sea waters of Bras d'Or at all times when not impeded by ice in winter or tempestuous weather at other seasons. Coopering, basket-making and farming are practised with good results on both reserves, the last mentioned being the principal avocation of the Micmacs of Whycogomah, who on the whole are slowly yet markedly improving their condition with the efflux of time.

Buildings.—For dwellings on the reserves themselves, frame houses with barns, conveniently located, have been erected, and plainly, yet not uncomfortably furnished by the inmates; though, when they go forth to other localities either in quest of temporary occupation, or impelled by the nomadic instinct which has never entirely died in the Micmac breast, they find it cheap and easy to raise wigwams, whose framework they collect from the nearest available grove, and whose covering of birch bark they usually preserve from year to year and carry with them as they wander to seek a suitable sojourn in the intervals of time when their farming does not press for immediate attention.

Stock.—Cows, a few horses and a considerable supply of nets are to be found in each reserve.

Education.—Mr. Patrick A. Murphy, a competent teacher, holding a "C" license, teaches a school at Whycogomah, which is fairly well attended and gives great satisfaction.

Religion and Morality.—Too much cannot be said of the honesty and purity of the lives of these Indians, and of their fidelity to the practice of the Roman Catholic religion, which they all profess.

I have, &c.,

D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF KING'S COUNTY,
STEAM MILLS, August 14, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The Cornwallis Reserve is located on the Cornwallis River. It contains an area of about thirteen acres of sandy plain, not timbered, and of no great value for farming.

Occupations.—These Indians subsist chiefly by basket-making, hunting, fishing, berry-picking, carpentering, acting as guides, stream-driving, and occasionally acting as farm hands.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are as a rule a quiet, law-abiding people, seldom getting into trouble with the whites ; and with the help given them by the department make, I think, a fair living. There are three that are nearly altogether supported by the department—one having reached the extreme age of one hundred and three years, another having lost his hands in a saw-mill, while the third is dying of a lingering disease.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES E BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,
EUREKA, September 26, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of Indian affairs in this county for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—A survey of the whole reserve at Fisher's Grant has been made in accordance with instructions from the department, and the total area is one hundred and sixty-four acres. With the exception of about thirty-five acres, the reserve is mostly under wood ; it takes a great deal of labour to cultivate it. The soil is naturally good, and under proper treatment yields well.

Crops.—The potato crop last year was excellent. Many of the Indians had as much as twenty bushels over what they required for their winter use and spring seed. The other crops have been fairly good.

The Indians are becoming every year more industrious, and more interested in the support of their families, and are not depending as much upon alms from white people as formerly.

Vital Statistics.—There were nine deaths and eleven births during the year, which gives an increase of two to the population of the reserve.

Education.—The school at Fisher's Grant is showing good results. The improvement in the manner and appearance of the children is quite evident.

Indian Island Reserve.

The reserve at Indian Island, Merigomish, has during the summer a population of about forty persons; but in the beginning of winter they remove to Pine Tree, where they are allowed by the owners of the land to build shanties.

An island is not a convenient place to live on during the early part of the winter and spring. The state of the ice is dangerous, and it is not, therefore, easy to reach the mainland in case of necessity. This is the reason that they remove to the mainland in the fall.

Several families of Fisher's Grant Reserve own lots of land on this island. The soil is very good, and under proper cultivation would yield profitably.

I have, &c.,

RORERICK McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Queen's and Lunenburg Counties.
Caledonia Corner, August 7, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir, I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves.—This agency consists of three reserves: one at New Germany, another at Gold River, both in the county of Lunenburg, and the third at Wild Cat, Queen's County. There are also small bands of Indians at Lunenburg, Bridgewater, Milton, Greenfield and Caledonia. Each of the above reserves comprises one thousand acres.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been an increase in population of sixteen births and four joined the band. The present population is one hundred and seventy-five.

Health.—The Indians have enjoyed good health all through the agency, there being no epidemic of any kind. Sanitary regulations are carefully observed.

Occupations.—The Indians on the reserve live principally by farming. The others hunt, fish, cooper, and make canoes and baskets.

Education.—I am able to report the school at New Germany as giving great satisfaction, under the care of the teacher, Miss Maggie Barss. The children attend regularly and make good progress.

Religion.—All the Indians of this agency are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are law-abiding and temperate. Most of them are industrious and make a fair living. A few old people that cannot work will have to receive assistance.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES HARLOW,
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Richmond County,
St. Peter's, September 11, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit this annual report of Chapel Island Reserve.

Population.—The population consists of thirty-two men, thirty-one women and forty-six children.

Health.—The reserve has been singularly free from sickness during the past year. There were no deaths, although the effects of the dreadful grippe are visible in many leading to consumption.

Education.—The children are making excellent progress at school under the efficient and painstaking teacher, Miss Boyd. The attendance during the winter season is very good, but during the summer, owing to some families leaving the reserve for the fishing grounds, the attendance is not so good.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is no doubt that the Indians are becoming more industrious from year to year; they become more and more self-reliant and they do not go about so much begging from door to door. Their wigwams are being rapidly replaced by neat, comfortable frame houses. They build excellent fishing boats, and many of them earn considerable amounts during the summer months. They give also more attention to farming and raise considerable stock. During the winter, when the lake is frozen over, so much have they advanced in horseflesh that they have their horse races, &c.

Religion.—There are no people more religious than the Indians. The priest has the greatest influence with them. They are law-abiding people and most honest in all their dealings. There is still a sort of a sentiment amongst them that the forest belongs to them, and they do not think it is wrong to cut down trees on their white neighbours' properties. As long as they remain on the reserve, they are good, sober and most edifying in their conduct; but when they resort to towns and cities and mix up with the whites, they seem to lose all sense of morality. They have no access to the society of the better class of their white brethren, and consequently, in towns and cities, they are, as a rule, associated with the scum: hence they frequent the bar-rooms and all places of dissipation, and in a short time become depraved. Their characters are not yet sufficiently formed in most cases to withstand the violent temptations of a city life, and hence it would be the greatest blessing to them to be made for some time yet to remain on their reserves.

I have, &c.,

JOHN FRASER, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,
SHELBURNE, July 6, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been an increase of two in the band, making the Micmac population of this county seventy-one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians with the exception of two families has been good, there having been only one death during the year. The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been carefully carried out.

Occupations.—Their principal employments are lumbering, hunting, making mast-hoops and baskets, and working on their farms.

Education.—Very few of the children attend school; they reside quite a distance from the school-houses.

Temperance.—With the exception of one, all are temperate.

Religion.—The Indians in this county are all Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

JOHN J. E. DE MOLITOR,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,
BADDECK, September 25, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The Indian reserve in this county is situate at the mouth of the Middle River, and contains six hundred and fifty acres of good land.

Vital Statistics.—There is in this reserve a population of ninety-six.

Health.—The general health of the Indians has been good during the past year.

Occupations.—About one-third of the Indians live almost exclusively by farming; about one-third are employed as labourers during the greater part of the year; the remainder live chiefly by farming, coopering, hunting and fishing.

Education.—The attendance at school during the past year was fair.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. Their spiritual wants are attended to by the clergyman who visits Baddeck.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, with few exceptions, are strictly temperate.

I have, &c.,

A. J. MACDONALD,
Indian Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
MICMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
HIGGINS ROAD, August 18, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and statistical statement, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this superintendency, Lennox Island Reserve and Morell Reserve. The former is an island in Richmond Bay. It contains one thousand three hundred and twenty acres.

The Morell Reserve is situated on Lot 39, in King's County. It contains two hundred and four acres of good land.

Population.—There are in this superintendency, comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, three hundred and eight souls, a decrease of seven since the last census.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was a good deal of sickness among the Indians, particularly among the children, last winter ; no less than twenty-two died during that period, but now their sanitary condition has greatly improved.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are farming, the manufacture of Indian wares, and fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians who reside on the reserves occupy frame houses, but those scattered off the reserves live in camps or shanties, which afford very little comfort. Those residing on the reserves keep horses, cows, sheep, pigs and poultry. They are well provided with farming implements, such as ploughs, spring-tooth harrows, etc.

Education.—There is but one school, situated on Lennox Island, and attended by twenty-two children.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a church on Lennox Island, built four years ago, which is a credit to them. They have erected a wire and board fence around the chapel and burial-ground of a costly and substantial nature, and have planted a number of maple and birch trees. This makes the surroundings very pretty and attractive.

Temperance.—On this subject I am happy to be able to report that, with the exception of a few, the Indians residing on the reserves are sober. They organized a temperance society some years ago on Lennox Island, and it has done a great deal of good on this reserve.

I have, &c.,

JEAN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
BERENS RIVER AGENCY,
BERENS RIVER, August 27, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves.—This agency is situated on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, extending from Black River, at the south, to Cross Lake, about ninety miles from the source of the Nelson River, and is made up of twelve reserves, as follows:—Black River, Hollow Water, Bloodvein, Loon Straits, Fisher River, Jack Head, Berens River, Poplar River, Norway House, Cross Lake, Grand Rapids and Pekangekum.

Population.—The population of the entire agency is two thousand one hundred and ninety-eight, the same as last year. Of this number, there are at Black River Reserve fourteen men, eighteen women, eighteen boys and sixteen girls. At Hollow Water Reserve there are twenty-three men, twenty-six women, twenty-nine boys and twenty-one girls. At Bloodvein and Loon Straits, which are included together, as there is no one living at Loon Straits, ten men, eighteen women, twenty boys and twelve girls. At Fisher River Reserve there are ninety men, ninety-seven women, eighty nine boys and eighty-four girls. At Jack Head Reserve there are sixteen men, twenty women, twenty-five boys and eighteen girls. At Berens River Reserve there are fifty-nine men, sixty-three women, one hundred and six boys and seventy-seven girls. At Poplar River Reserve there are twenty-five men, thirty-seven women, fifty-five boys and thirty girls. At Norway House there are one hundred and thirteen men, one hundred ad fifty women, one hundred and thirty-eight boys and one hundred and fifty girls. At Cross Lake Reserve there are sixty-seven men, eighty women, seventy-five boys and eighty-six girls. At Little Grand Rapids Reserve there are twenty-three men, twenty-nine women, forty-six boys and twenty-three girls. At Pekangekum Reserve there are twenty men, twenty-five women, twenty-six boys and thirty-one girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The mortality is greater than last year, there being an increase of seventeen deaths. The cause of death in many cases was consumption. Dr. Robert Watkin, who accompanied me on my trip, paying annuities, in place of Dr. Chas. J. Jamieson, who was unable to do so on account of sickness in his family, treated cases of sickness on the different reserves and left medicines in the hands of competent persons with full instructions as to their administration. He also vaccinated a number of children, giving the best of satisfaction to the Indians.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of the Indians in this agency are chiefly fishing and hunting, no farming or stock-raising being done north of Fisher River. At Black River, Hollow Water River and Bloodvein River, the fishing was not nearly so successful as last year. From Fisher River north the fishing was much better, particularly with the Norway House and Cross Lake Indians, they having received permission to fish for sale in due time for this year's fishing. The Indians in this agency have, in the last twelve months, sold over $50,000 worth of fish.

Hunting, as a source of income, is becoming less every year, Fisher River being the only reserve where it has been up to the average.

Many of the Indians, where opportunity presents, earn considerable money by working in saw-mills and cutting wood; but the Indians at Berens River and north

of there, when not fishing, work for the fish-dealers, very little 'tripping' now being done on the lake.

Farming.—Outside the Fisher River Reserve no farming is done by the Indians, with the exception of raising potatoes sufficient for their own needs.

Buildings.—There is a marked improvement on the reserves this year over last, new buildings going up on almost every reserve.

Stock.—There is little, if any, progress made in this direction over last year, with the exception of the Fisher River Indians, they seeming to take more interest in the raising of stock than the Indians on the other reserves.

Education.—On visiting the reserves last winter and again this summer, I found a very irregular attendance at the schools, with the exception of Rossville school, which shows a good attendance the year round. The cause of this irregular attendance is largely due to the parents not seeming to care whether their children attend school or not. During the fishing season the Indians take their families with them to the fishing grounds, thus depriving the children of any chance of receiving an education. The Indians of Norway House have taken advantage of the boarding school on that reserve, which will accommodate fifty children, and they have filled it to its utmost capacity. The day school building on this reserve is much too small, owing to the children of the boarding school attending as well as the day scholars, there being no class-room in the boarding school.

Religion.—At Black River Reserve there is a commodious Anglican church, which is well attended.

At Hollow Water Reserve religious services are held in the school-house, the Anglican ritual being observed. Mr. John Sinclair acts as minister and school-teacher.

At Bloodvein Reserve there is no missionary.

At Fisher River Reserve there is a large and prosperous Methodist mission, in charge of Rev. E. R. Steinhauer. There is a fine church, which is well attended, and also a very fine parsonage.

At Jack Head Reserve there is an Anglican chapel in which services are held by Mr. Richard Thomas, who is acting in the capacity of missionary and school teacher.

At Berens River Reserve there is a Methodist church and parsonage, in charge of Rev. James MacLachlan.

At Poplar River Reserve Methodist services are conducted by Mr. Joseph Dargue. The mission is under the supervision of the Rev. James MacLachlan, of Berens River.

At Norway House there is a Methodist mission, which is one of the largest in this agency, in charge of Rev. John Nelson, assisted by two local preachers. They have a commodious church and fine parsonage.

At Cross Lake there is a Methodist mission, in charge of Rev. Edward Panpanakis.

At Grand Rapids there is no regular mission. Rev. James MacLachlan occasionally visits this reserve.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are law-abiding, temperate and industrious. They go quietly about their various occupations of fishing and hunting. The only drawback to this is caused by the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders allowing them credit and in this way giving those who are so inclined a chance to be dishonest. Quarrels and fighting are, I am glad to say, extremely rare.

I have, &c.,

J. W. SHORT,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,
WINNIPEG, July 31, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my twenty-third annual report of the Clandeboye Agency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves.—This agency comprises three reserves : St. Peter's, Brokenhead River, and Fort Alexander, all fortunately situated, St. Peter's along the Red River, Brokenhead and Fort Alexander along the shores of Lake Winnipeg. The many growing industries around the lake open up avenues whereby the Indians may earn a comfortable competence, at wood and lumber camps in winter, at the mills and at the fisheries in the summer. The St. Peter's Reserve adjoins the town of Selkirk, the head of navigation for Lake Winnipeg, where the Indian can find employment, not only at the mills, but at loading and unloading barges and steamers. This latter is an occupation that the Indian is, by temperament, well adapted for, as the work is done in large gangs under hurried excitement, and is paid for as soon as done.

Vital Statistics.—The number paid annuity this year, not including absentees, was one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, a decrease of thirty-six since last year. This population is divided as follows . St. Peter's, one thousand one hundred ; Brokenhead, one hundred and seventy-four ; Fort Alexander, four hundred and seventy-four. There was an increase in St. Peter's of five, a decrease at Brokenhead River of six, and a heavy decrease at Fort Alexander of thirty-five. An epidemic of whooping-cough broke out last winter at the last mentioned place, and carried off with frightful rapidity over thirty children.

Occupations.—Their occupations besides as indicated above, consists of agriculture, stock-raising, fishing for sturgeon, whitefish and pickerel, for which they find ready market from the fish companies operating on the lake, of working in the mills at Balsam Bay, Fisher River, Hole River and Selkirk. Very little hunting is done at St. Peter's, but the people on the reserves farther north devote more time to it. The chief at Brokenhead River, Squakappaw, prides himself upon his prowess as a hunter, and regards jealously any intrusion upon their privileges by game laws and gamekeepers. While I was there recently, the chief and council brought the matter up and complained that they were subject to the same laws, the same treatment as the white man, that is in being subject to arrest for hunting moose and other animals forbidden by the laws of the province. At Fort Alexander, a large business is still done by the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders, in furs. One Indian, Duncan Two-Hearts, made sufficient by hunting last year to buy a large sail-boat worth over $700. This same Indian has money deposited in the bank in Winnipeg. The advance in agriculture in the agency will never be as rapid as in some other parts of Canada. The inducements offered to other lines are, perhaps, too alluring, too profitable and more suitable to the temperament of the Indians. They show a decided taste for good horses and cattle, good wagons, and sleighs, buggies, harness, etc. Yet in spite of the possession of these and the fertile soil, both in St. Peter's and at Fort Alexander, they prefer occupations where the returns for their labour are quicker and surer.

Education.—There are in this agency, eight day schools : five at St. Peter's, one at Brokenhead River, and two at Fort Alexander. The buildings at Fort Alexander and Brokenhead River are good and comfortable, and equipped with maps, books, and general school furniture, in a manner much superior to many of our public schools. The school buildings at St. Peter's are equally good and equally well equipped except one. This building was built for a chapel, and is used as such, and of course answers

poorly as a day school. I only wish I could speak as complacently of the attendance and the interest of the parents in the work of the day schools. At Fort Alexander the council, in order to compel the parents to take more interest in the school and compel them to supply them with fire-wood, asked permission to keep back a dollar out of the annuity money of those who neglected to contribute their share. I consented to their doing so provided they refunded the money as soon as a load of wood was delivered. I may say in passing that I permitted the chief and council of St. Peter's to do the same thing which those who neglected to do their statute labour. The chief and council assumed all responsibility, and I must say that there was very little dissent made by the delinquents, some agreeing to attend to the work at once, others preferring to lose the dollar to losing the time while engaged at other work.

Religion.—The religious standing in the agency is twelve hundred and seventy-one Anglicans, three hundred and seventy-five Roman Catholics, seventy-one pagans and a few of several other denominations. There seems to be a growing tendency among the Indians to attend divine service. Their interest in such matters was quite evident to me at St. Peter's during the time we were there paying annuities, when religious services were held every evening in the adjoining chapel, and by the Salvation Army, and by the Rev. J. G. Anderson on the grounds. These services, I noticed, were all well attended and were attentively and respectfully listened to. The hymns and addresses were all rendered in the Indian language.

Implements and Vehicles.—The Indians of St. Peter's are far in advance of those of the other two reserves in the acquirement and possession of personal property. In St. Peter's there are fifty-seven ploughs, fifty harrows, fifty-three mowers, forty-six horse-rakes, sixty-eight wagons, fifty carts and one hundred and six sleighs. In the other two reserves taken together, there are only seventeen ploughs, thirteen harrows, one mower, two wagons and six sleighs. In the possession of personal property, such as relates to the chase, the two reserves of Brokenhead River and Fort Alexander are ahead. While St. Peter's has twice the population that the other two have taken together, the latter have fully as many traps, tents, guns and boats as St. Peter's has. There are no birch bark canoes at St. Peter's, but nearly every Indian at Fort Alexander has one. In a total population of four hundred and seventy-four at the Fort there were one hundred and three row-boats and canoes.

General Remarks.—At each place we visited, the council made a levy upon the traders who accompanied us, exacting from them from $2 to $3 according to the nature of the business followed. In this way from $50 to $70 was raised in each place, which was expended in flour, and distributed at once. The ground at St. Peter's, while we were there, assumed quite a gala-day appearance. Besides our own tents Dr. Steep's, and those of the Indians and the traders, we had camping with us the pupils of St. Paul's industrial school with their brass band. Their frequent drill upon the parade was very interesting and pleasing to the older Indians. The children were all neatly and smartly dressed, and if the other teachers have performed their labours with as much apparent success as Mr. Burnham, the drill instructor, the Indian work will be much facilitated. The music by the band did much to enliven the evenings. I noticed this year a much less inclination on the part of the young to patronize the dancing booths. The chief and council at Fort Alexander took pains to provide our camp fires with good wood, thus saving us much inconvenience.

It is almost a quarter of a century since I first visited these reserves, and in that time I have seen some marked changes. Twenty-five years ago St. Peter's was nothing but a string of huts and teepees scattered along the banks of the Red River. The people were living upon fish, and spent their time hunting and trapping small game. Their most pretentious vehicle was the Red River cart, whose creaking could be heard for miles crossing the silent prairie. To-day there are very few if any thatched-roof houses. The buildings are shingled, well fenced, surrounded by gardens, with stables and storehouses adjoining. Twenty-five years ago the small houses had but one room

New house (not quite finished) belonging to Headman Chas. Rider, in the Assiniboine Agency, near Wolseley, N.W.T.

in which all lived and slept regardless of relationship. Now the houses are divided into compartments. Many places have carpeted floors, organs, sewing-machines and other articles of furniture found in ordinary farmhouses. I notice as many as come up before me, especially among the young men, that they carry watches. I notice also that there is each year less need of an interpreter. Those who have attended the industrial schools are easily distinguished. These seek permanent situations, have a tidier and more thrifty appearance. The prejudice of the Indian against the industrial schools, I feel certain, is dying out, and the fact that they are having a kindlier feeling towards these schools will, I am sure, increase the interest and the attendance in the day schools.

There has been an almost incredible advance made along the line of moral reform. We have very few cases of man and wife separating from one another and taking up with others. Nearly all are united by our ceremony of marriage. I had not a single case of drunkenness while on my rounds. Last winter a detective was sent through the reserve and a number of white men who were selling liquor to the Indians were arrested and fined or imprisoned. While such punishments have a restraining effect, yet it would be very difficult to check such a trade if the buyer and the seller were equally willing. I attribute the temperance of the Indians to a higher motive. The fact that there is so little drunkenness among them generally speaks well for the Indians.

There is considerable trouble in the reserves near towns with regard to trading and bartering. The temptation to sell wood off the reserve is very strong. Last winter we seized some, a part of which was cut green from the reserve. It is to be hoped that the seizure will prove a warning to others who might be inclined to break the law.

At each reserve I had long conferences with the chief and council. At Brokenhead River the matter of the provincial game laws was thoroughly discussed, the Indians regarding such laws as an encroachment upon their [illegible] rights. At Fort Alexander a strong plea was put in for assistance in obtaining farming implements. The chief is a young man and appears to be a sensible, far-seeing fellow. He recognizes that some industry of a permanent character must be established that will keep the people on the reserve. The country here is high and heavily timbered and will require much labour to clear it. However, I pointed out to the Indians that the government, while willing to co-operate with them and supplement their labours, could not place everything in their hands, that it was under no obligation to do so, that the government watched attentively from year to year for any indication of downright earnest effort upon their part, that it was keenly alert for indications marking an increase in the value and number of their stock, the acreage under cultivation, improvements in their buildings, interest in the day schools and churches. When the government saw advancement along these lines it assisted, not grudgingly and as by right, but as friend assists friend. The Indians must strike out boldly, do their part, do their best with such as they have, and the government, I was convinced, would only be too glad to do more than its share. These people will now, I am certain, make a start at tilling the soil.

I have, &c.,

E. McCOLL,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
COUCHICHING AGENCY,
FORT FRANCES, ONT., August 16, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, with agricultural and industrial statistics, together with an inventory of the government property under my charge, up to June 30, 1900.

Agency.—This agency is situated in the Rainy River district, Treaty No. 3.

Reserves.—The agency embraces the following reserves, viz. : Hungry Hall, No. 1 and No. 2; Long Sault, No. 1 and No. 2; Manitou, No. 1 and No. 2; Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickonsemenecanning, Seine River and Lac la Croix.

The total area of these reserves is sixty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-six acres. There is also the Wild Land Reserve adjoining Hungry Hall, which contains twenty-four thousand three hundred and fifty-eight acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The number of Indians in this agency is eight hundred and sixteen, composed of one hundred and seventy-seven men, two hundred and twenty-six women, two hundred and three boys and two hundred and ten girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Their general health has been up to the average. We have had no epidemic diseases of any kind ; but there is the usual amount of sickness owing to the pulmonary and scrofulous taints to which seemingly all Indians are more or less subject.

The medical attendant, Dr. Moore, has been very attentive to their requirements. The refuse about their dwellings is all burnt up, and they are well looked after in the matter of personal cleanliness as much as possible. The health of the Indians on the lakes seems, owing to their mode of life, to be on the whole much better than is that of those residing along the rivers.

Vaccination has been performed on all those requiring it.

Resources and Occupations.—The best farming land is on the reserves adjacent to Rainy River. There are also large quantities of timber (dry), suitable for fire-wood and cord-wood for steamers, for which the Indians find a ready sale during the period of navigation. There is also plenty of good fishing and hunting, which, during the open season, helps out very materially their food supply. This year there is every hope of a large wild rice crop on account of the low water.

There is some good pine on the Nickickonsemenecanning and Seine River reserves.

It is thought that good mines may yet be found on the Rainy Lake reserves, and some of the Indians have made some money by the discovery of mining locations off the reserves, which they have disposed of to white prospectors.

The Indians have been occupied with attending to their somewhat limited farming and gardening operations, making hay, hunting, fishing, working in the lumber camps, river-driving, acting as pilots on the steamboats, as canoemen to prospectors and others, making and selling bark canoes and bead-work, and gathering and selling wild fruit

to the settlers, from which various occupations some of them make good wages, and all do fairly well, except, of course, the old and infirm.

Buildings.—The agency house and office situated on Pithers Point, two and one-half miles from Fort Frances, is in good repair and presents a very good appearance to those passing up and down Rainy River.

The houses of the Indians are gradually becoming of a better style and more comfortable, many having shingled roofs and good floors, doors and windows, most of the lumber for which has been whip-sawn by the Indians themselves. The houses and stables, &c., are, of course, built of logs, and are made comfortable for the severe weather in the winter.

Education.—There are in this agency four hundred and thirteen children, of whom about one-third are of school age. There are four day schools in operation; the one at Long Sault is taught by Miss Johnson, the one at Manitou is taught by Mr. Wood, and the one at Little Forks by Mr. Bagshaw. The attendance at these schools has not been as large as might be expected, and the fault in general is that the parents do not take much interest in them. The attendance at Couchiching day school has been very good during the year, this school being taught by Miss Bennett.

The school-rooms, with the exception of the one at Couchiching, are comfortable and well furnished.

Religion.—The reserves on Rainy Lake are under the control of the Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. Father St. Almat being the missionary, with headquarters on Couchiching Reserve, where nearly all are Roman Catholics.

The reserves on Rainy River are under the control of the Rev. J. Johnstone, connected with the Church of England mission situated at Long Sault, who has a good attendance; and at Manitou, where he is assisted by Mr. Wood, and at Little Forks, where he is assisted by Mr. Bagshaw, there is also good attendance.

In this agency there are one hundred and forty Roman Catholics, eighty Anglicans, and ten Methodists, the remainder being pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians still maintain their reputation for honesty. Their progress has been steady in improving their mode of living. Their progress in farming is not great, although at Manitou considerable improvement has been made. Most of the reserves on the lake are not suitable for farming, being rocky and swampy.

Temperance and Morality.—In reference to temperance, I am glad to say that with the exception of Indians at Manitou, Hungry Hall and Seine River, there has been no complaint. At those points liquor has been supplied by middlemen, who purchase from the dealer and sell at a large profit to the Indians. A councillor of Hungry Hall band named Ka-kee-it, received liquor near Beaver Mills, on the American side, and was drowned in consequence. Since that time the American authorities have assisted in stopping the sale to Indians.

The morality of the Indians, taking all together, has been very good, and is improving; there is no doubt that the efforts of the missionaries have a great deal to do with this good result.

General Remarks.—During the year Inspector Leveque visited the agency and the reserves, and made his usual careful inspection.

There was considerable excitement on account of the Indians having gathered together on Rainy Lake. On visiting the camp, I found that no trouble was to be anticipated, but ordered the Indians to return to their reserves to allay the anxiety of the white people, and this action had the desired effect.

In conclusion, I may say that the general progress has been as good as could be expected.

I have, &c.,

MAGNUS BEGG,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCY,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, October 12, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of my agencies for the year ended June 30, 1900.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

(TREATY NO. 1.)

Reserves.—There are five reserves in this agency, viz.: Roseau River, situated at the confluence of the Red and Roseau rivers, has an area of thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty-four acres, is well adapted for farming and stock-raising, there is an abundance of hay, and the soil is a beautiful black loam. Nearly all the reserve is level prairie with here and there small bluffs sufficient for fuel, but along the streams there is poplar timber large enough for small buildings.

Roseau River Rapids reserve, situated on the Roseau River, about eighteen miles from the mouth, has an area of eight hundred acres, and is well adapted for grain-growing. The elevation is higher than that at the mouth of the river, which is an advantage; the grain and gardens do well there, although the soil is light in patches. It is in the midst of a grain-growing district, settled by a good class of Canadian farmers, who are a splendid example to these Indians.

Long Plain reserve is situated about fifteen miles south-west of Portage la Prairie, on the north side of the Assiniboine River, in township 10, range 8, west of the 1st meridian. It contains an area of ten thousand eight hundred and seventy acres, is well wooded, which is a great source of profit to the Indians, but the soil is a little too sandy for good farming except in wet years, when it is very prolific.

Swan Lake reserve is on the north side of Swan Lake, in township 5, range 11, west of the 1st meridian, and contains eleven thousand eight hundred and three acres. It is well adapted for grain and stock-raising, as there is an abundance of hay and a running stream with springs that remain open nearly all winter. It is surrounded by a good wheat-producing country, but a good deal of the land adjoining the lake both on and off the reserve has been more or less affected with frost, in the past, during the summer season.

Indian Gardens reserve is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine River. It comprises section 11, in township 9, range 9, west of the 1st meridian, and contains six hundred and forty acres. It is all first quality, arable land, without any timber or wood of any kind and very little hay.

Tribe.—The Indians in this agency are all part of the Ojibbewa tribe; but a great many, in fact I think most of them, show strains of white man's blood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the different bands is as follows: Roseau, including the rapids, seventy-seven men, eighty-two women and ninety-one children; Long Plain, forty-one men, fifty-four women and thirty-nine children; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, thirty-five men, thirty-seven women and thirty-three children; a total of one hundred and fifty-three men, one hundred and seventy-three women and one hundred and sixty-three children; making a grand total of four hundred and eighty-nine souls all told.

At Roseau there were twelve births and eight deaths; at Long Plain, five births and nine deaths ; at Swan Lake, no births and five deaths, or a total of seventeen births and twenty-two deaths ; the rate per thousand being, births, 31·76 ; deaths, 45.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the adult Indians this year has been about the same as usual, fairly good. No epidemics have prevailed amongst them, but with the children it has been otherwise. Last winter on all the reserves, measles and whooping-cough prevailed, and the majority of deaths can be charged to these diseases. It is impossible under present circumstances to get Indians to take proper care of sick children. Their actions convey the impression that they believe in predestination ; because naturally they have great love for their children, yet when they get sick, the parents apparently have little, if any, idea what to do or how to take care of them, and giving them instructions has little, if any, effect. During the small-pox scare in May last, an effort was made to vaccinate all the Indians in the agency that needed it. In this we were very successful, with one exception. At Long Plain reserve only two would allow any of their families to be operated on. They claimed that some of their children died from vaccination some years ago, with what degree of truth I cannot say, probably some child badly affected with scrofula was vaccinated, and the consequence, I understand, might have brought fatal results. It may have been only a yarn made up for the occasion to avoid being vaccinated, or merely to obstruct the department. This band is notorious for its antediluvian characteristics.

The usual sanitary precautions have been taken on all the reserves, such as cleaning up and burning refuse, whitewashing, &c., and the use of soap and water as much as possible.

Resources and Occupations.—The greatest resource these Indians have, or the one they are best adapted for in my opinion, is stock-raising. General farming and grain-growing can be taken up by those who are adapted for it, as there is plenty of good land for all, and it is on these lines they are developing at present. The sale of wood and hay is a source of considerable revenue, and many of the Indians work as labourers for the settlers. A little money is still made at hunting and fishing, tanning hides, bead-work, cutting logs and rails and herding; and during the season, picking berries and digging senega-root proves a veritable gold mine to them while it lasts.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—All buildings on the reserves, with the exception of the granary at Swan Lake, are of log, a few have shingle roofs and the majority have lumber floors. There are a few good houses, but the old log hut predominates. The Indians live in their tents during the summer, and the houses and stables, not being used, have a neglected appearance, but in the fall, after they are put in order and a stock of fuel and hay on hand, they look all right and are very warm.

The cattle at Roseau and Swan Lake reserves are increasing, and I have hopes of developing a profitable industry there ; but these herds are not yet numerous enough to give individual owners sufficient profit to induce a spirit of rivalry between them as to who will have the largest herd, but no doubt this will come in time, as I have seen it at other agencies.

At Indian Gardens there is not any hay to enable the Indians to keep cattle, and at Long Plain, although they have had cattle for many years, they do not increase in number, and the Indians take no interest in them.

They are fairly well supplied with implements and tools, and having worked more or less with settlers for many years, they know perfectly well how to use them ; but it takes constant oversight and urging to make them take care of them, and until they are in a position to buy their own, I do not think they will take the care and interest in these that they should.

Education.—There are no schools in this agency, although at time of writing there is one day school under construction at Swan Lake. It is a somewhat perplexing

question that these Indians, who have lived surrounded by civilization for many years, are yet, in many instances, strongly opposed to education. After years of experience with the pure-blooded Indians of the west, and those of the eastern part of the Territories and Manitoba, who have more or less white man's blood in their veins, I cannot help thinking that the purer the Indian the easier he is to civilize.

Religion.—There is a Roman Catholic church on the Roseau Reserve, but none on the other reserves. There was a Presbyterian mission established for a time on the Swan Lake Reserve, but little, if any, interest is shown by these Indians in the Christian religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—To say these Indians are industrious hardly expresses it, but they have a certain indolent industriousness at earning their living from week to week without hard manual labour that is something wonderful. They certainly appear to work better for other people than they do for themselves, and for this there are many reasons. When an Indian is successful in farming operations on his reserve, there are many dear friends and relations continually visiting him to get what they consider their good friendships' share of his earnings, so that in the end he realizes very little for his own personal benefit; whereas, when he works for a settler, he gets what is coming to him at the end of his engagement, and can spend it as he thinks best, before returning to the reserve, or not, as he feels disposed.

Speaking generally, these Indians are certainly very law-abiding and give little trouble. I cannot say they are getting poorer, but they are getting richer very slowly, and it is altogether contrary to the disposition of the older generation of Indian to hoard up property or riches, and when an occasional one is prosperous, he would almost burst with indignation if not allowed upon certain occasions to show how big his heart was and give away a good deal of his wealth, and to refuse them this liberty altogether is to sour their dispositions towards further progress. But they are gradually gathering implements, tools and cattle around them, and as the younger generation, who know nothing about the old hunting days, the war-path and the sun dance, get possession of their fathers' property, a marked advance will be made.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a great deal more intemperance here than in any other agency I have been at. This is easily accounted for by the proximity of the reserves to railroad towns. The Indian's love for liquor makes him resourceful in ways and means of obtaining it, and it seems impossible to get a conviction against those supplying it, as the Indians will not tell anything; and when the Indians are convicted, their friends pay the fine. This simply means they are that much poorer and no good done, as they do not appreciate the value of money as a white man does; consequently, do not feel the fine as a punishment. They will get liquor, no doubt, as long as it is in their vicinity, and the only sure preventive is to move them away from the liquor.

With regard to their morals, I cannot say that I have heard anything since coming here that would lead me to believe they were more immoral than other Indians, but where they can and do obtain liquor, there is sure to be immorality. Living as they do near so many towns, and subject to temptation, I hear of very little immorality.

General Remarks.—Last winter being mild, the Indians passed through the cold season without any hardship. The spring opened early and favourable, but the rain held off until it was doubtful whether it would be in time to save the green crop; however, it did come in time and a fair crop was the result, but at time of writing, the continuous rain renders it doubtful whether the grain will ever be threshed.

The affairs of the agency I consider in a progressive and generally satisfactory condition.

Portage la Prairie Sioux.

This band of Indians, although not in Treaty, come within the jurisdiction of this agency. They live on a small tract of land, about twenty-six acres, purchased by themselves inside the town limits. There are thirty-eight men, thirty-seven women and fifty-six children, or one hundred and thirty-one souls all told. They have good houses and gardens, which are well looked after ; the women do work around the town, such as washing and scrubbing, and the men can always get work either in the town or with the farmers. They are quite independent and self-supporting, and were it not for occasional trouble through procuring liquor, it might be considered a model Indian community. They attend regularly the Presbyterian mission church in their village, and may be looked upon altogether as a superior class of Indian. There is a Sioux boarding school in the town under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, which receives a per capita grant from the government, and has accommodation for forty pupils. It is conducted under the principalship of Miss Fraser, assisted by Miss Bell, as teacher, has been in operation for some years, and is doing good work.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are nine reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1 ; Pine Creek in No. 4 ; and the rest are in No. 2.

Reserves.—Sandy Bay is situated on the south-west shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 18, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of twelve thousand one hundred and two acres. The soil is too sandy for farming, but there is enough good land for gardens. There are some good hay marshes and up to the present time there has been no trouble in getting a supply of hay. There is a great deal of brush and some poplar timber on the reserve.

Lake Manitoba Reserve is situated on the north-east shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 22, ranges 8 and 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-one acres. It is not suitable for farming, but has plenty of land in patches for gardens, and a plentiful supply of hay. It is covered more or less with brush and poplar timber, and very much broken up by arms of the lake.

Ebb and Flow Lake Reserve is situated on the west shore of Ebb and Flow Lake, in townships 23 and 24, ranges 11 and 12, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-five acres. It is unsuitable for farming, but has a good supply of hay and plenty of good timber.

Fairford Reserve is situated on the Fairford River, in townships 30 and 31, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of eleven thousand and twenty-three acres. There is a good supply of hay and timber. Grain has been grown there at various times, but it is not very successful.

Little Saskatchewan Reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake St. Martin, in township 31, range 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of three thousand two hundred acres. It is well supplied with wood and hay, but is not adapted for farming.

Lake St. Martin Reserve is situated at the north end of Lake St. Martin, in township 32, ranges 7 and 8, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of three thousand two hundred acres, and is well wooded, but has not sufficient hay land.

Crane River Reserve is situated on the east side of Crane River, in township 29, range 13, west of the 1st meridian. Its area is eight thousand seven hundred and sixty acres. It is unfit for farming, but has a quantity of spruce timber that is valuable. There is some hay on the reserve, but not sufficient for a large herd of cattle.

Water Hen River Reserve is situated at the south end of Water Hen Lake, in township 34, range 13, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of four thousand six hundred and sixteen acres. It is not suitable for farming, but has a good supply of timber and hay. Pine Creek Reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Winni-

pegosis, in township 35, ranges 19 and 20, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of nine thousand one hundred and forty-five acres, and is well supplied with hay and timber.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe, but there are many French, English and Scotch half-breeds, who, as a general thing, are well able to take care of themselves.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the different reserves is as follows: Sandy Bay, fifty-eight men, sixty women and one hundred and thirty-six children; Lake Manitoba reserve, thirty-one men, twenty-four women and fifty children; Ebb and Flow reserve, twenty men, twenty-four women and twenty-one children; Fairford, fifty-four men, sixty-two women and sixty-seven children; Little Saskatchewan, thirty-three men, thirty-five women and forty children; Lake St. Martin, thirty-seven men, thirty-four women and fifty children; Crane River, fourteen men, eighteen women and twenty-one children; Water Hen River, thirty-four men, thirty-five women, and sixty-three children; Pine Creek, twenty men, twenty-six women and forty-six children; a total of three hundred and one men; three hundred and eighteen women and four hundred and ninety-four children; making a grand total of eleven hundred and thirteen souls all told. At Sandy Bay there were twelve births and sixteen deaths; at Lake Manitoba, one birth and eight deaths; at Ebb and Flow Lake, three births and two deaths; at Fairford, nine births and four deaths; at Little Saskatchewan, two births and four deaths; at Lake St. Martin, three births and two deaths; at Crane River, one birth and one death; at Water Hen River, three births and thirteen deaths; at Pine Creek, four births and seven deaths; or a total of thirty-eight births and fifty-seven deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health generally of the adult portion of the population has been good, but an epidemic of measles and whooping-cough at all the reserves during the winter, was very hard on the children, and accounts for the majority of the deaths. Although there was a supply of medicine on each reserve and the constant attendance of the school teachers, it is impossible to get the Indians to take proper care of their children when recovering from an illness.

All ordinary precautions are taken in the way of sanitation to prevent disease, such as cleaning up and burning rubbish in the spring, and whitewashing houses in the fall. Nearly all the Indians move into their tents the first thing in the spring, which I am inclined to think is the best sanitary precaution of all, as they are then continually moving short distances, which precludes any possibility of a collection of filth. Scrofula and consumption are the most serious diseases the adults have to contend against, and there is no doubt their manner of living makes these diseases ever present.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resource for the future will, in my opinion, be cattle-raising, but this is only in its infancy as yet; although at Fairford they had a hundred calves this season, and the probabilities are that this reserve will advance very rapidly in the future. But it must be remembered that many of the Indians on it are a high class of Scotch and English half-breeds in whom the white instincts predominate, and who have been subject to the English Church Mission instruction all their lives.

A lot of money is earned by the Indians of all the reserves at fishing during the winter, there is also a good deal earned at hunting, trapping, digging senega-root, picking berries and working as boatmen on the lakes. Many of them work for settlers during haying, harvest and threshing time; others work at the saw-mill at Winnipegosis, and in the lumber woods, and this year a number have been working at the big government canal at Fairford River. A few are still skilled at building boats and birch bark canoes, and make money at it; others are good at making snow-shoes, light sleighs (jumpers), flat sleighs and such like; but there is one thing they can all do the year round, so that they never want for food, and that is, catch fish. This may

seem a very great benefit, and no doubt it is in many ways, but then again so long as the Indians by simply attending to their nets can get plenty to eat, many of them will not do a stroke of work, or even listen to reasonable argument or instruction. They are always well dressed and fat, which is the best proof that their resources and occupations are manifold and profitable.

Buildings and Stock.—All buildings are of log, but many of them have shingle roofs, and nearly all have lumber floors, with good doors and windows. Most of the houses have fireplaces, and the majority have cook stoves. At Fairford and Sandy Bay there are some log houses and stables as fine as can be found in the country, with all the necessary comforts for good living, such as bedsteads, bureaus, sewing-machines, organs, chairs, tables, etc. A few new houses have been built this year, and a few additions, but as all the Indians have fair houses now, new ones will only be built as it becomes necessary through the old ones becoming uninhabitable. It can be taken as a sure evidence of advancement that every new house built is an improvement on the old one. The stables, not having shingle roofs, do not look so finished as they otherwise would, but when they are repaired and mudded for the winter and the corral fences rebuilt, they look like what they are intended for, and answer the purpose admirably.

Speaking generally, the Indians take fairly good care of their stock, but some are slow to stable their cattle in the fall, and it is sometimes difficult to get the bulls taken proper care of. This is always the case while the herds are small, but as soon as individual herds get large enough to make the owners look forward to their surplus stock as their largest and surest means of support, then these early troubles disappear. The herds are increasing slowly, but from now on I think they will increase very much faster. Better bulls are being supplied than formerly, and the result is plainly seen in the number and quality of the calves.

Education.—There are day schools in operation on all the reserves, the buildings are well adapted for the purpose, and most of them would be a credit to any white settlement. At Fairford there are two schools, both doing good work, and at Pine Creek and Water Hen River are boarding schools in addition to the day schools. The one at Pine Creek is a large stone building, 114 x 48 feet, three stories high and basement, conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. It is intended to combine the two boarding schools in one and transfer the pupils at Water Hen River to the large school at Pine Creek, where there is better accommodation, and a splendid staff of professional teachers from the order of the reverend Franciscan Sisters. The prospects for this school are very bright, and I have hopes of seeing great benefits derived by the Indians. The great trouble with the day schools is to get a regular attendance, as the parents, to earn their living, have to leave the reserve to get work, or go on a hunt which often lasts from one to three months, and as they do not realize the benefits of education, it is nearly impossible to get them to take any interest in the schools or to try to keep their children there, and, were it not for the biscuits, I doubt whether it would be possible to get a sufficient attendance to keep the schools open. With so much irregular attendance, it is impossible for the teachers to make the children advance in their studies. If all the children attended boarding or industrial schools, it would give the parents a much better chance to make a good living, the children would learn more quickly, and forget the objectionable habits and manners of their parents.

It is estimated that there are two hundred and eighty-five children of school age in the agency, of which there is an average attendance at the day schools of one hundred and thirty-one.

Religion.—In this agency there are two Anglican churches, one at Upper Fairford and one at Little Saskatchewan; four Roman Catholic, namely, one each at Sandy Bay, Little Manitoba, Water Hen River and Pine Creek; and one Baptist church, at Lower Fairford. On some of the reserves, such as Fairford and Sandy Bay, where

the majority of the population are half-breeds, there is an intelligent interest shown in religious affairs that is encouraging to see, and a phase of the question that is nearly or altogether absent in the full-blooded Indian adherents of the different denominations. I do not think the pure Indian adult's mind is sufficiently developed to grasp the Christian beliefs, excepting a few who have probably been brought up with civilized surroundings. We shall have to look to the younger generation to show the desired interest in Christian salvation.

In this agency we do not hear anything of the old religious festivals, neither do we see any cloth or print hung up in the trees as offerings to the spirits. The absence of these is a sure sign of advancement in the right direction, and that the old beliefs have gone after the buffalo, so far as one can see. But it will take time before the old impressions become completely obliterated from the minds of the Indians, and during this time the missionaries will have to keep up continuous efforts and instruction without seeing much result. The resident missionary on a reserve has, no doubt, much more influence over the Indians than one that only visits them periodically.

Characteristics and Progress.—Character differs amongst Indians just the same as amongst white people. One will make a good farmer, another will take naturally to carpenter and blacksmith tools, while others again, useless at either of these, will raise and take great care of cattle. The Indians here are all good fishermen and hunters. I have seen Indians belonging to bands, who made their living by hunting, that could not kill a moose try how they would, simply because they had not the moose-hunter's instinct. Many in this agency seem to have a heavy, morose character, and take but little notice of what is said to them, and appear merely to want to be left alone to work out their own ends. The many opportunities they have of earning sufficient for a living, or rather an existence, probably gives them this impression. With the one exception of Fairford, their progress is slow, they do not take the interest in their gardens that is desired, but then they have to go away from their reserves to get work and earn a living, and with a good job on hand it would not pay them to throw it up to go probably one hundred miles to weed their gardens. Of course, if they took great interest in their gardens, they could arrange for this before they started out, but they do not. Then, again, there is the other side of the question : will they not become civilized more quickly by working for white people than by remaining on an isolated reserve without any example to improve from. In manners and dress these Indians are decidedly progressive ; they all wear civilized clothing, keep their hair cut, and the painted or blanketed Indian is never seen.

Temperance and Morality.—I am glad to say that I have not heard of any intemperance on any of the reserves, nor have I any reason to think there has been liquor there. This, no doubt, is accounted for in a great measure by the isolation of the reserves.

I consider the morals of these Indians as very good. I have not heard of a single case of immorality off the reserve, and but very few amongst themselves.

General Remarks.—In concluding my report, I may say that having only arrived in the middle of October last to take charge of this agency, and having paid only one visit to several of the reserves, to make the annuity payments, I have not had time to become thoroughly acquainted with various matters on the reserves, nor can I write with confidence upon cases of individual progress as I would like to. I find that here, where the reserves are so isolated and difficult to get at, it is a very different matter from my western experience to get to know individual Indians and the particular circumstances surrounding each.

Last winter was very mild, and the food supply was ample to assist all the old and sick, and leave a small surplus over.

The Indians have always considered that, as their treaty money was their own to do as they liked with, they could squander it in all sorts of foolish purchases, and they

have usually succeeded in doing so, to a greater or lesser extent. I am glad to say that at the last annuity payments they paid instalments on wagons, horses, harness, and carpenter tools, and have bought wagons and harness since then, to be paid for out of their next year's treaty money. This I consider a big jump in the right direction.

I am pleased to say that the teachers at all the reserves have given me their hearty co-operation in carrying out all matters in connection with the management of the agency.

I have, &c.,

S. SWINFORD,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PAS AGENCY,
THE PAS, SASK., July 31, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of The Pas Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

The seven reserves which make up this agency are at present far away from any regular line of travel. They are accessible only by water in summer-time and a distance of five hundred and eighty miles has to be travelled by boat to visit them.

THE PAS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve contains eight thousand one hundred and eighty acres, and is situated partly on the north and partly on the south banks of the Great Saskatchewan River, where the Hudson Bay branch of the Canadian Northern Railway is intended to cross, and midway between Winnipeg and Fort Churchill.

Resources.—The land in this vicinity is not adapted for cultivation. Where it it is not covered with timber or brush, it is one vast hay meadow and grows as much to the acre and as fine a quality as any land can produce.

The Saskatchewan, Pas and Carrot rivers all run through this reserve, which, with the numerous lakes in the vicinity, yield a plentiful supply of fish. Water-fowl are plentiful in season, and deer and moose are often found.

Tribe and Population.—This band, like all the others in the agency, belongs almost exclusively to the Swampy Cree tribe. At last annuity payments there were eighty-nine men, one hundred and eleven women, one hundred and eight boys and one hundred and nine girls, being six of an increase over last year.

Occupations.—Being at present entirely out of reach of civilization, little employment can be found for this large number of able-bodied men and women.

Since the Hudson Bay branch of the Canadian Northern Railway has been located and runs right through the reserve, some of the Indians have got employment cutting out the right of way.

The prospects are that this road will be built to the Saskatchewan next year, which will open up one of the finest fishing, lumbering and ranching districts in the Territories, and be the means of giving employment to those Indians who are desirous of advancing in the ways of civilization.

Buildings.—All the houses are built of logs, the lumber required for flooring, etc., is whip-sawn. Many of the old houses have been pulled down this year and rebuilt. Heretofore the Indians lived, slept, cooked and dined in one small room; now they are all inclined to have two rooms.

Stock.—It is hard to get the Indians to take an interest in cattle-raising. Being so long accustomed to the dog as their stock animal—which required no care or attention, getting nothing but abuse and one fish a day—they look on it as a hardship to have to put up hay in summer and feed it to their cattle in winter, and then not have the liberty to kill and eat when they feel like it. Many of the younger generation are beginning to see differently: they have purchased some brood mares and have two fine colts this summer, for which they seem to have a great liking, and with encouragement and perseverance they will soon come to see the benefits of stock-raising.

Education.—There are two schools on this reserve. The one on the south side of the river contains two rooms, each twenty-four feet square. When the Indians are all at home, over fifty children attend.

The school on the north side of the river, which is known as 'Big Eddy,' was rebuilt this summer by the Indians, and is a very creditable piece of workmanship. About twenty children attend this school, and, considering the chance they have had, are making wonderful progress in learning English. In fact, this is the only school in the agency which turns out English-speakers. The parents of the children belonging to both schools are anxious that their children should be educated, and are taking quite an interest in school matters.

Until two years ago a strong prejudice existed against sending any of their children to the industrial school; that has now been got over, and already there are thirteen belonging to this reserve at Ruperts' Land industrial school, and quite a number more are prepared to go next year.

Religion, Temperance and Morality.—A few of this band belong to the Christian Brotherhood, a few are Roman Catholics, and the majority belong to the Church of England.

There has never been any trouble with the Indians of this agency in regard to liquor; so far they have shown no desire for it. They are law-abiding and obedient. Their morality is neither better nor worse than that of other communities.

Shoal Lake Band.

Reserve.—About eighty miles south-west from The Pas is Shoal Lake Reserve, which has an area of two thousand one hundred and ninety acres on the north-west slope of The Pas Mountain. It is a most suitable piece of country for an Indian reserve, but where their village is located is most unsuitable and inaccessible. It is right in the heart of a belt of spruce timber which can neither be reached by dry land nor open water.

On the south is the Pas mountain, with an elevation of two thousand seven hundred feet, covered with heavy timber. On the north there are several miles of swamp covered with reeds and bulrushes, and producing enough mosquitoes to supply the whole continent.

Population and Occupations.—This reserve has only a population of sixty persons. They employ themselves cultivating small gardens of potatoes and attending to their cattle, and hunting and trapping. They never have any chance of earning anything outside, and when game is scarce, they are sometimes very hard up.

Buildings.—The houses are neat and well built, and kept fairly clean and comfortable. In the absence of lime, they use pipe-clay for plastering and whitewashing. There are large beds of this material at the foot of the mountain.

Education.—The school here is held in the C. M. S. church. The children attend well and are making good progress.

Red Earth Band.

Reserve.—About fifteen miles from Shoal Lake, on the banks of the Carrot River, is Red Earth Reserve, so-called from a bed of deep red clay along the shore of a small lake on the reserve.

This reserve contains four thousand seven hundred and fifty-one acres, several hundred acres of which is good for cultivation, the rest is timber and hay land. Large crops of potatoes are grown here, which is the staple food of this band. Some seasons the large game is plentiful here; but when the fur-bearing animals are scarce, the Indians are very hard up for clothing.

Population and Tribe.—This band consists of twenty-nine men, twenty-six women, thirty-five boys and thirty-four girls. They are a mixture of the plain and swampy Cree.

Health, Religion and Morals.—This is a very healthy band of Indians, being almost entirely free from any hereditary disease. The majority of them are heathens. They all lead a good, moral and virtuous life.

Buildings and Stock.—They build very neat log houses here, and many of them are very fair mechanics, although entirely out of touch with civilization.

Their cattle have not increased for some years, but they have a nice band of horses which they seem to prize more than cattle.

Education.—The school here is held in the C. M. S. church, and until lately the parents were adverse to sending their children to be educated, but this last year they have attended well and are making as good progress as could be expected.

Cumberland Band.

Reserve.—Returning from Red Earth by the Carrot River to the Saskatchewan and ascending it some seventy miles, Cumberland Reserve is reached. It is situated on the shores of Pine Island Lake and covers one thousand two hundred and forty-three acres.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and fifty-five, being an increase of six over last year.

Resources and Occupations.—The land here is poor and only very small patches are cultivated. The Indians depend for a living on their hunting and fishing, and to find suitable grounds for these they have to go long distances, and consequently do not settle much on their reserve.

Education.—Owing to the wandering habits of this band, there are not enough children remaining on the reserve to warrant keeping a school. A few of them attended the public school this summer, and made good progress for the short time they were there.

Religion, Temperance and Morals.—The majority of these Indians belong to the Church of England.

They are temperate, law-abiding and well-behaved.

Moose Lake Band.

Reserve.—Sixty miles east from The Pas is Moose Lake Reserve, situated on the shores of the lake of that name. It is reached from the Saskatchewan by the Summerberry River and Little Moose River, which sometimes runs into the lake and sometimes out of it.

There are three thousand five hundred and thirty-nine acres in this reserve.

Population.—There are one hundred and twenty-five of a population here.

Occupations.—The only occupations of these Indians are fishing and hunting.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—For many years this was the most unhealthy band in the agency, and a decrease occurred every year. The Indians are now keeping themselves and their houses much cleaner, and altogether adopting a better mode of living, and consequently sickness has almost disappeared, and last year not a single death occurred.

Education.—The school is held in the C.M.S. church, and in the past has not been well attended, and little progress was made this year. A change of teachers has taken place, and better results are expected in future.

Chemawawin Band.

Reserve.—The next reserve to the east is Chemawawin, on the banks of the Saskatchewan, where it enters into Cedar Lake. It covers an area of two thousand nine hundred and eighty-one acres.

Population.—This band is steadily increasing, and has now a population of one hundred and fifty-four.

Occupations.—There being nothing but limestone rock and scrubby timber here, only very small patches can be cultivated. The only employments are fishing and hunting.

Education.—These Indians, with the assistance of the school teacher, have built a new school this summer. It is very comfortable and commodious, and they feel very proud of having a school-house which they can call their own, and are taking some interest in the education of their children. The teacher is very energetic and painstaking, and is making good headway in his work.

Grand Rapids Band.

Reserve.—The eastern terminus of this agency is at the mouth of the Saskatchewan, and partly on the shores of Lake Winnipeg. It has an area of four thousand six hundred and fifty-one acres.

Population.—This band has a population of one hundred and twelve.

Resources.—The land close to the river is fairly good for gardening when cleared of timber ; the back part is excellent hay land.

Buildings and Occupations.—The houses here are the best in the agency, being well built, clean, and nearly all well furnished.

This band has the advantage of all the others in being able to get employment all the year round. In summer the extensive fisheries of Lake Winnipeg give the Indians work, and in winter they cut cord-wood for the steamboats, put up ice for the fish companies, and catch sturgeon.

Education.—A new school-house was built here last year by the Indians, and a change of teachers took place. The results have been most satisfactory, the children are attending as regularly as the occupation of their parents will allow, and are making good progress generally.

Religion and Morals.—These Indians all belong to the Church of England. Intemperance is unknown, and they are, generally speaking, well behaved.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH COURTNEY,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, October 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my third annual report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, and to the date above mentioned in the current fiscal term.

This inspectorate includes three agencies, namely: Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah, and the Pas. The first two are situated within the province of Manitoba, and the latter in the district of Saskatchewan, North-west Territories.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

The reserves of this agency are all so situated that we are in close touch with them at all times, both by rail and mail.

The Indians are nearly all of the Ojibbewa tribe, mostly with a strain of white blood.

LONG PLAIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of the Assiniboine River, about fifteen miles south-west of Portage la Prairie. It contains ten thousand eight hundred and seventy acres, the greater part of which is wooded. It is not so well adapted for farming purposes as the other reserves in the agency, but there is plenty of high dry land for all the farming the band will ever be able to do. The soil is a black sandy loam, free of stone and very productive. A number of hay meadows are scattered here and there over the reserve. The wood is mostly white poplar with some oak and elm in the valley of the river; a forest fire ran over a portion of the reserve last spring and did considerable damage to the standing timber.

Crops.—Last season the Indians had about one hundred acres under grain, and harvested one thousand six hundred and thirty-three bushels of wheat and two hundred and fifty-two bushels of oats, all of good quality, realizing the highest market price. This season about the same acreage was sown, but I regret to say that owing to the drought in the early part of the summer and continuous rains since harvest, the Indians will have but little for their work.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-four, a decrease of five from last year. There were five births and nine deaths; the large death-rate is owing to an epidemic of measles and whooping-cough last winter. The Indians will not give proper attention to the children when suffering from these ailments.

Religion, Education, &c.—All these Indians are pagans; they are obstinate in their determination not to have anything to do with schools or Christianity. Numerous attempts have been made by missionaries and others to this effect, but so far without any perceptible result. They are much annoyed in not being permitted to hold the sun and other heathen dances, and cannot understand why the government interferes in what they call their religious worship. To sum up in brief, they are an 'all-round hard lot.' Their proximity to this town (Portage la Prairie) has a detrimental effect; almost every day a number of them are to be seen hanging around the streets; in spite of all that we can do, they procure liquor and both men and women

are addicted to its use; it is almost impossible to get a conviction, as they will not tell where they obtain the liquor: they are brought before the police court and fined, but this does not restrain them, their friends pay the fine, very often denying themselves the necessaries of life to do so. I do not see that much can be done to better their moral condition while they remain where they are, the only thing to do would be to remove them far from the temptation; this would apply to all bands living in the midst of white settlements.

Resources.—I cannot say that these Indians have made any progress during the past year: they take no interest in cattle, and the income from grain-raising is very uncertain. They put up a considerable quantity of hay, for which they find a ready market; they also derive quite a revenue from the sale of dry wood. They do not complain, and appear to be quite satisfied with their lot. They are well supplied with farming implements, wagons, oxen, etc. A number of the men make good wages as farm labourers during the summer months. As a general thing, they are comfortably clothed.

Swan Lake (Yellow Quill's) Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Morris and Brandon branch of the Northern Pacific Railway. The railway runs through the reserve, and there is a station on it, which is a great convenience to the band. The reserve is situated in township 5, range 11, west, with an auxiliary known as Indian Gardens, containing six hundred and forty acres, being section 11, township 9, range 9, west. The principal reserve has an area of eleven thousand eight hundred acres.

The principal reserve is beautifully situated on the north side of Swan Lake, a lovely sheet of water about five miles in length, with an average width of about one mile. The land is mostly high rolling prairie, interspersed with poplar bluffs of timber, with a large hay meadow on the margin of the lake. The soil is good, and well adapted for mixed farming. Mr. Malcolm Campbell is farm instructor, and under his careful supervision, I am pleased to report, the band is making progress; as an evidence of this, I would state that last season the Indians harvested one thousand three hundred and forty-four bushels of wheat and two hundred and four bushels of oats. They have a small herd of cattle, to which they pay considerable attention. At the Lorne Agricultural Society's exhibition last year they received in open competition the first prize for red Fyfe wheat, first prize for fat cow and heifer, and first and second for fat steers. This season, owing to the drought after seeding, and continual rains since harvest, their grain crops are almost a complete failure; but this is no fault of theirs. They have put up a large amount of hay, which will be of great assistance to them. Those of the able-bodied men who do not engage in farming on the reserve find employment with the surrounding farmers.

The smaller reserve situated on the south bank of the Assiniboine River, is a very fine section of grain land, no better in the province; but the Indians get very little good from it. The old chief, Yellow Quill, resides here with a few of his old-time followers, and they look with suspicion on all efforts put forth for their advancement.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and five, a decrease of five from last year. There were five deaths and no births.

Religion.—All these Indians are pagans. The Presbyterian Church has had a missionary labouring among them for the last year, but I am sorry to say that so far with little result.

Education.—A day school will be opened shortly, which it is hoped will have a good effect on the rising generation.

Temperance.—I am obliged to report, as in the case of the former band, that these Indians procure liquor, not to the same extent, but more than is good for them. As long as it is sold within the reach of Indians, just so long shall we have this trouble; when they are once addicted to its use, they will have it at any cost.

Part of cattle herd on the Assiniboine Reserve near Wolseley, N.W.T., Chief "Carry the Kettles" herding them.

ROSEAU BANDS.

Reserve.—The principal reserve of these bands is situated at the confluence of the Red and Roseau rivers. There is an auxiliary to this reserve, containing eight hundred acres, situated about eleven miles up the Roseau from the principal reserve. The area of the main reserve is thirteen thousand five hundred and [illegible]-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and fifty, an increase of six over last year. There were twelve births and eight deaths. Two Indians left the band.

Resources.—The principal reserve is well adapted for mixed farming. On the banks of the rivers there is plenty of wood for fuel purposes. The soil is a heavy, rich, black loam, free of stones, and easy to cultivate. Its close proximity to two railways, only about two miles from each other, gives the Indians a handy market for their produce.

The smaller reserve at the rapids of the Roseau is more isolated. It is very choice grain land, and I am pleased to report that the Indians residing here are taking hold of their work in earnest, although they are somewhat discouraged just now on account of the short crop.

They have a small band of cattle and take good care of them.

About two-thirds of the Indians reside at the main reserve and are under the close supervision of Mr. J. C. Ginn. I am pleased to say that under his management the Indians of this rather turbulent band are gradually coming into line and realizing that they must change their way of living if they wish to succeed. This year in keeping with the rest of the province, their crops are a failure. They have forty-two head of cattle and ninety-six ponies. The reserve is splendidly adapted for stock-raising, and we hope to acquire a large herd in the near future. A large quantity of hay has been put up this year, the sale of which will be of great assistance to the Indians.

Religion.—There are eighty members of the band who profess to be Roman Catholics. They have a neat church on the reserve proper, and their spiritual welfare is attended to by the Rev. Father Jutras, of Letellier, who visits them every two weeks. The rest of the band are pagans.

Education.—These Indians have no desire for schools or education. A school was started a few years ago, but was closed for lack of attendance. A few of the children attend the industrial school at St. Boniface.

Temperance and Morality.—A rather low state of morality exists; but I am inclined to think there is a slight improvement to be seen.

The same remarks as applied to the former reserves will be applicable to this as regards intemperance.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

Tribe.—Nearly all the Indians of this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

SANDY BAY BAND.

I visited these Indians on August 21, 1899, and August 29, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Manitoba, being township 18, range 9, west, and contains twelve thousand one hundred and two acres. The reserve has a frontage on the lake of six miles. The soil is a black, sandy loam; the land is flat and low and not adapted for grain-raising, but good for pasture and hay. The western portion is well wooded with poplar timber of fair size. About forty-five acres are under cultivation, principally potatoes.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and fifty-four, a decrease of four from last year; there were twelve births and sixteen deaths. The large death-

rates is owing to an epidemic of measles and whooping-cough which prevailed over all the reserves of the agency last winter and spring.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are mostly Roman Catholics; there are a few Anglicans and some pagans. The Roman Catholics have a very comfortable church, which is well attended; Rev. Father Comeau is in charge, and under his care the morals of the band are well looked after.

Education.—These Indians take quite an interest in education. A number of the older children attend the industrial school at St. Boniface, and a number have graduated from that institution. The day school building is a substantial frame structure in good repair. The school is fairly well attended considering the distance that most of the pupils are away from it. During the past two years, owing to frequent changes of teachers, the progress has not been good, but better work is now expected under the teaching of Mr. Gerardeau.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these Indians are good. Owing to their isolation, there is but little intemperance. This will apply to all the reserves of this agency.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are fishing and hunting. The greater part of the adult male portion of the band come down to work in the Manitoba grain fields during harvest and threshing.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and obedient. Chief Antoine Monsseau and his councillors are ever ready to accept advice, and try to carry out the instructions given them. I cannot say that they are making much progress, but they are certainly holding their own.

Buildings.—Nearly all the dwellings are of logs, neatly hewn, and well built. Many of them have two or more rooms, which are kept fairly clean and furnished with stoves, bedsteads, chairs, tables, clocks, etc. George Spence has quite a large house with good stables and other outbuildings. He lives in patriarchal style, and is better off than the average Manitoba farmer.

During the past year two new houses have been erected.

Stock.—These Indians have eighty-six head of cattle and ninety-seven horses.

Farming Implements.—They are supplied with all necessary implements for the little farming they do.

Lake Manitoba Band.

I visited this band on August 19, 1899, and August 27, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northeast shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 22, ranges 8 and 9, west. It contains eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-one acres.

This reserve, like most of the reserves of this agency, is low and flat; the greater part of it is covered with a heavy growth of poplar timber and some scrub oak; the soil is a black sandy loam; there are very large hay meadows on the margin of the lake and east side of Fog Creek. The land, being so low, is not adapted for grain-raising but good crops of potatoes and other vegetables are grown on the high spots.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and five, a decrease of seven from last year; there was one birth and eight deaths.

Religion and Education.—There are eighty Roman Catholics, four Anglicans and twenty-one pagans in the band. The Roman Catholics have a substantial log church with Father Comeau in charge. There is also a good log school building, but I am sorry to say that but little interest is taken by the band in educational matters. In the past this school has been poorly attended and little advancement made. A new teacher has lately been engaged, and we hope to see an improvement next year.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the principal employments of the band. During the summer months a few of the men come down into the settlements and work as farm labourers. They do not complain of their lot, and appear quite satisfied with present conditions. They are always well clothed and look well fed ; while the lake abounds with fish and the swamps with water-fowl, these people will not suffer from hunger.

Progress, &c.—This is not a progressive band as a whole, but there is at least one notable exception of thrift : Wah-pe-penaise, a member of the band, sent me, last fall, $104.50, which he wished me to deposit in one of the chartered banks to his credit. He made the money from the sale of fat cattle. It is his intention to try to add to it as a provision for old age. I consider this rather an unusual occurrence, as Indians, as a general thing, do not look much to the future. The chief of the band is old, and has very little influence. I find that the success of a band largely depends on the kind of a chief and headmen they have ; if they are energetic and pushing, so will the band be, or vice versa as the case may be.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—As a general thing the houses are good, but not so clean as I would like. A few of them are comfortably furnished. The Indians have eighty-six head of cattle, and eighty-seven horses. They are beginning to take more interest in cattle and are giving them better attention in winter than formerly. The great trouble is to keep them from selling them before the proper time.

They are well supplied with all necessary tools, harness, etc.

Ebb and Flow Lake Band.

I visited this band on August 18, 1899, and August 25, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Ebb and Flow Lake, a small lake lying west of Lake Manitoba and connected with it by a river of the same name. It has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-five acres and has a population of sixty-five, an increase of one over last year ; there were three births and two deaths during the year.

This reserve is so similar to the last that it is not necessary to enter into a description of it.

Religion, Education, &c.—There are forty-six Roman Catholics, eight Anglicans and eleven pagans in the band. Their spiritual needs are ministered to by Father Comeau, who travels continually between this and the two former reserves. It is but justice to state that this rev. father is doing a great work with these bands : he is unceasing in his attentions, and has the love and confidence of all who come in contact with him. He is of great assistance to us in various ways, more particularly in school work. There is no church on the reserve; the school-house is used for religious purposes. It is a comfortable log building, but is getting rather old and will soon have to be replaced by a new one. The school did not show up so well this year as on former occasions. A change of teacher has lately taken place, and we hope for better results next year.

Occupations, Progress, &c. The principal employments of the Indians of this small band are hunting and fishing. Owing to their isolation, they earn very little from other sources. The care of their cattle occupies part of their time. Thanks to the energy of Chief Joseph Houle, this band is making fair progress, notwithstanding rather adverse circumstances.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—The houses are not so large as on some of the reserves, but are kept clean and well whitewashed. This season the Indians have built a bridge over a creek on the reserve that must have taken a lot of time and hard work to construct.

They have fifty-nine head of cattle and thirty horses, to which they give good attention. They grow fine crops of potatoes, but do not raise any grain.

Fairford Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Fairford or Partridge Crop river and contains eleven thousand and twenty-three acres.

The reserve is beautifully situated on the banks of the river. The land is higher than at the previous reserves, and is better adapted for mixed farming. There is plenty of wood and hay land, and sufficient high, clear ground for agricultural purposes. The reserve extends along the river for a number of miles. The inhabited portion is divided, about two-thirds residing at what is known as 'Lower Fairford' and the rest at 'Upper Fairford.' The two portions of the reserve are connected by a good waggon road as well as by the river. The timber consists of both spruce and poplar, and is of good size.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and eighty-three, an increase of five over last year; there were nine births and four deaths.

Religion.—This reserve is and always has been the centre of religion and education for the Protestant Indians of this agency. It has been a mission of the Anglican Church for over sixty years, and there has always been a mission school in connection with it up to the time of the departmental schools. The result is that nearly all the Indians speak, read and write English, and are much more enlightened than any of the other Indians of the agency. The Rev. George Bruce has been the missionary for many years. There are two churches on the reserve, the large one at Upper Fairford, of which Mr. Bruce is rector, and a Baptist chapel at Lower Fairford, at present without a regular pastor.

Education.—There are two day schools: the one at Upper Fairford is taught by Mr. Bruce, and is doing good work; the other at Lower Fairford, under Mr. K. Garrioch. The latter has the larger attendance, but the progress is not all that can be desired. Both school buildings are in good repair and ample for the requirements.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, gardening, cattle-raising, freighting up and down the lake, etc., are the principal employments. By these different pursuits the Indians make a fair living and have very little to complain of. A gypsum bed is being opened up near them, which, if successful, will give employment to quite a number.

Progress, &c.—I am pleased to report that the Indians of this band are making satisfactory progress, especially in the raising of cattle: they appear to have taken hold of this industry in earnest; they have nearly four hundred head of cattle, and this summer Thomas Storr, a member of the band, sold six fat steers which brought him $200. This man is now of opinion that the advice of the officers of the department is good and that cattle-raising is all right. A number of others might be mentioned, did space permit. They do not raise grain to any extent, as they are too far from a market, but nearly all have large patches of potatoes and other vegetables. Chief Richard Woodhouse is a most capable man, and he has a good council; he and the councillors do their utmost to advance the interest of the band, both by precept and example.

Buildings.—These Indians have many good houses; in driving through the upper part of the reserve a stranger would imagine he was going through an old settled section of Manitoba, judging from the good houses and outbuildings, all neatly painted or whitewashed, and nearly all comfortably furnished.

The band is fairly well supplied with implements, tools, harness, etc.

Little Saskatchewan and Lake St. Martin Bands.

I visited these bands on August 7, 1899, and August 12, 1900.

Reserves.—These reserves are so similarly situated that they may be described together. Both are situated on Lake St. Martin, about eight miles apart. The first-

named has an area of three thousand two hundred acres, and the latter four thousand acres.

Physical Features, &c.—Both reserves are low, flat and uninteresting; they are heavily wooded with poplar, interspersed with hay meadows and swamps; the higher spots are occupied by the houses and gardens of the Indians, in wet seasons even these are nearly submerged.

Vital Statistics.—The population of Little Saskatchewan band is one hundred and eight, a decrease of one from last year. The population of Lake St. Martin band is one hundred and twenty-one, an increase of four from last year.

Religion and Education.—Both bands are Protestant; most of the Indians are Anglicans; a few are Baptists. The Anglicans have a church at Little Saskatchewan.

At Lake St. Martin the school-house is used for religious purposes. The Indians have no settled missionary. The school teachers act as catechists; the Rev. George Bruce visits them occasionally. At the Little Saskatchewan reserve there is a good, new, log school building. The teacher is Mr. J. E. Favell, a Scotch half-breed. It is always a pleasure to visit this school, the children attend well and are very bright in their work.

At Lake St. Martin, Mr. T. H. Dobbs is teacher. An improvement is noticeable this year, the attendance is fairly good.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting and taking care of their gardens and stock are the occupations of these Indians.

Progress.—I cannot say that much advancement is shown. They are holding their own and perhaps improving a little.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—The houses are small but kept fairly clean. These bands give very good attention to sanitary regulations.

The Little Saskatchewan band has forty-eight head of cattle and twelve horses; Lake St. Martin band, one hundred and nineteen head of cattle and twenty horses.

Crane River Band.

I visited this band on August 14, 1899, and August 17, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Lake Manitoba and Crane River, on the west side of the lake.

The land is low and swampy, part of it is well timbered with spruce, which has lately been sold for the benefit of the band.

Population.—The population is fifty-three—no change from last year.

Religion and Education.—Twelve of the band are Anglicans, six are Roman Catholics and the rest pagans. From a religious standpoint this is the dark spot of the agency; the band appears to be utterly indifferent to this matter.

There is a good school building on the reserve; Mr. John Moar is teacher. The attendance is good, considering the small number in the band. The teacher is capable, but, owing to the low order of intelligence of the pupils, little progress is shown.

Occupations.—This band is very much isolated, consequently the Indians earn very little except from fishing and hunting. Last year fur-bearing animals were very scarce, and the hunt almost a failure; however, fish commanded a good price in the winter, and they came out fairly well. They have very good gardens and take considerable interest in their stock.

Progress.—I cannot report much advancement during the year; the men are a poor lot, and it seems impossible to inspire them in any direction.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—The houses are small and not very clean; the stables are up to the average. I might remark here that the ordinary Indian stable is of logs, about seven feet high, made large enough to crowd in the owner's stock; it is not roofed, but covered with hay in the winter season; sometimes it is floored, oftener not.

In the fall the Indians plaster them up with mud or manure ; when the manure gets too high around the door, the building is removed to another location. No amount of talking will alter this condition. Of course there are a few exceptions, but the above description is the rule.

The band has sixty-five head of cattle.

Water Hen River Band.

I visited this band on August 16, 1899, and August 22, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the south side of Water Hen Lake, about fifteen miles north of Lake Manitoba. It has an area of four thousand six hundred and sixteen acres. The reserve is low, and the surrounding country is marshy ; the soil is stony and not well addapted for cultivation ; a portion of the reserve is well wooded with poplar and there is an abundance of hay around the lake.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-two, a decrease of nine from last report ; during the year there were thirteen deaths and three births, and one Indian left the band.

Religion and Education.—The members of this band are all Roman Catholics. They have a church on the reserve, and from what I have seen of them, they are earnest Christians.

A combined day and boarding school has been in operation for some years, but owing to the proximity of the Pine Creek boarding school it has been decided to close this one and transfer the pupils to Pine Creek ; a day school will be maintained here. I cannot report so favourably of this school as on former occasions ; the efficiency heretofore noticed has not been continued during the past year.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the principal employments of this band. For the last two years the fishing has been good, and the result is evident on an inspection of the houses of the Indians. Here you will find in most cases a good stock of provisions, new furniture, good clothing, etc. They do some gardening and give their cattle fair attention.

Progress.—The band is progressive and wide-awake ; the chief and councillors are good men and zealous for the welfare of the band.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—The houses as a general thing are good, most of them are very clean, and there is an air of prosperity visible not often noticed on these reserves. There are forty-nine head of cattle and twelve horses on this reserve.

Pine Creek Band.

I visited this band on August 30, 1899, and August 20, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Pine creek on Lake Winnipegosis, and has an area of nine thousand one hundred and forty-five acres.

This reserve is better situated than any of the others, except Fairford ; the land is high on the banks of the creek which runs through the reserve; the lake banks are also higher and more rugged; in the river bottom there is plenty of hay, and further back spruce and poplar timber interspersed with hay meadows and willow swamps.

Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-two, a decrease of two from last year. There were four births, seven deaths, and one Indian left the band.

Religion and Education.—This is the religious and educational centre for the Roman Catholic Indians of this agency. Father Chaumont is in charge of the mission, assisted by Father Gelean. The Indians are all Roman Catholics, and devoted to the Church. The new boarding school building described in my last report is now about completed and ready for occupation. This fine building, 49x114 feet, is a credit and honour to Father Chaumont, who by his indomitable perseverance, has had it

erected after years of toil and discouragement which few men could have withstood. It is equipped with all the modern conveniences, and is up-to-date in all particulars. At the time of my recent visit there were about seventy pupils present, being the combined number of day and boarding pupils connected with the institution. The work done by the scholars was all that could be desired, and, as they are now comfortably settled in their new quarters, great results are looked for. The building is capable of accommodating one hundred pupils; the school has a grant for fifty-five boarders on a per capita basis. The building was erected with a view to the [illegible] of the different Roman Catholic bands at this place. The teaching department is in charge of two Franciscan Sisters, and four others of the same order are employed in the household part of the school.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting and fishing, mostly at the latter pursuit, and in the winter season they make a good deal of money. They have good gardens of potatoes and other vegetables; the ground is stony and hard to cultivate.

Progress.—This band is not making much advancement; the Indians have been unsettled the last year or two by the building of the new school-house, by the prospect, or lack of prospect, of the enlargement of the reserve, and by an influx of visitors. It is hoped that they will soon settle down to business again. They have only one headman, and he has but little control over them, and what he has is not always in the right direction.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—The houses generally are poor, but are kept fairly clean. The stock is not so well looked after as it should be; we think there will be an improvement hereafter.

These Indians have thirty-eight head of cattle and thirty horses.

PAS AGENCY.

Tribe.—Nearly all the Indians of this agency are Swampy Crees.

Reserves.—In this agency there are seven reserves, viz.:—Grand Rapids, Chemawawin, Moose Lake, the Pas, Sheal Lake, Red Earth, and Cumberland. They are all situated on the Lower Saskatchewan River or tributary waters.

Grand Rapids Band.

I visited this band on July 17, 1899, and July 16, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the river. The land for a short distance back from the river is fairly high; further back it recedes very fast into hay meadows and swamps. It is well wooded with small spruce timber. The soil is very stony and difficult to cultivate.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and ten. During the year there were four births and nine deaths.

Religion and Education.—The Indians of this band are all Anglicans. There is a mission church on the reserve; the services are conducted by Mr. Jas. Isbester, lay reader. The attendance at the church services is very good.

A new school building was erected last year. Mr. Isbester is teacher, and I am pleased to state that the pupils show some advancement. The progress is much retarded by the exodus of nearly the entire band to Selkirk Island during the greater part of the summer months.

Occupations.—The principal employment of these Indians is fishing: in the summer they go to the fisheries on the island before-mentioned, the men are employed by the fish companies, the women and children make large quantities of fish oil, which they use as a substitute for butter and other fats; a few of the men are employed as boatmen on the river. In the winter they hunt, trap and fish. They have large patches of potatoes and other garden vegetables. They also take care of a few cattle.

Progress.—The Indians of this band have very good opportunities for making a living, but like all other Indians they do not take advantage of their opportunities; they spend what they make as they earn it, and make no provision for the days to come. However, they are a happy and contented lot, always well clothed, and have no complaints of a serious nature. They are progressing slowly, and during the last year their advancement is more noticeable than formerly.

Buildings.—The houses as a rule are of fair size and nicely kept. During the summer the Indians live in tents; in the winter, in many cases, the houses are overcrowded from more than one family living together. We do all we can to persuade them to build more houses, and I am glad to report that they are beginning to act on our advice. Most of the houses are provided with fireplaces and stoves.

Chemawawin and Moose Lake Bands.

I visited these bands on July 24 and 25, 1899, and July 21 and 23, 1900.

Reserves.—The first-named is situated on the west end of Cedar Lake, at the mouth of the river; the latter on Moose Lake and Big Island. The Indians of both places belong to what is known as the Moose Lake band and are under one chief. Both reserves are very low and are often almost submerged. The soil is very stony; both reserves are well timbered and there is an abundance of hay.

Vital Statistics.—A little more than half of the band reside at Chemawawin. The population of the combined band is two hundred and seventy-nine. During the past fiscal year there were thirteen births and nine deaths.

Religion and Education.—These Indians are all Anglicans, and there is a mission chapel on each reserve. The Rev. C. J. Pritchard is in charge of both. At Chemawawin a new school-house has been erected this season, Mr. Richard Hooker is teacher, and the pupils are making good progress. At Moose Lake the chapel is used for school purposes. At the time of my last visit it was without a teacher, but one was to arrive shortly. An examination of the pupils did not show much advancement; it is hoped the school will improve during next year.

Occupations.—The principal employments are hunting and fishing. Last year the hunt was very successful, and it is calculated that these Indians caught $11,000 worth of fur; the catch of musk-rats was unprecedented. They also made a good deal of money from sturgeon-fishing and the sale of caviare. Gardening operations are carried on at both reserves and the Indians raise good crops of potatoes. Last fall owing to high water in the river most of this crop was destroyed.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and easy to control. They are making gradual progress.

Buildings, &c.—The houses are small and not so well kept as I should like. They are over-crowded in the winter, which is a fruitful cause of disease. Steps are being taken to remedy this state of affairs.

Pas Band.

I visited this band on July 29, 1900.

The agency office is located here.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the main river about eighty miles northwest of Cedar Lake. It is rather prettily located. The Pasqua River enters the Saskatchewan here, and two miles further up the Carrot River helps to swell the immense volume of this mighty river. The reserve is well supplied with hay and wood, and the soil is better adapted for agricultural purposes than the other reserves on this river. On the north side of the river at what is known as the Big Eddy, the land attains quite an elevation, and it is decidedly the best part of the reserve for habitations, but unfortunately the great bulk of the people live elsewhere.

Vital Statistics.—The number in the band is four hundred and seventeen. During the past fiscal year there were twenty births and fourteen deaths.

Religion and Education.—There are three hundred and nineteen Episcopalians, nine Roman Catholics, and seventeen Plymouth Brethren in the band. This reserve is the centre of the religious and educational life of the agency. It has been a mission of the Church Missionary Society for nearly sixty years; Henry Budd was the first missionary, and started the first school, and from that time to this, the work has gone steadily on. For a number of years past the Rev. John Hines has had charge of the C. M. S. work. Mr. Joseph Reader, a member of the Plymouth Brethren sect, labours assiduously for the enlightenment of the people from his standpoint; and Father Charlebois does not neglect the Roman Catholics. The Anglicans have a nice frame church with a seating capacity of about four hundred. The Roman Catholics also have a small church adjacent to the reserve. At the Pas, proper, or 'mission' as it is called, there is a good two-roomed school-house with an attendance of about fifty pupils. Mr. T. H. P. Lamb is the teacher. The pupils are making fair progress. There is also a school at what is known as the Big Eddy, about five miles up the river. A new log school-house was just completed at the time of my visit. Mr. Settee is teacher. This should be, and was, a very good school, but I am sorry to say that it is now not up to the mark; steps will be taken to improve it.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, and labouring as boatmen are the principal employments; gardening operations are also carried on rather more extensively than at most of the other reserves. The reserve and surrounding country is not so well adapted for hunting and fishing as the former reserves, still, in spite of rather adverse surroundings, the Indians do not complain of any great hardship. Last year they were particularly unfortunate; in the fall the river rose to a height that it had not reached for very many years, the entire country was flooded, only small spots here and there above water for weeks. The Indians lost all the hay they had made for winter use for their cattle, and most of their garden stuff; the cattle almost starved to death before the water froze over so that they could be removed to a place forty miles away, where a second supply of hay had been put up; many of them died from weakness on the way, and had it not been for the utmost exertion of the agent the whole herd would likely have been lost.

Progress, &c.—This band is making steady progress, under the personal supervision of the agent, with the assistance of a very intelligent chief and council. Internal strife somewhat interferes with the work, but this will remedy itself in time.

Buildings, &c.—The dwellings and outbuildings of the band are generally good, and show the effects of civilization and enlightenment. There is quite a village at the mission, and at the annuity payments it almost assumes the proportion of a fair-sized town. The Hudson's Bay Company has an important post here, and there are also the establishments of other traders; these, with the agency, mission, post office, school and other buildings, make quite a display in the midst of an almost uninhabited district.

Red Earth and Shoal Lake Bands, known as the 'Pas Mountain Indians.'

I visited these bands on July 28 and 29, 1900.

Reserves.—The Shoal Lake reserve is situated on a small lake from which it takes its name, about four miles from the Carrot River. It is a most isolated and inaccessible spot; the reserve is very low; the greater part of it is covered with a heavy forest of spruce, the soil is spongy and damp and not well adapted for gardening.

Red Earth is on the Carrot River; the land lies much higher than at Shoal Lake, the soil is good, quite dry enough and free from stones. The principal timber is black poplar; there is also some spruce and box elder. It is a very pretty place, but hard to

get to ; some few miles below the reserve the river is completely blocked with driftwood for about one quarter of a mile, which necessitates a difficult portage.

Vital Statistics.—The combined band numbers one hundred and eighty-four, two-thirds of which reside at Red Earth. During the year ended June 30 last there were seven births and ten deaths.

Religion and Education.—One hundred and thirteen of these Indians are Anglicans, and seventy-one are pagans. The Anglicans have a chapel on each reserve, the school teachers act as lay-readers ; the chapels are used for school purposes. Louis Cochrane teaches at Sucal Lake, and Robert Bear at Red Earth. Both schools show good progress, especially the former.

The Indians, both Christian and pagan, are well-behaved ; there is very little immorality, and positive crime is unknown.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are hunting, gardening and cattle-raising ; little, if anything, is earned from other sources. On account of their isolation the Indians have no opportunity. They are often very 'hard up' and suffer great privation, especially for want of clothing ; the children are the worst sufferers. They are a fine lot of Indians, and the wonder is that they remain where they are. They are three long days' distant with a canoe from the Pas.

Progress.—I cannot see much change in the Indians of this band since my first visit two years ago ; they are doing fairly well under adverse circumstances.

Buildings.—The dwellings are small but neatly built, and are kept tolerably clean. The gardens are well fenced and well tilled.

These Indians have forty-eight head of cattle and a few ponies.

Cumberland Band

I visited this band on August 2, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the Saskatchewan River and Pine Island Lake. The reserve is adjacent to the Cumberland Hudson's Bay post, up to a short time ago the head of the district. The reserve is about eighty miles west of the Pas, and the most westerly one of the agency. Most of the land is low and stony, and poorly adapted for gardening.

Population.—The population at the last annuity payments was one hundred and fifty-five, an increase of six compared with last year.

Religion and Education.—The Indians are all nominally Anglicans. There is a chapel and resident missionary on the reserve. Very few of the Indians remain on the reserve ; they travel from place to place over their hunting grounds, and the missionary accompanies them.

The reserve is used more as a meeting place once a year for the annuity payments than for actual residence. A school was in operation at one time, but was closed for lack of attendance. The band now appears anxious to have it reopened, and steps are being taken in that direction.

Occupations.—Formerly these Indians made a living as boatmen on the river; but since the advent of the railways to Prince Albert and Edmonton, this work has been cut off, and they now have to depend almost altogether on hunting and fishing for subsistence. In these pursuits they range over a large territory. Were they to remain on their reserve, I cannot see how they could obtain a living, as there is nothing to make it from. They are a good lot of people and are contented with their condition.

Portage la Prairie Sioux.

These Indians number about one hundred and thirty souls. They reside within the limits of this town on a beautiful piece of land containing twenty-six acres, purchased by themselves. Too much praise cannot be accorded them: they have raised

themselves from one of the most degraded of peoples to one of the most enlightened and progressive bands in this inspectorate. Their village is a model of its kind, straight street, good houses with shingled roofs, nicely whitewashed, clean and comfortably furnished, some with flower gardens in front, and all with splendid gardens of vegetables. They vie with each other as to whose home is the most attractive; the consequence is that each is almost perfect in its way and comparison cannot be drawn.

Situated in the centre of the village is a nice frame church, which is well attended.

Naturally these Indians are good workers: the men take what they can get to do in town or country, and the women can always find work of a domestic kind in town. There are quite a number of aged people among them, who are faithfully provided for by those who are able to work. In the town is situated a boarding school for them under the superintendency of Miss Fraser, with an attendance of about twenty pupils. This school has turned out about half a dozen girls who are earning good wages as domestic servants. After leaving the school they are still closely looked after by the lady superintendent. A number of the pupils have been sent to Regina industrial school and are reported as doing well. All this work, both in village and school, is the result of the earnest labour of a few Christian people of this town. For those acquainted with these Indians as they were fifteen years ago, and as they now are, the comparison is one of the grandest object lessons of practical Christianity to be found in this great Dominion. The work is now done under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

Unfortunately, owing to their location, they are sometimes found the worse of liquor, which is not so much to be wondered at, when we remember how easy it is for them to procure it, in spite of the most stringent laws and closest supervision.

General Remarks.—During July and August last I visited all the reserves, bands and schools in my inspectorate, starting on July 3 and finishing on August 31.

I was accompanied over the Pas and Manitowapah Agencies by Doctor T. J. Lamont, of Treherne, Manitoba; we were present at all the annuity payments and had an opportunity of seeing all the Indians. The doctor was favourably received by the people; nearly 1,000 vaccinations were made and little or no opposition shown by the Indians. He also prescribed for all those who were ailing, and instructed the dispensers of medicines in their duties. I might say that a small stock of simple remedies is kept at each reserve. A few cases of consumption were found. The principal trouble appears to be indigestion, which no doubt is caused by the eating of half-baked bannocks, heavy as lead, and too large a consumption of fats. One case of a very rare nature was found, elephantiasis, a disease very rarely met with in northern climates. The sufferer is a man of middle age. His leg, from the thigh down, was as large around as an ordinary man's body. Nothing could be done for him.

Throughout this inspectorate the Indians appear quite contented with their lot; the old story of treaty promises being broken and the Indians defrauded out of their rights is gradually dying out; they meet me in a friendly spirit and are thankful for what the department is doing for them.

Most of the bands are making some progress; slow it is, to be sure, but still perceptible. In the Manitowapah Agency they are taking more interest in cattle-raising. All the bands in this agency are well supplied with hay lands, either on the reserve or adjacent to it. While there is an abundance of hay, the conditions are not the most favourable for stock-raising: the ground is so low that the pasturage is all swamp grass, which does not contain nearly the same nutriment as highland grasses. During the warm weather the cattle are continually tormented by various kinds of flies natural to a low, swampy country. Cattle do not put on much flesh until the frost sets in; after that until winter they do well and go into the stables in good condition.

On all the reserves in the Pas and Manitowapah agencies we have school teachers who act as local agents for the department in the dispensing of medicines, issuing of provisions to destitute Indians, and advising the bands generally. They report fre-

quently to the agents, and in this way we are always 'posted' as to how things are getting along. If the teachers are men of good judgment, they are of great assistance to the department in carrying out our wishes and instructions. I notice that where we have a live, energetic teacher, the band makes progress; and where the teacher is dull and lazy, so is the band. This is the rule, and of course there are exceptions. The Indian is a great imitator, but not an originator. The same remarks will apply to the chiefs and councillors: the success of the band greatly depends on them. Contrary to the opinion of many connected with Indian affairs, I am a strong believer in them, especially when they are appointed by officers of the department. I find them of great assistance in carrying on the work: they feel the responsibility of their position as intermediary between their people and the government, and try to do their duty to both.

Referring to officials and official work, I would say that the agency office of Portage la Prairie and Manitou sub-agencies is in this town: thus I am in close touch at all times with the work of these agencies.

I have, &c.,

S. R. MARLATT,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA,
LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
WINNIPEG, September 10, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my twenty-fourth annual report of my inspection of the Berens River agency, in Treaty No. 5.

I left Winnipeg by train on the 8th ultimo, accompanied by two voyagers, was occupied at Selkirk until the evening of the 9th getting my complement of canoemen, when I went by steamer to Warren's Landing via Selkirk Islands, and arrived there on the 13th, having encountered a violent storm on the way. Having secured a guide to Cross Lake Reserve, I took passage on a gasoline boat to Manitou Falls, where the Indians were encamped.

CROSS LAKE BAND.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of Cross Lake Band are doing a thriving business at fishing for sturgeon and whitefish this season. This, together with the fur and game they secure, enables them to have an abundant supply of food and clothing while these industries last.

Their potato gardens were never more promising than they are at present. Much larger acreage is under cultivation than last year.

Education.—The teacher having gone away last spring, the school has been closed ever since, and the Indians ask that another be sent them.

Health.—Considerable sickness from colds was prevalent among them last spring, but not much fatality attended it.

Norway House Band.

Resources.—I found the Indians of the Norway House Band scattered for seventy miles around Playgreen Lake busily engaged in fishing for sturgeon. They also make a comfortable livelihood at the fisheries, having caught about ten thousand sturgeon and over a hundred thousand whitefish. They receive for the former one dollar apiece and for the latter two and a half cents. They obtain in addition to this a limited quantity of furs and game. Their potato crop is very superior. Scarcely a weed is to be seen, which speaks well for their industry. A large quantity of seed potatoes was supplied in the spring by the fish companies, enabling the Indians to plant all their gardens. The cattle on the reserve are in excellent condition, and, owing to the dry season, their hay crop was larger than usual, thus ensuring a sufficient supply of fodder during the winter.

Education.—Much appreciation was expressed at a meeting of the Indians for the interest the government has taken in the education of their children in establishing a boarding school on the reserve at Rossville. The building is finished, except some of the painting and interior wood-work, which will be done in about two weeks' time. The staff is composed of Mr. Hardiman, the principal, Miss Yeomans, the matron, and Miss Riley, the seamstress. Mr. Hardiman is well qualified for his position, being agreeable and dignified in his manner. Miss Yeomans is an experienced nurse, and fully understands the management of the children under her charge. The seamstress, Miss Riley, was engaged at assorting and making up costumes for the children and instructing the girls in sewing and knitting. The number of children in attendance is fifty-three, twenty-six boys and twenty-seven girls. Mr. Hardiman has shown an example to the Indians by breaking up and planting about an acre of the finest potatoes I have seen this year. Mr. Lowes, the teacher of the day school there, was absent taking his holidays at the time of my inspection. He has about sixty pupils enrolled including those of the boarding school. His aptness to teach is noticeable everywhere in the school-room, for instance, his drawings on the blackboards illustrating his lessons. The flowers and vegetables he has cultivated would do credit to a provincial exhibition.

Health.—With the exception of a slight attack of influenza during last spring, no epidemic was prevalent among the Indians since my last inspection.

Poplar River Band.

Resources.—At Poplar River the Indians were awaiting my arrival. I had a meeting with them in the school-house, where twenty heads of families were present. They caught about a thousand sturgeon this summer and a small quantity of other varieties of fish. Judging from their appearance, their present condition is better than in former years, for they were destitute of any employment whatever except a little hunting until the fisheries were established at Little Black River, where they are receiving good wages for their labour. Their potato crop is excellent and they will realize about five hundred bushels from the twenty-seven planted. Ample provision has been made for wintering their ox and for two or three more cattle which they desire the government to supply them.

Education.—Mr. Dargue, the school teacher there, informs me that the Indians, as usual, take their families with them when they go to fish or hunt, and consequently the average attendance of pupils is not as large as it should be. It is impossible to make any satisfactory progress under such circumstances. I notice a marked improvement on the reserve since Mr. Dargue took charge of the school. More thrift is manifested by the Indians, a commodious residence was erected by the teacher, the school-house was repaired and enlarged, and the surrounding grounds beautified by cutting the underbrush and making roads through them.

Health.—During the year seven died of consumption, which is very prevalent among the Indians everywhere. Dr. Watkin, who accompanied the agent, vaccinated fifty of them, and left prescriptions which he made out with Mr. Dargue to be filled as required. His treatment of disease was favourably reported throughout my inspectorate.

Berens River Band.

Resources.—The catch of fish on Berens River reserve this season was not so large as in former years. Only two thousand five hundred sturgeon were caught. The reason given by Indians for the scarcity of this variety of fish is that a non-treaty Indian was engaged in fishing during the close season in Pigeon bay, in order to obtain caviare, which is made from the salted roe of the sturgeon. Having no further use for the fish, as there was no sale for them in close season, he would sink them in the water, and therefore the fish migrated to other places. This system of wanton destruction of sturgeon was also adopted at Little Black river. The Indians make strenuous objections to the renewal of licenses to use pound-nets on the lake, as a large number of fish are destroyed by their use.

Many of the band have excellent potatoes, while others, engaged at different employment, or through indolence, did not plant any.

The few cattle owned by the band are well cared for. There is scarcely any hay on the reserve, while an abundance is grown in the neighbourhood of Pigeon river, adjoining it, which they are desirous of acquiring.

Education.—The school is conducted by Miss Lawford, who is an efficient instructress, and well qualified for the position. The Berens river people are fortunate in securing her services. The large attendance she has is an evidence that they appreciate her.

Health.—During the past year no epidemic prevailed on the reserve. The principal cause of mortality is consumption. The chief, Jacob Berens, lost a daughter from this fatal disease, and his son is in its last stages.

Agency Office.

I inspected the office of Mr. J. W. Short, and found the books and files neatly and correctly kept. Mr. Short made a remarkably quick trip at the payment of annuities, having returned to his office from the time he commenced the payments in thirty-eight days, whereas formerly the trip occupied double the time.

Jackhead River Band.

Resources.—This fragment of a band has been considerably reduced in number by the transfer of Councillor Sinclair and party to Lake St. Martin. As these took away with them most of the implements, the agricultural pursuits on the reserve are at present badly neglected.

Education.—Mr. Thomas, the school teacher, complains of the irregular attendance in consequence of the Indians being constantly compelled to leave the reserve to fish and hunt for their living. He appears to be faithfully attending to his duties in the school-room.

Health.—The health of the band was exceptionally good during the past year. Only one woman succumbed to old age.

Morality.—Their morality is not like the virtuous Roman matron, 'beyond suspicion,' but since the department has authorized the withholding of the payments to illegitimate children, and the annuity of the fathers is given to the mothers to support these unfortunate offspring, it is to be hoped that this gross violation of sexual law will be less frequent in future.

Fisher River Band.

Reserves.—When these Indians emigrated from Norway House, they showed, for a number of years, commendable energy in clearing and improving their reserve and building houses, but since they obtained occupation at lumber camps and fisheries, in cutting cord-wood, on steamboats, at saw-mills and other places where remunerative wages are obtained for their labour, it is to be regretted that their farms and gardens are neglected, so that instead of the two or three thousand bushels of potatoes they formerly raised, they will realize this season only about one thousand. They have, however, erected ten comfortable dwelling-houses, which they have roofed with shingles and boards. They own also a large herd of cattle and horses, which they have provided with ample hay for the winter. Very little fur is killed by this band, and not much hunting is done, but one man and his son killed forty moose last winter.

Education.—There is no regular teacher on the reserve, but Mr. Cochrane, a native, is conducting the school until one more qualified is obtained. He was absent at the time of my visit of inspection.

Health.—The health of the band was never better than it has been during the year. A number of children were successfully vaccinated. Rev. Mr. Steinhauer, in addition to the elegant manse lately erected, has, with the assistance of friends in Winnipeg, built and furnished a public bathing-house, with modern appliances, which will add materially to the sanitary condition of the Indians.

Morality.—The morals of this band are good.

Blood Vein River Band.

Resources.—No improvement is noticeable in agriculture on this reserve. None of the Indians remain on it for any length of time. Consequently, no potatoes are planted, no houses are built, and they have no cattle. The few dwellings they once had are in a dilapidated condition. The roofs are fallen in and everything has an appearance of desertion. These Indians live chiefly by trapping, fishing and the proceeds of the chase. However, the new councillor, elected at the last treaty payments, expressed a determination to cultivate the soil and erect houses.

Education.—The members of this band are the only Indians in my inspectorate that are wholly pagan, and they are determined to live as their fathers have done; hence, they object to having any school.

Hollow Water River Band.

Resources.—I held a meeting with Councillor Hardisty and a number of the Indians in the school-house of this reserve. They are doing very little at fishing, but they killed $1,500 worth of fur and a few moose. Very few potatoes were planted, as they had but a small quantity of seed, from which they will realize about fifty bushels. They are employed chiefly at saw-mills, cutting cord-wood and hunting. Enough of hay has been provided for their twenty-five head of cattle.

Education.—The school teacher, Mr. Sinclair, is very popular with the Indians. His average attendance last quarter was between ten and eleven. The new school-house erected requires to be painted within and without. The structure is a very creditable one, being shingled, side-boarded and ceiled, and furnished with patent desks and seats.

Health.—An epidemic of whooping-cough, attended with much fatality, visited the reserve last spring. The old grave-yard was abandoned at my suggestion, a new one was started on an island at some distance from the reserve, and the former graves were covered with sand, so that the cause of so much disease among this band will be

materially lessened. It is to be hoped that the health of the band will be improved by this change of their burial ground.

Black River Band.

Resources.—On my arrival at this reserve, I found the chief was absent at Bad Throat river, but the two councillors being at home, I had them, with a number of Indians, to meet me in the school house, and I learned from them the following facts. No fishing, except for private use, is done by these Indians, and they depend for their livelihood upon the proceeds of hunting in the winter, and in summer on their earnings at the Bad Throat river saw-mill, lumber camps, and such places of employment. A good potato crop is expected this fall, taking into consideration that they planted only about twenty bushels. The two dozen of cattle on the reserve look well, and the quantity of hay stacked ensures for them a good wintering.

Education.—When the Indians are at home, in the earlier part of the season, the attendance is from ten to twelve, but at present the average drops down to about three, owing to the absence of several families.

Health.—As on several other reserves, an epidemic of whooping-cough was prevalent among the children last spring, and three deaths resulted. Otherwise these Indians are comparatively healthy and strictly observe the sanitary regulations of the department.

General Remarks.

Topography of Reserves.—All the reserves in this agency are for the most part rocky and swampy, being unsuitable for extensive cultivation. Only a small portion of them is available for gardening, and this is to be found along the banks of rivers in a narrow strip, usually covered with poplar; whereas farther back the land is low and marshy, generally heavily wooded with tamarack, spruce and balsam.

Sanitary Conditions.—As there are no wells to be contaminated with any filth from sewage or other sources, and rivers flow through all the reserves, the drinking water is invariably good. Every precaution has been taken by the Indians to burn or remove from their premises all rubbish and offal, according to departmental instructions. At the different fishery establishments I visited, everything was kept strictly clean in and around the buildings.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe, excepting those at Fisher River, Norway House and Cross Lake, who are Swampy Crees or Muskegoes. Their dialects are somewhat different, although akin to each other, being branches of the Algonquin language, but owing to their frequent interviews, most of them understand each other.

Religion.—The Indians at Norway House, Cross Lake, Poplar River, Fisher River and a large part of Berens River are Methodists. The Indians at Jack Head, part of Hollow Water River, and Black River are Anglicans. The Roman Catholics are at Berens River and Hollow Water River, and the pagans at Blood Vein River, Little Grand Rapids and Pekangekum.

Temperance.—As the Indians of this agency are far removed from the nearest city where alcoholic beverages are obtainable, they are of necessity strictly temperate, and many of them have never tasted any intoxicating liquor.

Morality.—As far as I could ascertain, their morals, with few exceptions, are good.

I have, &c.,

E. McCOLL,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

Judging stock, File Hills Fair, 1900.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., July 16, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.

The several bands of Indians forming this agency are, to the number of eleven, distributed as follows:—

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, No. 38 A, B and C. The first-named is situated in Clear Water Bay, Lake of the Woods, area, eight thousand acres; 38 B, near the town of Rat Portage, area, five thousand two hundred and eighty-nine acres; and 38 C, at 'The Dalles,' on the Winnipeg River, about ten miles north of Rat Portage.

These reserves are heavily timbered with poplar, spruce, jack pine, and also with a certain quantity of Norway pine. Gold is also found on the two former; upon one, 38 B, is the famous Sultana mine, the remainder consisting of hay and bottom lands.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and thirty-four, consisting of thirty-two men, thirty-seven women, thirty-nine boys, and twenty-six girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has visited them, the deaths occurring being from ordinary causes, and mostly among children. Scrofula and consumption are the most prevalent diseases among these Indians.

Resources and Occupations.—Their main resources are fishing, hunting and berry-picking, also working in the lumber camps.

Buildings.—There are no perceptible improvements in their dwellings, a few being built with logs, which might be considered fair. The general structure of their houses is poor, and none too comfortable.

Education.—There is a day school on Reserve No. 38 C, at 'The Dalles.' Since the appointment of the new teacher, the attendance has improved, as well as the deportment of the children. Several of the children of this band are pupils of the Rat Portage Boarding School, and show good disposition.

Religion.—More than about half this band are pagans, forty-one are members of the Church of England, and the remainder are Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—The proximity of these Indians to the town of Rat Portage, and their frequent visits to it during the spring and summer months, give those addicted to the use of liquor, who, I regret to say, are many, great opportunity to try every means to obtain intoxicants. Consequently constant watch is required

to prevent them from securing their favourite beverage, which they often succeeed in purchasing through a third party. On this account the morality among the young is far from being exemplary.

Shoal Lake Bands, Nos. 39 and 40.

Reserves.—The reserves laid out for these Indians are on the west shore, and north-west of Shoal Lake, and partly in the province of Manitoba, with an area of sixteen thousand two hundred and five acres.

These reserves are timbered with spruce and cedar. Good mining locations have been found on them.

Tribe.—The Indians of these bands belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and forty-eight, consisting of thirty-three men, thirty-nine women, forty-two boys, and thirty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is fairly good. In addition to many old cases of consumption and scrofula, grippe was prevalent during the spring with few fatal results. The medical officer vaccinated quite a number last summer, and more will be attended to at treaty payments. These Indians are slow to become clean and tidy. All sanitary measures possible were attended to.

Resources.—Fishing and hunting are their principal resources. They attend to their gardens, gather berries and rice, and also work in wood camps, and for mining companies.

Education.—There is no school on these reserves. There are thirty children of school age.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—Several of these bands are addicted to liquor. The Indians would find it difficult to procure liquor at all were it not for some unscrupulous white men and half-breeds working in the neighbouring wood and mining camps, who supply whisky to the Indians, sometimes at a profit, and in other cases merely for a share of the liquor purchased with the Indians' money. Convictions are difficult to secure ; but some of the offenders were fined during the year for supplying intoxicants to Indians on these reserves.

North-west Angle Band No. 37.

Reserves.—This band has the following reserves : No. 37, on Big Island ; 37, on Rainy River ; 37A, on Shoal Lake ; 37B, at North-west Angle, Lake of the Woods ; 37C, North-west Angle River, in Manitoba. The area of these reserves is nine thousand three hundred and forty-five acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and nineteen, consisting of twenty-two men, twenty-seven women, twenty-seven boys, and forty-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is fairly good. There have been no epidemics of any kind, only ordinary ailments common to all Indians, consisting of colds and lung and scrofulous troubles. They are being continually impressed with the necessity of keeping their houses and surroundings clean, and they are well looked after, and it is seen that all rubbish around their dwelling-places is destroyed in the spring.

Occupations and Resources.—Fishing and hunting are their principal resources. These Indians have but little chance to earn anything outside of their reserves. They are too far away from settlement to earn wages at labour, with the exception of a few employed by the fish companies. They do little gardening, excepting three or four families residing on their reserve near Hungry Hall, on the Rainy River.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings are poorly built, small log houses, covered with bark, and not too comfortable, occupied only during the winter months. Their stock was better provided for last winter than the previous one, and in consequence was in a fair condition when let out in the spring.

Education.—None of these Indians can either read or write, no school having been provided for them, as they are opposed to education. The number of children of school age is thirty-two.

Religion.—The members of this band are all pagans.

North-west Angle Band No. 33.

Reserves.—This band has the following reserves :—33A, situated on Whitefish Bay, and 33B, North-west Angle. The combined area of these reserves is six thousand three hundred and ninety acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population numbers fifty-five, consisting of fourteen men, seventeen women, eleven boys and thirteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been fairly good, there having been no epidemic. They are slowly improving in the matter of cleanliness, and they are well looked after to see that all rubbish around their dwelling-places is destroyed.

Resources and Occupations.—Their main resources are hunting and fishing, while some of them are employed by the fish companies and wood camps.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, and there are only nine children of school age.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

North-west Angle Band No. 34.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are the following :—34, Lake of the Woods ; 34A, Whitefish Bay ; 34B, first and second parts on Shoal Lake, and 34C, North-west Angle, in Manitoba ; also, 34C, Lake of the Woods. The total area of these reserves is five thousand two hundred and forty-eight acres.

Population.—The population is twenty, consisting of six men, ten women, one boy and three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. They have suffered from only minor ailments, and show fairly in the matter of cleanliness.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing, and attending to their gardens are their principal occupations. Councillor Weniteecoose's garden deserves special mention for being properly hoed and free of noxious weeds.

Buildings and Stock.—The few log houses on the reserve inhabited by them are in fairly good repair and clean and properly ventilated. The stock and garden tools are well cared for.

Education.—There are no children to attend school.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Buffalo Bay Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Buffalo Point, Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba. Its area is five thousand seven hundred and sixty-three acres.

This reserve is well timbered with different kinds of wood, for which there is a good sale; and there is plenty of hay land.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—This band is composed of nine men, eleven women, eight boys and eight girls, making a total of thirty-six.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has been fairly good. Measles and scrofula, with some fatal results, were prevalent. Chief Ayashawash died from old age, and two others were drowned.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting and fishing. Several of them are employed by American fishermen and farmers across the line. Their gardens, planted with potatoes and corn, are well attended to.

Education.—There is no school on their reserve.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Big Island Band.

Reserve.—This band has ten reserves, principally situated on the Lake of the Woods. They reside on only two—Big Island and 31A—on the south end of the large peninsula. The area of these reserves is eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven acres.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and forty-seven, consisting of thirty-two men, thirty-five women, fifty boys and thirty girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good during the year, and free from epidemic. The percentage of pulmonary and scrofulous diseases among them will, I believe, compare favourably with that of any other bands on the Lake of the Woods.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the principal occupations of these Indians. Quite a number of the younger generation are employed in cutting cord-wood in the winter camps for steamers. Better attention is also paid to their gardens than formerly.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings are much the same as last year. Their stock has been well cared for.

Education.—There is no school in operation on this reserve. The number of children of age to attend school is thirty-five, but these Indians do not seem anxious to have their children educated—in fact, they refused the offer made to them for the building of a school.

Whitefish Bay Band.

Reserve.—This band has three reserves, situated as follows:—32A, on Whitefish Bay; 32B, on Yellow Girl Bay; and 32C, on Sabaskong Bay; the combined area of these reserves being ten thousand five hundred and ninety-nine acres.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is forty-seven, consisting of eleven men, eleven women, eleven boys and fourteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has been fairly good; no disease of infectious nature made its appearance among the Indians during the year. The surroundings of their dwellings have been kept in a better sanitary condition than heretofore.

Resources and Occupations.—Their principal resources are hunting and fishing, while many obtain a good living by working in lumber camps and for the several mining companies doing some development work in their neighbourhood.

Buildings.—Their dwellings show some improvements, four new ones having been erected during the year with better arrangements ; but there are still some in a very dilapidated condition.

Education.—The school-house formerly in operation there has been closed the last three years for want of attendance. There are only twelve children of age to attend school. Some of them attend the Indian boarding school at Rat Portage.

Religion.—Six members of this band are Roman Catholics. The others are pagans.

Assabaska Band.

Reserve.—This band has nine reserves. The majority of the Indians reside on Reserve 35 C, near Turtle Portage. There is also a fragment on Mink Portage and Big Grassy River on Sabaskong Bay. The combined area of these reserves is twenty-one thousand two hundred and forty-one acres.

Most of these reserves are well timbered with merchantable Norway pine ; and the soil of some of them is well adapted for cultivation.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and seventy-two, consisting of thirty-seven men, forty-six women, thirty-four boys and fifty-five girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has not been as good as could have been wished, and the deaths have been more numerous than in former years ; but no epidemic of any kind has taken place. The Indians have all been vaccinated this spring. The sanitary condition of the villages has been good and all refuse taken away and burned.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the principal occupations of these Indians. Some of them are employed by the lumber and mining companies in cutting cord-wood. Their gardens have been well and properly cultivated.

Buildings and Stock.—Most of their dwellings are in fairly good repair and kept clean ; also their stables. Their horses are now in good condition and have been well provided for.

Education.—There is a school in operation on this reserve. A new school-house has been finished and completed during the year.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans and adhere to their pagan superstitions.

Islington Band.

Reserve.—This band has three reserves, viz. : Islington, Swan Lake and One Man Reserve. The first-named is situated on the Winnipeg River, the second on Swan Lake and the other on One Man Lake. The combined area of these reserves is twenty-four thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine acres.

The greater part is undulating and wooded with poplar, spruce and jack pine. The ground is stony, but grain can be successfully grown. There are several large hay swamps, also timothy.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and fifty-two, consisting of forty-two men, forty-three women, thirty-three boys and thirty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There are several cases of chronic disease among these Indians. Several cases of pneumonia, with fatal results, were reported last winter. Otherwise the general health of these Indians has been fairly good. The chief and one of the councillors died this spring. Their houses are kept fairly clean, and sanitary instructions are followed.

Resources and Occupations.—Apart from the cultivation of a few small gardens on this reserve, the occupations of these Indians are hunting and fishing. The lakes abound in several species of good fish, as well as the woods with moose and deer.

Buildings and Stock.—Their log dwellings are fairly well built, clean and tidy, while a number of them are whitewashed with lime. Their stock of cattle is in good condition, and continues to receive better attention.

Education.—The school has been in continuous operation for the year, with an improved attendance.

Religion.—The Church of England has a church, with a resident minister stationed on the boundary of the Islington Reserve. The great majority of the Indians of that reserve are members of that church, which is fairly patronized. There are a few Roman Catholics, and the remainder are pagans.

General Remarks.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians of this agency are good workers in their own way, but require to be continually looked after to keep them at it. On the other hand, there are some too indolent to do anything, even to earn their own living. Last year, in some instances their potato and corn crops, on account of too much rain, were a failure. Nevertheless they got their land ready and planted this spring a fair quantity of potatoes and corn, all of which is looking well. Last winter, although long and severe, there was not much snow, and the ground was frozen unusually deep, and many of the Indians lost their seed potatoes in their cellars.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians, I regret to say, use intoxicants when they can get them, but they are sharply looked after. Several persons have also been arrested and fined for supplying intoxicants to Indians, and, in default of paying their fine, were sent to jail.

As to their morality, as far as I can discern, it compares favourably with that of other bands of Indians.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of eight bands, as follows:—

Lac des Mille Lacs Band.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are 22 A1, on Lac des Mille Lacs, and 22 A2, on Seine river. These reserves have an area of twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is eighty-two, consisting of fifteen men, fifteen women, twenty-three boys and twenty-nine girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, with the exception of a mild outbreak of measles, with some fatal results. No other contagious disease has appeared among them. Their dwellings are fairly clean, and no garbage can be seen around them.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of the Indians of this band are limited. Their only occupations are hunting and fishing.

Buildings and Stock.—Their old log buildings are in the same condition as formerly reported, but an exception might be made as regards the few new buildings erected during the year, which are larger and better ventilated. The few head of cattle in the possession of the Indians might be better attended to.

Education.—The roaming habit of these Indians has been a great detriment to the children of this reserve, of which there is a sufficient number to warrant the establishment of a school.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are pagans.

Kawawiagamok Band.

Reserve.—The reserve for this band is situated on the Kawawiagamok Lake. It contains an area of five thousand nine hundred and forty-eight acres, the greater part of which is heavily wooded with spruce, tamarack and pine.

Population.—The population of this band is twenty-nine, consisting of eight men, eight women, eight boys and five girls.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do not cultivate the soil at all; they depend entirely upon their hunting and fishing for their subsistence.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Wabigoon Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Little Wabigoon Lake. It contains an area of twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-two acres.

Population.—The population of this band is eighty-eight, consisting of fifteen men, twenty-four women, twenty-four boys and twenty-five girls.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year has been fairly good. There were no serious cases of sickness nor contagious diseases. The medical officer visited the reserve during the annuity payment, and again this spring, when all were vaccinated. They kept their premises fairly clean.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing and hunting for home consumption and barter are their principal occupations. Very little gardening is done by them.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are in the same condition as previously reported.

Education.—There are twenty-two children within the age to attend school. The attendance has been fairly good during the winter months. Progress in consequence seems to improve. The school is under the supervision of the Church of England.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band reported themselves to me as pagans. The Church of England has a missionary stationed at Dinorwic, who is supposed to visit them.

Eagle Lake Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east side of Eagle Lake, and contains an area of eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-two acres.

This reserve contains much good merchantable timber and its soil is fairly good for cultivation.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is sixty, consisting of nineteen men, thirteen women, seventeen boys and eleven girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of this band has been fairly good. There was no serious sickness during the year with the exception of a mild attack of measles amongst the children. Sanitary precautions are well attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—Fishing, trapping, and berry-picking are their chief occupations. A number of them find employment in the lumber camps. Their gardens are well attended to, with fair results.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings in most cases are clean and tidy.

Their small stock of cattle is always well provided for, and therefore in good condition.

Lac Seul Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south-east shore of Lac Seul, or Lonely Lake. There is also an auxiliary to this band known as 'Frenchman's Head,' lying about fifteen miles south of the reserve. There is also another fragment living at Saw Bill Lake, north of Ignace Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. This reserve has an area of forty-nine thousand acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The combined population is five hundred and fifty-four, consisting of one hundred and twenty-seven men, one hundred and fifteen women, one hundred and sixty-four boys, and one hundred and forty-eight girls. There were twenty-two deaths and twenty births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, but grippe and measles were again prevalent among them last winter. Relief in the way of provisions had to be distributed among them on account of this outbreak. All the Indians living north of Ignace have been vaccinated this spring. Their sanitary condition is still good. Their houses and surroundings are kept fairly clean.

Resources and Occupations.—The main occupations of these Indians are hunting fishing and trapping, for home consumption and trade. The rabbits, one of their main food supports, were very scarce. They appear to have died away, as it happens in that district at a certain period.

Buildings and Stock.—The houses on this reserve are all built of logs, as formerly reported, and are above the average. Four new houses have been erected, and one built by Councillor Bunting, of Frenchman's Head, is an exception to the rule, being clap-boarded and shingled, with several rooms for occupation, the same being comfortable and tidy.

Education.—The several school-houses on this reserve, with the exception of the one at Treaty Point, have been in operation for the full terms, with a fair attendance, considering the sickness among the children prevailing there last winter, and the repeated absence of the parents from the reserve in the pursuit of their trapping.

Religion.—The great majority of these Indians are Christians. Four hundred and twenty are members of the Church of England, ninety are Roman Catholics, and the rest are pagans. The Anglicans have a mission stationed at Lac Seul and Frenchman's Head. The religious services at both places are well attended.

Wabuskang Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at Wabuskang Lake. It contains an area of eight thousand and forty-two acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is seventy, consisting of thirteen men, eighteen women, nineteen boys and twenty girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good. Measles was again prevalent among the children last winter. No other

contagious disease has occurred among them. Their houses are always clean and tidy, and no garbage can be seen around them.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing and hunting, only a little gardening being done by them. The rabbits, on which, to a great extent, they depend for food, disappeared.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are in the same condition as formerly reported. Their gardens are properly fenced. The ground around their buildings is, in some cases, also fenced.

Education.—Their school, which had been closed for some years, was reopened last fall, and kept open the rest of the term, with a fair attendance. The teacher, Albert Prince, is a late pupil of the St. Paul Industrial School.

Religion.—In this band there are twenty-seven members of the Church of England, seven are Roman Catholics, and the remainder are pagans.

Grassy Narrows Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the English River. It has an area of ten thousand two hundred and forty-four acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The band numbers one hundred and three, consisting of twenty-one men, twenty-six women, thirty-one boys and twenty-five girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been generally good ; they have suffered only from minor ailments, consisting of colds, and lung and scrofulous troubles. There is a remarkable improvement in their cleanliness compared with former years. Their dwellings, although small, are cleaner and neater, especially the new buildings.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and picking berries are their main occupations. Their trapping has been again profitable this year. In many instances they have enlarged their gardens.

Education.—There is no school in operation on this reserve for want of attendance; it has been closed for the last three years.

Religion.—Sixty-two members of this band are Roman Catholics, eight belong to the Church of England, and the remainder are pagans.

General Remarks.

Though the Indians of this agency as a whole cannot be classed as industrious, there are many among them who are constantly engaged in work of some kind, and no doubt until the majority are able to break away from the commonwealth at present existing, and the superstitious belief, to which all seem bound, regarding the prevailing indolence, there will be no real improvement among these people. Considering their isolation and mode of life, they are a very law-abiding people. A sign of improvement among them is not wanting. A great number live more comfortably than formerly. Unfortunately, the majority of these bands, owing to their manner of earning a livelihood, have their summer and winter residences at different places, which will always be a drawback to any tangible improvement in their dwellings or mode of life generally. Many of them are fair carpenters; and they have as a whole been quiet and well behaved during the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—The bands stationed away from civilization and temptation are temperate, but the same remark cannot be applied to those bands whose reserves are near towns or villages in the vicinity of the railroad, because the temptations to indulge in the use of intoxicants at these points are many, and I regret to say, a considerable amount of drinking has taken place at Eagle River, Wabigoon and Savanne, where the Indians can procure liquor any time through a third party,

when they have money to pay for it. Several persons have been convicted and punished for supplying liquor to Indians in that district.

Regarding morality, only a few cases of immorality came to my knowledge, but those women living around villages along the line of railroad are not free from immorality.

Last winter, although long and severe, there was not much snow, and in consequence the ground was frozen unusually deep and many of the Indians lost their seed potatoes in their cellars.

COUCHICHING AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Couchiching Agency on July 16 last, and was present at the payment of annuities made by Indian Agent Begg to the several bands of Indians of said agency. The following are the names of the reserves within the agency and inspected by me:—Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2; Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2; Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2; Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickonsemenecanning, Rivière La Seine, and Lac La Croix.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of the Couchiching Agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Hungry Hall Bands, Nos. 1 and 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, which are situated near the entrance to the Rainy River, on the north side of it, were visited on July 16. The area of these two reserves is six thousand two hundred and eighty-three acres. Reserve No. 15M, known as 'Wild Lands Reserve,' adjoins them on the east. Its area is twenty thousand six hundred and seventy-one acres.

These reserves are well covered with merchantable timber. The land along the river is admirably adapted for grain-growing, with some extensive and excellent grazing land.

Population.—The population of the two reserves at the last treaty payment was fifty-six, consisting of sixteen men, twenty women, fourteen boys and six girls.

Resources.—Hunting and fishing constitute the chief occupations of these Indians. Some of them get work in the saw-mill and booms and at the fisheries, and attend to their gardens, which are planted with corn and potatoes.

Religion and Education.—The majority of these Indians are pagans, with a few members of the Church of England. There is no school in operation, and only seven children of age to attend school.

Long Sault Bands, Nos. 1 and 2.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the north bank of Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name, and designated as Nos. 1, 2, and 13. Their combined area is eleven thousand four hundred and thirteen acres.

Population.—The combined population of these bands at the last treaty payment was one hundred and one, consisting of twenty-three men, thirty women, nineteen boys and twenty-nine girls.

Resources and Occupations.—These reserves are well adapted for farming, as the land is high and dry. Grain grows well on it, and also potatoes and other roots. Some of these Indians farm and raise stock, but the majority of them hunt and fish and work in lumber camps.

Religion.—The Church Missionary Society has a chapel with a resident missionary. There are only eleven of these Indians belonging to the Church of England; the remainder are all pagans and adhere to their old superstitions.

Education.—There is a school in operation on one of these reserves with a very irregular attendance.

Manitou Rapids Bands, Nos. 1 and 2.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated on the north bank of the Rainy River, opposite the rapids of that name and designated as No. 11. The area is five thousand seven hundred and thirty-six acres.

Population.—The population is one hundred and twenty-one, consisting of twenty-five men, twenty-five women, fifty boys and twenty-one girls.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve is well adapted for mixed farming, with splendid pastures and fine hay marshes on the low lands. The Indians have some fine gardens and a few fields of oats, but the majority of them hunt and fish and work in lumber camps, from all of which they manage to do fairly well.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are kept in good repair and some of them are well furnished.

Religion.—There are only a few Christians, members of the Church of England. The remainder are all pagans.

Education.—The day school has been in operation for the full term, with very slow progress on account of irregular attendance.

Little Forks Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Rainy River, twelve miles east of Fort Frances, and is designated as No. 10. It contains an area of one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

Population.—The population of this band is composed of eleven men, sixteen women, twelve boys and nine girls, in all, forty-eight.

Resources and Occupations.—This reserve on its front of the river contains a good proportion of farming land. There is also a large quantity of timber suitable for firewood, and extensive hay swamps. These Indians have many occupations open to them : hunting, fishing and working for farmers. Baptiste Spence has five acres planted with potatoes, corn and barley, and a garden of a fine variety of fruits.

Buildings.—Their dwellings, although small, are kept in good repair and clean.

Religion.—Only five of this band are Christians and members of the Church of England. The remainder are pagans. The attendance at the school-house is, as before, very irregular, notwithstanding the efforts of the teacher to induce the parents to send their children to school. The progress is not what it should be under the efficient teaching of the teacher.

Couchiching Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Rainy Lake, a few miles from Fort Frances, and is designated as 16A and 16D, and contains an area of eleven thousand three hundred and sixty acres.

Population.—The population at the last payment was one hundred and thirty-five, consisting of twenty-eight men, forty-two women, thirty-six boys and twenty-nine girls.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve comprise a little farming (which is, however, carred on to a very small extent), fishing and hunting, the last two being the means generally adopted for procuring a living. The Indians also get employment from lumber camps and prospectors.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings are of a very fair order. The dwelling-houses are mostly whitewashed and kept in a very neat condition, and are well furnished. The ponies and cattle are well sheltered and provided with sufficient hay and grain. Stables are kept fairly clean.

Religion.—Four-fifths of this band are Roman Catholics, eight are Protestants, and the remainder are pagans.

Education.—Substantial repairs have been made to the school-house, and school was re-opened last fall, and has been fairly well attended, which promises well for the future.

Stangecoming Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Rainy Lake, about eight miles from Fort Frances.

Population.—The population of this band at last treaty payment was fifty, consisting of eight men, nine women, twelve boys and twenty-one girls.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band live mainly by hunting and fishing. Most of the land on the reserve is stony; consequently a very small amount of gardening is done. Their fishing ground is at a distance from the reserve. They have but little chance to earn anything outside of their reserve.

Religion and Education.—Only four Indians of this band are Christians, the remainder being pagans. Only ten children are of age to attend school. Their school-house has been closed for several years.

Niacatchewenin Band.

Reserve.—The reserve allotted to these Indians is 17A, 17B, 18B, and 18C. The portion upon which they reside is situated on North-west Bay, Rainy Lake. The area of the above reserve is fourteen thousand five hundred acres.

Population.—The population of this band at last treaty payment was fifty-seven, ten men, fourteen women, thirteen boys and twenty girls.

Resources and Occupations.—The main occupations of these Indians are hunting, trapping and fishing. They also have small gardens of potatoes and corn. Many of the young members obtain employment in the lumber camps by cutting and driving logs.

Religion and Education.—All the members of this band are pagans. There is no school on this reseve.

Nickickonsemenecanning Band.

The reserve on which these Indians reside is situated on Porter Inlet, Red Gut Bay, Rainy Lake. Their reserves are designated as 26A, 26B, 26C, with a combined area of ten thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres, and are heavily timbered.

Population.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment was sixty-four, consisting of twelve men, twenty women, nineteen boys and thirteen girls.

Resources and Occupations.—Apart from the cultivation of a few small gardens of potatoes and corn, their sole occupations are trapping, hunting and fishing. Several of them get work in lumber camps and with mining companies.

Religion and Education.—With the exception of two Christians, these Indians are pagans. There is no school on this reserve. Thirteen children are of age to attend school.

Rivière la Seine Band.

Reserve.—The Indians of this band are divided into two fragments. The majority are living on the reserve at the mouth of the Seine River, and the other on Wild Potato Lake. The reserves are designated as Nos. 23A and 23B. They contain an area of eleven thousand and sixty-three acres.

Population.—The population at the last treaty payment was one hundred and forty-five, consisting of twenty-eight men, thirty-three women, thirty-eight boys and forty-six girls.

Resources and Occupations.—Those Indians living on the reserve near the mouth of the river cultivate small gardens, but the main resources of this band consist of hunting, fishing and trapping. Some find work in the several mines in operation in the vicinity of the reserve in chopping wood and other manual labour.

Religion and Education.—All the Indians of this reserve are pagans. There are upwards of thirty children of age to attend school.

Lac la Croix Band.

Reserve.—The reserve for this band is situated on Meguaquon Lake, and designated as No. 25D. It contains an area of fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty-five acres.

Population.—The population of this band at the last treaty payment numbered ninety-three : fifteen men, twenty-five women, seventeen boys and thirty-six girls.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources of these Indians are trapping hunting and fishing. They have also gardens planted with potatoes to a greater extent than last year.

Religion and Education.—There are ten members of the Roman Catholic Church in this band, while the remainder are pagans. There is no school-house.

General Remarks.

Characteristics and Progress.—Under this heading the same remarks might apply to the several bands above referred to. Some bands of this agency to a certain extent have shown a tendency to improvement, and, considering their mode of living, will compare favourably with Indians occupying reserves more suitable for cultivation and stock-raising. The improvements that some of them have made to their dwellings, such as shingle roofs, flooring and partitions, are a sign of commendable effort on their own part, but with respect to those living on the reserves of Rainy river, when we consider the amount of work expended on them, and the great possibilities they have if they would only take advantage of what they have and what is being done for them, the meagre results we see are somewhat discouraging.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians during the year has been fairly good. Measles were prevalent on some of the reserves, but have been carefully attended to by Dr. Moore. No epidemic occurred during the year, and the great majority of the Indians have been vaccinated.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morality is fairly good with regard to temperance. The Indians away in the inland are generally temperate, but the same remark cannot be applied to those living near the international boundary, where they have greater temptations and opportunities to procure liquor.

Buildings.—Several new buildings in course of erection in the previous year have been completed, and the improvement in size, shingle roofs, good floors and partitions, is very marked on some reserves.

The agency buildings have been greatly improved during the year, the money voted for the purpose having been spent to the best advantage. The outbuildings are kept in good order and good repair. The government property was carefully stored away in a building erected for that purpose.

Agency Books.—The various records were examined throughout and found to be kept with great care, accuracy and neatness.

The agent, Mr. Begg, is attentive to his Indians, and appears to have no trouble in getting them to carry out his wishes, and at the same time looks after the interests of the department.

I have, &c.,

L. J. ARTHUR LEVEQUE,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
MEDICAL REPORT,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., June 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

In July, 1899, I visited the payment at Assabaskashing, and attended all that required treatment, and vaccinated all that required to have it done, and remained several days on the reserve attending to those that were sick.

In August I visited the reserve at Wabigoon and attended to all the sick, and vaccinated all that required it.

I also visited Frenchman's Head and Lac Seul reserves, and attended to all requiring treatment, and also vaccinated those that would have it done.

At Wabuskang, Islington, Grassy Narrows and the Dalles, I attended to all that required treatement, and vaccinated them. During the winter I visited Wabigoon and Elm Bay, when there was an epidemic of measles among the Indians. They all recovered without any bad results.

In May I visited Sabaskong on account of the small-pox excitement, and vaccinated all on the reserve, and also attended to those who were sick.

In June I visited the Indians at Ignace, and vaccinated all there.

During the year I have been kept busy in the office attending to Indians from the different reserves, for coughs, consumption, rheumatism and scrofula.

During the winter I visited Islington to attend the chief, David Land, who has since died with dropsy, and his brother, Michael Land, who died from bleeding from the nose and lungs.

I have performed several operations and have pulled a number of teeth.

With the exception of an epidemic of measles, which was prevalent on all the reserves, the general health has been good.

I have visited the Indian schools and have attended to them when needed.

I have left medicine with the school teachers on all the reserves, for their use, when required.

At the present time the general health of the Indians is good.

I have, &c.,

THOS. HANSON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

North-west Territories,
Assiniboia—Assiniboine Agency,
Wolseley, September 6, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900, accompanied by a statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

Assiniboine Band, No. 76.

Reserve.—This reserve is a block of land in townships 15 and 16, of ranges 11 and 12, of the 2nd principal meridian, and contains about seventy-two square miles; south from the rising village of Sintaluta, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, about seven miles.

Tribe.—The Assiniboines are evidently of Sioux origin, but probably at a remote period, and are also known by the name of Stonies.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of fifty-seven men, sixty-four women, forty-two boys and forty-five girls, or two hundred and eight in all.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been fair. The deaths are chiefly among the children, and are no doubt frequently due to the want of attention on the part of the mothers.

Resources and Occupations.—Hay and wood still form the natural resources of the reserve, and the Indians sell considerable quantities of both in the adjacent towns. They also tan hides and do some knitting.

Many of them are engaged in farming and raise wheat, potatoes and other vegetables for their own use and for sale.

Buildings.—The Indians still continue to improve their buildings as much as their means will allow. Some of the buildings will compare favourably with those of the white settlers around.

With regard to the fencing, I am glad to say that some of the Indians have commenced to buy wire to replace their old rail fences, which were difficult to keep in repair after the first year.

Stock.—It is pleasing to report that marked progress has continued with the cattle. The band has about recovered from the set-back received about three years ago, and the crop of calves this year is a record one. Through the kindness of the department, I have been enabled to fence in an inclosure about one mile by a quarter to put the cattle in at night. It is an immense improvement over the old method of crowding oxen, bulls, steers, cows and calves into a small corral, which occasioned losses.

Farming Implements.—The Indians take good care of their implements, which they have purchased for themselves, such as mowers, rakes, sleighs, etc.

Religion.—There are both Presbyterian and Roman Catholic buildings for service on the reserve. Some of the Indians attend one place and some the other, and others again go to both.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making as good progress as can be expected. In judging their capabilities for working, it is advisable to take into

consideration their constitutions. They have not the stamina of the white race, and what would appear a very light task to an ordinary white man is to the Indian a heavy job. Some tribes are more robust than others, also an odd Indian may be exceptionally strong; but I feel my remarks hold good in a general way with all the prairie Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of the Indians will take liquor when they can get it, but on the whole this band has a good record on the liquor question. I have had one person convicted during the year for supplying liquor to the Indians. We are fortunate in having no Assiniboine half-breeds, as in most cases the half-breeds are the medium of supply.

General Remarks.—The past year has been one of steady progress and general contentment. A good yield of grain gave the Indians their flour and some grain to sell. I regret that the same cannot be said of the vegetables, as the frost, as in the year before, was also bad the past season, and the gardens were repeatedly cut down.

Last winter was exceptionally fine, and the cattle were brought through in prime condition, and the Indians sold a large quantity of hay, thereby adding to the comfort of themselves and families by the cash realized.

The reserve had the pleasure of a visit from Inspector McGibbon on his official tour in October last. He appeared pleased with the general aspect of affairs.

A great deal of new wire fencing has been put up around the fields in connection with the agency head-quarters, and the grounds have been inclosed by a neat fence.

Sioux.

In April I received word from the Indian Commissioner that the camp of refugees at Moosejaw had been attached to this agency for supervision, with instructions to visit them periodically.

This camp is made up of broken remnants of the Sioux who came over to Canada in the years 1876 and 1877. They have been around Moosejaw since 1883.

They number about one hundred and twenty-five souls. Both men and women work around Moosejaw and for the settlers in harvest time, and make a good living, but in their present condition are not likely to make homes for themselves. Whilst fairly well behaved, the life around town is beginning to show, and some of them have cultivated a taste for liquor. I had one man convicted and fined for supplying liquor, and have taken steps to check it as much as possible.

Some of the Indians have put their children to school, and it is to be hoped others will follow. Others of the Indians in the camp, I regret to say, are very abusive to those who have sent their children to school, and subject them to a kind of persecution in the camp. It is a question whether it might not be expedient to use drastic measures a little to stop this.

I have, &c.,

THOS. W. ASPDIN,

Farmer in charge.

North-west Territories,

Saskatchewan—Battleford Agency,

Battleford, July 30, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Ploughing match, Fife Hills Fair, 1900.

Reserves.

The names and areas of the reserves comprised within this agency are as follows:—

No. 108—Red Pheasant, 24,320 acres.

No. 109—Stonies, 46,208 acres, situated in the Eagle Hills, south of Brantford.

No. 113—Sweet Grass, 42,528 acres.

No. 114—Poundmaker, 19,200 acres.

No. 116—Little Pine, 16,000 acres, situated on the south side of Battle river, and west of Battleford.

No. 112—Moosomin, 16,000 acres.

No. 115—Thunderchild, 20,820 acres, situated between the Battle river and the North Saskatchewan, and west of Battleford.

The character of these reserves is rolling prairie, diversified with bluffs of poplar, rivers and lakes.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency are nearly all Crees ; but we have one band of Stonies, and a few Saulteaux.

Vital Statistics.—Eight hundred and seven men, women and children make up the population of this agency.

The deaths were thirty-one, fourteen children, and seventeen adults ; births, twenty-eight.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I am pleased to report that the health and general sanitary condition of these Indians have undergone a very marked improvement during the past year, which is chiefly attributable to their having been well fed and clothed, carefully looked after, and liberally supplied with medicine. They are also happy, contented and comfortable, three great factors towards securing good health. There are of course a few exceptional cases of phthisis, scrofula and syphilis, but not nearly so many as in former years.

Houses and Premises.—Houses and premises are noticeably cleaner and neater than was formerly the case ; all garbage and rubbish are collected and burned during the spring. In the fall the houses are well whitewashed, inside and out.

I notice by the improved appearance of the interior of their houses that these Indians are beginning to appreciate and take advantage of the extra comfort to be derived from the use of bedsteads, chairs, tables, cupboards, clocks, &c., and also various cooking utensils, nearly all of which have hitherto been sadly lacking.

Resources and Occupations.—Owing to the reserves being situated so far from the railway, the resources of these Indians are practically limited to mixed farming and stock-raising.

There are fifteen hundred and eighty-six head of cattle, without counting this year's calf crop ; this industry alone is sufficient to keep a great number of Indians fully occupied nearly all the year round.

During the past winter fourteen head of cattle were sold, realizing $469 ; also some steers were exchanged for sleighs, mowers, rakes and wagons.

For beef delivered to the agency, the Indians received the sum of $4,019.20 ; besides this, they also killed about twenty-four thousand pounds for their own private use.

Last year there was every indication of a bountiful harvest, but, I am sorry to say, the excessive heat retarded the growth so much that the frost came before it was matured. This year we have a very much larger acreage under crop, and all the grain is looking magnificent ; if the frost holds off for another two weeks, we should have quite a substantial yield.

I am pleased to state that the Indians evince a genuine interest in their fields, gardens and stock. They are rapidly becoming more self-reliant and practical in their

methods of work and living, and are gradually but surely abandoning their former primitive mode of making a sustenance by hunting and fishing.

A little money has been earned by the sale of wood, hay, lime and charcoal ; also, by tanning hides, digging senega-root, and working for settlers.

Buildings.—As lumber is so dear in this district, I sent some Indians, last March, out to Birch lake, where they cut over two thousand saw-logs ; these will be made into lumber this summer so that the Indians can roof and floor their new houses before the really cold weather sets in.

All the houses and stables in this agency are built of logs, and at present most of them have the usual pole and sod roof. I trust, however, that before another year passes they will have board and shingle roofs ; also a number of old houses will be pulled down and new ones of a better class erected in their place.

As a result of the Indians taking a greater interest in their stock, a good many of the cattle are now wintered by their owners, individually, and in groups ; this has necessitated the erection of quite a number of new stables.

All stables are well mudded and made comfortable before winter comes on.

Farming Implements.—The implements are well looked after by the farmers and myself ; they are collected during the fall and housed from the weather, and are regularly repaired and kept in good working order.

During the past year the Indians have purchased out of their beef and cattle money, fourteen sleighs, fourteen wagons, seven mowers, five horse-rakes, three disc-harrows, five ploughs, eight sets of horse harness and eleven sets of ox harness, besides numerous smaller implements and tools.

Stock.—The cattle are all looking exceedingly well and in good condition, as are also the sheep and pigs.

The seven new bulls we have got this summer will materially help to keep our calf crop up to the standard and prevent inbreeding.

The calves of this season are a splendid example of our North-west stock-breeding, and will compare well with anything of their class in the Territories.

Education.—The education of the Indian children belonging to this agency is well provided for by the five day schools on the various reserves ; three of them are Church of England and the other two Roman Catholic ; besides these there is the industrial school, conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, by the Rev. E. Matheson, with an attendance of over a hundred pupils ; also at Duck lake (Roman Catholic) boarding school there are a number of children belonging to this agency.

Religion.—There are four missionaries who reside on the different reserves ; they hold service regularly and are zealous and earnest with their work, but I am afraid that the major part of their flocks are very indifferent as to matters pertaining to the practical side of religion.

There are seven buildings on the reserves which are used as places for divine worship.

Characteristics and Progress.—Taken as a whole these Indians are a very energetic, industrious and law-abiding people. They are decidedly intelligent, and a great many of them are making satisfactory progress towards becoming permanently self-supporting. They naturally require close supervision, and a few kind words now and then to keep them going ahead in the right direction, and I must say that I have always found them amenable to reason and willing to take and follow good advice.

The undermentioned Indians will in the future be self-supporting :—

Red Pheasant Band.—Pechawis, Baptiste, Jean Baptiste, Thomas Wattanee, David Wattanee.

Sweet Grass Band.—Edward, Big Thunder, Tukwanow, Mitchauziss, Chicken.

Poundmaker Band.—Chatsis, Basil Favel, Antoine, Pierre Tootoosis, Jack, Nikikawasis.

Little Pine Band.—Joe Pemee, Andrew Muskwa, John Keeskeekotagon, Tukwanow, James Blackman.

Moosomin Band.—Whitecap, Etowekeesik, Josie Moosomin, Assassez, Peter Big Ears.

Thunderchild Band.—Wahpas.

I have, &c.,

C. M. DAUNAIS,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY,
BIRTLE AGENCY,
BIRTLE, MAN., August 16, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Head-quarters.—The head-quarters of this agency are located at the town of Birtle, which is in the north-western portion of the province on the north-western branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Bird Tail river. The population of the town is between five and six hundred.

Reserves.—The nine reserves within the agency are scattered over the western portion of the province.

The names and numbers under which they are known and their distances from the agency head-quarters are approximately :—

DAKOTAS OR SIOUX.

	Band No.	Miles.
Bird Tail	57	13
Oak River	58	52
Oak Lake	59	66
Turtle Mountain	60	110

SAULTEAUX.

Keeseekoowenin's	61	40
Waywayseecappo's	62	20
Valley River	62½	80
Gambler's	63	21
Rolling River	67	60

The Bird Tail reserve has an area of six thousand four hundred acres and is located at the junction of the Bird Tail and Assiniboine rivers.

The Oak River reserve has an area of nine thousand seven hundred acres and is located about five miles to the north of Griswold, a station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Oak creek runs through this reserve and joins the Assiniboine river, which river is the southern boundary of the reserve, within the limits of this reserve.

The Oak Lake reserve is locally known as the 'Pipestone,' from the fact that the Pipestone creek runs through it. It has an area of about twenty-five hundred acres.

The Turtle Mountain reserve lies in a gap on the northern base of the Turtle mountain, and about eight miles southerly from the south-western branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway and White Water lake. It has an area of six hundred and forty acres.

The Keeseekoowenin's reserve, also known as 'Okanase,' is located on the Little Saskatchewan river and southern slope of the Riding mountain. The reserve proper consists of eight and three-quarter square miles, but there is an addition, a fishing reserve of about eight hundred acres, on the northern shore of Clear Water lake.

Waywayseecappo's reserve, on the Bird Tail river, near the base of the Riding mountain, has an area of thirty-nine square miles.

The Valley River reserve has an area of eighteen and one-quarter square miles, and is located between the Duck and Riding mountains. The Valley river and Short creek form a junction within the boundary of this reserve.

The Gambler's reserve is located about five miles south and westerly from the village of Binscarth, a station on the north-western branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It comprises about eight hundred and twenty-five acres besides an area of about eight thousand six hundred acres that was surrendered about two and one-half years ago, and which lies around the reserve proper.

The Rolling River reserve is about fifteen miles northerly from the town of Minnedosa, and on the Rolling river. There are about twenty square miles within the boundaries of this reserve.

Tribes.—There are two distinct tribes of Indians within this agency, namely, the Dakotas (Sioux) and the Saulteaux.

In the early part of the nineteenth century the Dakotas inhabited portions of the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota, and were one of the most powerful and warlike Indian nations on this continent. It was in the summer of 1862, that the Minnesota massacre took place,—which will for ever remain on the dark pages of the history of this tribe of Indians, and for which massacre thirty-eight of their number were simultaneously executed. Subsequently several hundred took refuge within British territory and were afterwards—as a matter of expediency and not of right—allowed to settle on reserves that were set apart for them at the mouths of the Bird Tail and Oak rivers, on the Pipestone creek, and on the northern base of the Turtle mountain, all within this agency, and at two or three points west. From the foregoing it will be seen that the Dakotas have no claim on the government of Canada.

The Saulteaux originally occupied this portion of the Dominion, and by reason of occupancy they claimed ownership. Treaties were entered into by the present Saulteaux, or their forefathers, with Her Majesty's government, about the year 1874, whereby these Indians relinquished their claim to the land, reserving small tracts for occupation by themselves and their children. In addition to this, the government agreed to give them and their descendants an annual cash payment for all time to come. This is why they are designated 'treaty Indians.'

Vital Statistics.—The present population of the Dakota and Saulteaux Indians within this agency is as follows:—

Dakotas or Sioux.—Bird Tail band, No. 57: nineteen men, twenty-one women and twenty-five children. Oak River band, No. 58: sixty-nine men, eighty-four women and one hundred and sixty-three children. Oak Lake band, No. 59: sixteen men, nineteen women and thirty-two children. Turtle Mountain band, No. 60: three men, three women and four children.

Saulteaux.—Keeseekoowenin's band, No. 61: twenty-five men, thirty-nine women and eighty-three children. Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62: forty-one men, forty-seven women and eighty-four children. Valley River band, No. 62½: fourteen men, twenty-one women and thirty-seven children. Gambler's band, No. 63: four men,

seven women and eight children. Rolling River band, No. 67: thirty men, thirty-two women and thirty-nine children.

Making a total of two hundred and twenty-one men, two hundred and seventy-three women and four hundred and seventy-five children; or a grand total of nine hundred and sixty-nine.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There were a few cases of measles of a mild type. Barring this, there were no epidemics, and the health of the Indians of the various bands, on the whole, was good. With very few exceptions the habitations and premises around them are kept clean and tidy.

Medical practitioners have recently visited all the reserves and vaccinated nearly all of the Indians that were fit subjects for this precautionary treatment.

Resources and Occupations.—The Dakotas farm more extensively than the treaty Indians. Their wheat crop alone for 1899 yielded nearly fifteen thousand bushels, and although they have a larger area under crop this season, the return will be, owing to drought, less than half what it was last season. They have small herds of cattle, but they do not take as much interest in stock as do the treaty Indians. The growing of cereals, including corn, which is one of their 'stand-bys,' is their chief occupation.

The treaty Indians do little grain-raising, but depend more upon their income derived from cash annuities, working for whites at various occupations, from the sale of cattle, senega-root, fire-wood, hay, &c. Senega-root is now a commercial commodity and clean, dry roots have this season commanded as high as thirty-five cents a pound, the usual market value being nearer twenty-five cents. Since an energetic worker will gather about ten pounds of this root daily, it goes without saying that no able-bodied man or woman, willing and anxious to work, need be troubled with the wolf at the door.

Buildings, Stock, Farming Implements, &c.—A new and much better class of dwellings has of late years been erected at nearly every reserve. Special mention may be made of the following:—

Moses Bunn, of the Bird Tail band, is erecting, on a substantial stone and mortar foundation, a frame dwelling sixteen feet by twenty-one feet, with a cellar of smaller size to admit of an air space between the foundation and cellar walls, as a preventive against frost reaching the cellar. He purchased a stone-hammer, and with it and the trowel in his possession put up the walls with his own hands, and so delighted was he with his success that he now considers himself competent to put up a stone stable and milk-house, and hopes that he will have both of these buildings within a year or two.

Doubtless, the department will be glad to note that there are such operative and speculative masons amongst the Indians.

George Bone, of the Keeseekoowenin's band, has erected a good-sized annex to his house. The ground floor of the new addition is divided into three rooms, of which one is intended for a living-room and the other two for bed-chambers. The upper portion of the annex is also intended for sleeping accommodation, and it is the intention of the owner to divide that portion of the house into two or more bed-chambers in the near future.

The mind of David Burns, of the same band, turned in a more speculative direction. He purchased a quarter section of land near his reserve and erected thereon this season a well-finished house with log walls.

It is said that he hopes to sell this property with profit.

Assin-Penace and Ka-ka-see-way-way-sing, of the Rolling River band, are also putting up creditable dwellings, with shingle roofs and other modern finishings; so also are Norman Brandon, Astakeesic and Joseph Meeas, of the Waywayseecappo's band; and John Baptiste, of the same band, is now living in his new house, with a painted shingle roof.

Minnie-Waho-Hanon, of the Oak River band, erected a balloon frame dwelling-house, and several more houses have been improved and added to on the same reserve, and Blue Cloud put up a small building in which he placed, at his own expense, a blacksmith's bellows, anvil, vice and minor tools. He makes use of these tools to repair plough-points and do other necessary blacksmithing for himself and his friends.

Improvements have also been made to dwellings on the Oak Lake reserve, and at Valley river, Chief John Rattlesnake erected a substantial implement-shed, in which he had the implements under his charge all carefully stored away. I may say that all along this particular line there are visible improvements; true, some not of great importance, yet they are evidences of advancement, particularly if the gratuitous issue of flour and meat to the Indians of this agency is taken into consideration.

Individual Indians throughout the agency have acquired implements and paid for them out of their own earnings to replace those worn out, and to place themselves in a better position to carry on their work advantageously.

Their cattle are improving in quality and, with few exceptions, better attention has been given to them.

Education.—Very little opposition, in comparison to what there was a few years ago, is now shown to the schools ; true, there are some who have not consented to send their children to school, but the number is small. Two day schools are in operation, one known as the 'Okanase,' on the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, and one on the Oak River reserve. Mr. R. C. McPherson is both teacher and missionary on the former reserve, while the Rev. J. F. Cox fills a similar position on the Oak River reserve.

The attendance at the Okanase school, although not large, has been fairly regular; but at Oak river the attendance has been both small and irregular.

Children from this agency are also pupils at the Regina, Elkhorn and Brandon industrial and Pine Creek and Birtle boarding schools.

Religion.—Services are regularly held on six of the nine reserves, and occasionally on two others, while members of the Gambler's band attend the services held at St. Lazare.

Five of the six services referred to herein are under the Presbyterian and the other one under the Anglican denomination.

The Indians of both the Keeseekoowenin's and Waywayseecappo's bands have the walls up for new places of worship. The first-named bands are not asking for outside aid towards their new church ; in fact several members of the band have informed me that they intend to complete the building with their own hands and money. This same band has also willingly contributed a creditable sum towards the 'India Famine Fund,' and quarterly collections are now taken up for the missionary funds of the Presbyterian Church.

Temperance and Morality.—Indians, I think, are largely creatures of their environments, and at points where the Indians frequently come in contact with white men who habitually indulge in intoxicants, the Indians quite naturally are prone to copy the bad example that is set them. It may be true that the Indians have not indulged in more whisky than heretofore, but it is no easy task to stop the liquor traffic among them, or convince them of the foolishness of so spending their money, when intoxicating decoctions under the delusive name of apple cider, &c., are allowed to be sold openly at picnics and other festive gatherings, where the Indians are invited to, and do attend to take part in the sports. As regards the morality, I think the Indians under my charge compare favourably with the most moral in the western portion of the Dominion.

Weather and Crops.—The past winter was noted for its mildness, shortness and light snow fall. Cattle were wintered with about one-half the quantity of fodder that is usually consumed, and in consequence there was not only ample food but a good deal carried over. The spring opened favourably and the Indians of this agency put in crop, a larger area than ever before ; but the months of April, May and June

brought practically no rain. High winds prevailed, and on light soils that were without tree or other protection, a good deal of the seed was blown out after it had germinated. The outlook during the month of June was anything but a pleasant one; in fact it was a very serious one, as there was little prospect for more than a return of the seed sown as well as a scarcity of fodder to support the cattle during the winter to come.

The drought was broken on July 1, and several good rains followed, which brought about a more hopeful state of affairs and although there will on the whole be a very light yield of grain, there are some fairly good fields and a sufficiency of straw and hay is now assured for the cattle for next winter.

General Remarks.—Mr. Thomas Ryan is now the resident moral and industrial guide to the Oak River band, Mr. John Taylor, who held this position for the years 1897, 1898 and 1899, having resigned on December 31 last, to accept a commission in the 2nd Contingent of Canadian Volunteers to South Africa. Mr. S. M. Dickinson still retains the position of agency clerk, which position he has held now for over eleven years.

For the fiscal year covered by this report there were less than fifty-five sacks of flour and eighty-five pounds of meat gratuitously distributed to the Indians of this agency.

I have, &c.,
J. A. MARKLE,
Indian Agent.

North-west Territories,
Alberta—Blackfoot Agency,
Gleichen, August 23, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, with agricultural and industrial statistics, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves.—The Blackfoot reserve is situated on both sides of the Bow river, and includes townships 20, 21, 22 and part of 23. It is bounded on the north by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on the south by a range of hills called the Buffalo hills. Gleichen, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the nearest village and post office.

The reserve contains about four hundred and seventy square miles more or less.

The land is open prairie, with rolling hills and deep coulees. What are called the Drifting sand hills extend about six miles long and three miles wide, and on the north side of the Bow river. There is also a range of sand dunes, called the Peigan sand hills, on the southern side of the Bow river, near the western boundary of the reserve. There is no water to speak of, the sloughs generally drying up in July and August. The Arrow-wood creeks in the south-western part, and the Crowfoot creek in the north-eastern part of the reserve, are the only creeks on the reserve that contain water all the year round. The Bow river runs through the reserve. With the exception of some groves of cotton-wood and poplar on the river flats, there is no wood to speak of. The reserve is well adapted for stock-raising.

Tribe.—These Indians are the Blackfeet proper. The Bloods, Peigans and South Peigans on the American side, who speak the same language, are branches of the Blackfoot nation. The late Chief Crowfoot was the recognized head of all the tribes

during his lifetime. The present head chiefs are not now recognized by the other tribes.

Vital Statistics.—The population at the annual treaty payment was ten hundred and sixty, consisting of two hundred and seventy-three men, three hundred and thirty-eight women and four hundred and forty-nine minors.

There were twenty-nine births—seventeen males and twelve females. The deaths numbered fifty-one—twenty males and thirty-one females. The population at the end of the fiscal year was ten hundred and thirty-eight, a decrease of twenty-two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been good, although there were a number of deaths during the months of March and April from consumption and scrofula. There was no epidemic of any kind on the reserve. Farmer Jones' house, at the north reserve, was under quarantine for eight weeks, two of his children having scarlet fever. No cases were reported amongst the Indians. The farms and villages are properly cleaned up in the spring, and all houses white-washed, and refuse taken away and burned. Dr. Lafferty makes his usual visits to the reserve. He is very patient, and has been very successful in all cases of scrofula in which the sufferers would consent to proper treatment; most of the Indians are afraid of the operation, and this is the only treatment by which this terrible disease can be cured. The hospital at the north reserve, under the control of the Church of England, has been well patronized, a large number of meals being given to sick patients. The resident patients are well attended to by Dr. Turner and Nurses Turners, Booth and Esam.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are mixed farming, raising cattle, mining and hauling coal, and working for ranchers at haying, herding, &c. During the season twelve hundred and ninety-three tons of hay were put up. Out of this quantity six hundred and thirty-eight tons were sold, the Indians receiving in cash $2,235.47. The remainder of the hay was fed to cattle and horses during the winter months. Owing to the very wet season, a large quantity of hay was destroyed, making the season's earnings much smaller for hay sold than it would have been had the weather been favourable. The total quantity of coal mined and hauled during the fall and winter to agency reserve farms, boarding schools, hospital and Gleichen, was three hundred and forty-five tons, netting $1,000. This gave employment to a number of Indians willing to work, and gave them a little pocket money for themselves. The sum of $708.25 was netted from the sale of two thousand eight hundred and thirty-two bushels of oats raised on irrigated land, after paying for binder twine, &c., and making a payment on self-binder. The remainder was divided among the Indians.

Stock.—The stock industry on the reserve is improving slowly but surely. The herd now totals five hundred and fifty-seven, an increase of one hundred and sixty since last year's report.

The cattle came through the winter of 1899-1900 in splendid condition, the weather being very favourable for wintering out there, the water remaining open and there being very little snow-fall. At one round-up in June, one hundred and thirty-four calves owned by Indians were branded, and two belonging to the department cows, giving a total of one hundred and thirty-six. There will be quite a number to brand at the fall round-up. There were twenty-seven head killed and turned into the ration-house for beef. The average weight of steers was seven hundred and five pounds, and cows six hundred and twenty-six pounds. The bulls in use are taken up in the fall and herded by themselves, until the beginning of July, when they are placed with the cows. A few young animals died of black-leg, and it was considered advisable to inoculate the young stock with 'black-legeine,' which was done, and no further casualties occurred.

Mange was prevalent in some of the herds in the district last summer, and some of the Indian cattle were effected. We prepared a dressing for them, and we have had no further trouble with it. A few head of young cattle were killed by wolves.

Education.—The Roman Catholic day school is now closed, and the new boarding school has been opened since January 25, 1900. Some six pupils are resident. The Old Sun's and White Eagle's boarding schools, Episcopal have thirty pupils resident—eight girls in Old Sun's and twenty-two boys in White Eagle's. Very little interest is taken by the Indians in the education of their children.

Religion.—There is one church, Episcopal, at the north reserve; a few of the Indians attend service. At the south reserve, services are held by the Roman Catholics and Episcopalians in the school-rooms of the boarding schools. Some of the Indians attend, but take no interest in the white man's religion, preferring their own.

Temperance.—There were several cases of Indians being fined for being drunk off the reserve. Liquor is generally furnished the Indians by white men and half-breeds for the big profit made out of it. As the Indians now earn considerable money during the year, and are seldom without some, their sobriety is very creditable, considering all the temptations to which they are liable when visiting or passing through towns where liquor is sold and bought by half-breeds and others, and resold at a large profit to the Indians. Frederick Green and Robert Young were each fined $50 and costs for supplying liquor to Blackfoot Indians. Joseph Pontry was fined by me $50 and costs for being drunk on the reserve.

The morality of the women as a rule compares favourably with that of other tribes.

Progress.—The Indians have made fair progress during the past year, and are always very anxious to work and earn money; but it is only during the summer months that suitable work can be had, the coal industry only employing a limited number during the winter. As the district becomes more settled, suitable employment will be found for the Indians, such as haying, herding and doing chores for the ranchers and farmers in the district.

The number of wagons now owned by the Indians is sixty-three, an increase over last year of fifteen. The total earnings of the Indians during the year amounted to $12,486.50, from the following sources: sale of coal, hay, oats, ponies, and working for ranchers, &c.

Four thousand nine hundred and fifty-five bushels of oats and one thousand three hundred and thirty-four bushels of potatoes were raised last season, besides a quantity of other garden stuff. Progress, although slow, is very marked these last few years. The cattle industry is claiming the attention of the Indians more and more every year, and as this is the only industry suited to them, and that will enable them in time to be self-supporting, we shall be patient, and in time their prejudice against taking cattle will be overcome.

General Remarks.—The Hon. David Laird, Indian Commissioner, visited this agency on February 19 and 20, 1900.

Inspector Wadsworth made his annual inspection in August and September, 1899.

The treaty payments took place this year in November, which was a month later than usual. This was owing to the late fall, and the season's work not being completed in October, the usual month for the payments. The payments passed off in the usual quiet manner, and the Indians were careful to spend their money in the purchase of warm clothing, blankets and other articles. There was keen competition amongst the traders to the advantage of the Indians.

There has been no change in the staff during the year. Great assistance has been given me by the staff during the year in carrying on the work of the reserve.

I have, &c.,

G. H. WHEATLEY,
Indian Agent.

North-west Territories,
Alberta—Blood Agency,
Macleod, September 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency, together with accompanying statistical statement and inventory of government property for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary's rivers, near Macleod, in Southern Alberta, the boundary being only fourteen miles north of the international boundary. It is the largest reserve in Canada, and covers an area of five hundred and forty-eight square miles of the best grazing lands in this district.

Tribe.—The Blood Indians are the most numerous branch of the Blackfoot nation, which comprises the Blackfeet, near Calgary, Peigans, near Macleod, and the South Peigans in Montana, United States.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the reserve at last annuity payment was twelve hundred and forty-seven, being a decrease of thirty-one persons as compared with the previous year. The births numbered sixty-eight, while the deaths amounted to one hundred and three during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has not been satisfactory, and although we have not had any epidemic, still the death-rate has been very high, being eighty-three per thousand of the population.

The sanitary condition of the various farms and villages has been good and all refuse is carefully taken away.

At the hospital the attendance has averaged about nine patients.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal work of these Indians after seeing to their cattle and horses is hay-making and freighting, and these form almost their only means of making a living. During the season some two thousand two hundred and sixty-six tons of hay was put up. Of this quantity, eleven hundred and eighty-six tons was sold under contract with the Cochrane Ranche Company, North-west Mounted Police and settlers, netting in the neighbourhood of $5,900, the remainder of the hay being required for our own use in feeding the cattle and horses.

Coal-hauling again afforded considerable work for the Indians during the fall and winter months, while the freighting of supplies and flour for the agency and storekeepers in the district added considerably to their income.

Cattle.—The cattle industry is our most important work and our herd now numbers nineteen hundred and sixty-six head. The Indians, as a rule, take good care of them, and with such an open winter as last, they came through in splendid condition. At our spring calf-branding four hundred and fifty-three head were branded, four hundred and thirty-six belonging to Indians and seventeen to the department, and there is still the fall round-up to be added for the season's increase.

Our beef steers were killed during October and November, and numbered sixty-one head. They were in first-class condition and averaged about eight hundred and fifty pounds of dressed beef per animal. Four cows were also killed and these gave an average weight of seven hundred and twenty-six pounds. Our total earnings from beef for the season were $3,500.

Only pure-bred pedigreed bulls are used in our herds, and the class of cattle produced are second to none in this well-known cattle district. The bulls are taken up in October and carefully fed all winter and are placed in a grazing herd about April 1, where they remain till July 1, when they are turned out among the cows.

The cattle have been healthy, but as usual we lost quite a few head during the winter months from blackleg.

Buildings.—A number of new log dwelling-houses have been erected by the Indians, and also a number of stables and cow-sheds. The houses, as a rule, are higher and better than the old ones, and in a number of cases shingle roofs have been put on.

At the agency headquarters a new storehouse, 24 x 24, has been erected, while new bull-sheds have been built near the quarters of farmers Clark and Grant.

Education.—There are two boarding schools and one day school upon the reserve, while the Dunbow Roman Catholic industrial school and the Calgary Episcopal industrial school also contain pupils from the reserve. The Episcopal Church controls one boarding school, in which some fifty pupils are resident, and the day school, at which the attendance averages about seven : while the Roman Catholic Church has one boarding school with about nineteen resident pupils.

Religion.—Although we have two churches (one Roman Catholic and one Episcopalian) upon the reserve, little interest is taken in religion, and with a few exceptions the entire tribe is pagan.

Progress.—The Blood Indians still evince a strong desire to do any useful work as long as they see any signs of making a little money. The great drawback is that only a limited amount can be obtained, and that only during a short period in the year. The total income of the Indians for the twelve months amounted to $24,772, but a considerable sum is also earned by individual Indians that does not come under the immediate notice of the agent or farmers.

The progress among these Indians is slow, but steady, and if a reference to the number of wagons, mowers, harness and other implements owned by them is made, it shows a very satisfactory increase. In 1892 only sixteen wagons, four mowers and rakes, and fifty sets of harness were held by the tribe, and these were nearly all given by the department ; but on June 30, last, they had one hundred and fifty-three wagons, forty-one mowers and rakes, and three hundred and fifty-five sets of harness, the greater part of which have been bought and paid for out of their own earnings.

Temperance.—A considerable amount of drinking takes place every year among the Indians, and it seems more difficult now to get a conviction against the persons supplying it. Pupils from industrial schools who have returned to the reserve and who speak English are in a good many cases responsible for the procuring of the liquor : but in the majority of cases the liquor is purchased by half-breeds who live round Macleod and surrounding district.

The staff remains the same as at last report.

I have, &c.,

JAS. WILSON,

Indian Agent.

North-west Territories,
Saskatchewan—Carlton Agency,
Mistawasis, September 12, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900, accompanied by a statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

Carlton agency comprises the district lying between the 104th and 108th degrees of longitude; it is bounded on the south by the North Saskatchewan river and on the north by the northern boundary of the district of Saskatchewan, and includes the following reserves and bands of Indians:—

Sturgeon Lake Band, No. 101.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated twenty-five miles north of Prince Albert, and has an area of twenty-two thousand and sixteen acres: the north side is well wooded, chiefly of spruce of a size valuable for building and lumbering purposes, while the south side is largely prairie, interspersed with poplar bluffs. The Sturgeon lake, from which this reserve is named, traverses it from west to east, is about twelve miles long, and abounds in fish, principally whitefish of excellent quality.

Population.—The population consists of thirty-four men, forty-two women, and seventy-three children.

Resources and Occupations.—The area of tillable soil being limited and subject to frost, success has not attended the farming operations of these Indians; their preference is for cattle-raising, for which industry their reserve seems well suited. A saw-mill, situated four miles from this reserve, gives employment at good wages to all who desire to work. The freighting of lumber also from this mill to Prince Albert, with return loads of supplies to the various lumber camps, gives a double profit to those who have the necessary teams, and so enables any who are able to avail themselves of these various means of employment to make a comfortable living without any help from the agency.

Education.—A day school is located adjacent to the reserve, but, owing to lack of attendance, little progress is being made. This difficulty will be lessened, if not removed, by the erection of the projected new school-house in a location more convenient to those families who desire education for their children.

Religion.—The Church of England had a resident missionary amongst this band for a number of years, and those who profess religion belong to that denomination.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, especially the young men, are becoming more industrious, and with the opportunities for work, of which they take advantage, are enabled each year to add to their facilities for earning money by the purchase of requisites in the way of sleighs, harness and tools.

Petaquakey's Band, No. 102.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Muskeg lake, twenty miles north-west of Carlton, and has an area of twenty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty acres.

There is a sufficient supply of spruce and poplar timber on this reserve for all the building and fencing requirements of the band; the soil is rich, a part of it is suitable for cultivation. Hay swamps are numerous, and water plentiful.

Population.—The population comprises twenty men, twenty-three women and thirty-nine children.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are farming and stock-raising. When not engaged in their own work, the Indians earn a considerable amount by freighting, digging roots, and working for the settlers adjacent to their reserve.

Education.—As all the children of school age are attending industrial schools, there is no day school on this reserve.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are Roman Catholics, and attend services regularly, the Rev. Père Bonnald being resident missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians on the whole are industrious and law-abiding, and are slowly bettering their condition.

Mistawasis' Band, No. 103.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Snake Plains, twenty-five miles north of Carlton, on the Green Lake trail, and has an area of forty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty acres. It is well wooded with spruce, jack-pine, poplar and tamarack. The soil on the uplands is suitable for agricultural purposes, while on the lower portions an abundance of hay can be cut, and the pasturage is excellent.

Population.—This band numbers thirty-four men, forty-three women and fifty-four children.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, the digging of senega-root, and freighting are the chief occupations. Over two hundred acres are cultivated each year and about two hundred head of cattle, mostly well-bred, fine-looking animals, are held under governmental control by this band.

Education.—A day school is located on this reserve and conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. It does excellent work, notwithstanding the difficulty of keeping up the attendance, in consequence of the fact that so many children are absent at industrial schools that only thirteen remain scattered over the reserve.

Religion.—The Presbyterians have a nice, comfortable church here, in which the Rev. W. S. Moore, B.A., missionary in charge, renders faithful service to about two-thirds of the band, who attend with more or less regularity; the remainder, being Roman Catholics, attend the services of their own church at Muskeg lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—While some of these Indians are indolent and difficult to incite to labour, the majority are industrious in character and now able, with some exceptions, to provide themselves each year with nearly all the flour—grown from their own wheat—that they require; while the surplus stock they sell procures for them many other necessaries.

Ahtahkakoop's Band, No. 103.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated eighteen miles north of the agency buildings at Mistawasis, and has an area of forty-three thousand and eight acres. Timber is plentiful, consisting of poplar, spruce and tamarack, and the nature of the soil varies from a rich loam on the flats to a light sandy character on the ridges. The Assissippi or Shell river traverses this reserve in a south-easterly direction and gives an abundant supply of good water.

Population.—The population is composed of forty-five men, fifty-four women and one hundred and eight children.

Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming is carried on successfully. Last season proving exceptionally wet, the grain did not ripen in time to escape the frost; the yield and quality were consequently much below the average. As great difficulty was experienced last fall in providing hay for all the cattle held by this band, it was found necessary to reduce the herd materially by sales before the winter set in.

Providing hay and otherwise caring for their stock and attending to their crops is their chief employment, but when not so engaged, they occasionally earn money by freighting and the sale of senega-root, while there are some who still make their living by hunting and fishing.

Education.—The attendance at the school on this reserve has always been good, and progress fair. Greater success was prevented by the inadequate accommodation of the old building; this has been overcome by the erection this summer of a more commodious and suitable school-house, which will no doubt tend to increased efforts and interest on the part of both teacher and pupils, and be followed by still better results.

Religion.—With the exception of eleven Roman Catholics and nine pagans, the Indians of this band belong to the Church of England. They have a comfortable church on the reserve, and attend services regularly. Rev. D. D. McDonald is the missionary amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are on the whole industrious, but easily discouraged, and require the constant oversight of the farmer to keep them at work. Last season's crop-failure proved exceedingly disheartening, and some of them refused to cultivate their fields again. The acreage sown this year is therefore much less than in the past. It is hoped that the exceptionally fine quality and fair yield that this season is rewarding those who did till the soil, and the great usefulness of a bin of grain in providing the necessaries of life will prove effective arguments to persuade them all next year not only to recultivate their old fields but to add to their size.

Kahpahawekenum's Band No. 105.

Reserve.—This reserve is located at Meadow lake, one hundred and thirty miles north of Battleford, and has an area of eight thousand nine hundred and sixty acres. Poplar bluffs are numerous and give an attractive appearance to the reserve. The soil is rich, and extensive hay swamps lie along the north shore of the lake and Meadow river from which many thousand tons of hay could be cut.

Population.—This band has a population of fifteen men, seventeen women and thirty-four children.

Resources and Occupations.—As nothing has been attempted in the way of agriculture, the Indians live chiefly by hunting and fishing, and while employed in these pursuits are generally absent from the reserve and camped wherever game is most abundant.

Education.—Owing to the wandering habits of these Indians the day school has not again been opened during the year.

Religion.—Those Christianized belong to the Roman Catholic persuasion, and are cared for by Rev. Father Teston of Green Lake, who makes regular visits to them at stated periods.

Characteristics and Progress.—As these Indians receive very little assistance from the department, they have to rely on their own exertions to provide their means of support. They have done very well the past year, and as long as game is plentiful, there is no reason why they should not continue to do so. They fully conform to the laws.

Kenemotayoo's Band, No. 118.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Big river, twelve miles north of Sandy lake, and contains an area of twenty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-four acres. The soil is chiefly a light, sandy loam and the natural pasturage is well suited for grazing purposes. It is well supplied with hay, wood and water and includes within its limits several fine fishing lakes.

Population.—Twenty-three men, twenty-nine women and fifty-six children constitute the population.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians having but recently located on their reserve still continue to fish and hunt for a living, with the exception of a few who look after the small herd of cattle in their possession. They have made some attempts at farming, but so far without practical results.

Education.—A new school-house has been built on the reserve, which will be opened on the arrival of the teacher.

Religion.—Those who have been Christianized belong to the Church of England and are ministered to by the missionary at Sandy lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, but generally indolent and prefer to live by hunting and fishing rather than by cultivating the soil, and so little progress has been made.

Indians Not Located.

The Indians of Pelican Lake band live on the shores of Pelican lake, about sixty-five miles north-west from the agency headquarters. Those in treaty, number nine men, sixteen women, and thirty children. They have no means of education, and all are pagans.

William Charles' Band.

These Indians live at Montreal lake, and there are thirty men, thirty-five women, and eighty-nine children in the band. A day school is conveniently located amongst them, and a few children have been sent to industrial schools. They all profess religion and belong to the Church of England. Hunting and fishing are their only occupations.

James Roberts' Band.

This community of Indians consists of several bands occupying localities in the neighbourhood of Lac la Ronge, Churchill river, and Pelican narrows respectively. The population is made up of one hundred and twenty-four men, one hundred and sixty-one women, and four hundred and four children. With them education is almost entirely neglected, owing to their roving habits of life, in quest of game and fish, which constitute their chief means of support. A large proportion of them are Christians and belong to the Roman Catholic and Church of England persuasions.

Reserve No. 106 A.

This reserve is located north-east of Sturgeon lake, on the Little Red river, and is intended for the use of the William Charles and James Roberts bands. As yet only thirty-five have availed themselves of this opportunity, and they are now engaged in gardening and raising cattle and are in a fair way to become prosperous.

Wahspaton's Band, No. 96 A (Sioux).

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated nine miles north-west of Prince Albert, and contains an area of two thousand four hundred acres. About one-fourth of the reserve is prairie, the soil of which is light, but capable of producing good crops in favourable seasons. The remainder is underwood, chiefly scrub, jack-pine, poplar and willow.

Population.—The population consists of twenty-three men, twenty-seven women, and fifty-three children, only a portion of whom have as yet settled on the reserve.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are farming, cutting and hauling wood, and freighting on the part of those living on the reserve. The remainder live near Prince Albert, and make their living by working for the townspeople and neighbouring farmers.

Education.—The day school on this reserve continues to do good work, the children attend very regularly and are making rapid progress in their studies.

Religion.—The Presbyterian Church has a mission here, services, which are held in the school-house, being well attended. While the Indians of this band have not yet professed religion, they are gradually coming under its influence and abandoning their pagan rites and ceremonies. Miss L. M. Baker is missionary in charge, and with an assistant, also conducts the day school.

General Remarks.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency all belong to the Cree nation, excepting those of the Wahspaton's band, No. 96 A, who are non-treaty Sioux.

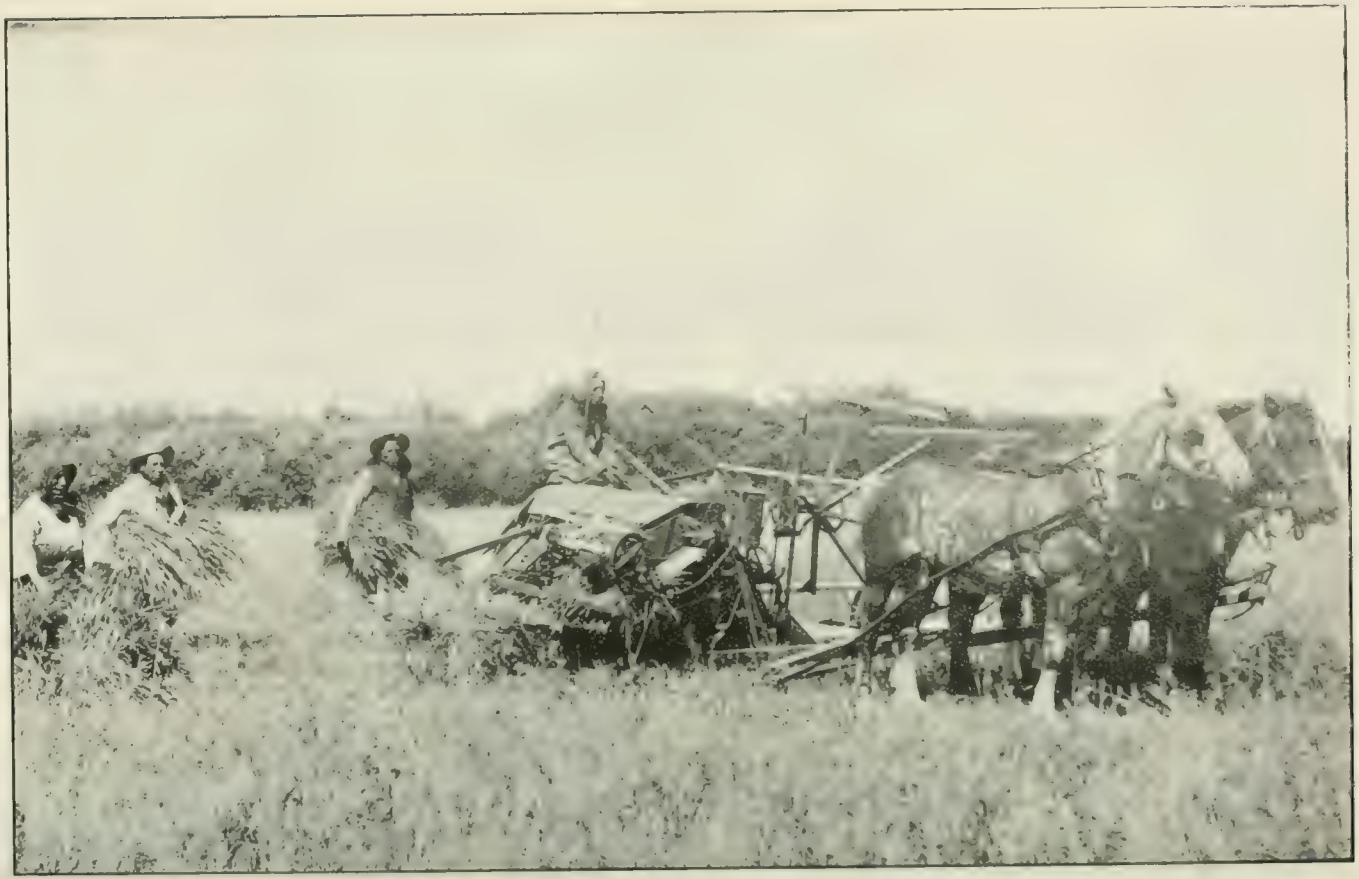
Health and Sanitary Condition.—Apart from the usual number of those afflicted with consumption and scrofulous disorders, the health of the people has been good. No diseases of a contagious character have been prevalent during the year; the deaths have been chiefly amongst children, and those suffering from complaints of long standing. A good supply of medicines is kept on hand, and their timely use has frequently checked ailments of a serious nature that might otherwise have terminated fatally. Owing to the small-pox scare, a general vaccination of all the located Indians was performed during the summer by Dr. Tyerman.

The sanitary condition of the houses, which to a large extent are occupied only during the winter, is as good as can be expected. As a rule they are kept clean and whitewashed regularly. As to the outside premises, the rubbish which gathers during the winter is raked up and either burnt or carted away. A steady improvement in the construction of the dwellings is noticeable; the low one-roomed shanties are being replaced by good buildings having shingled roofs and sleeping accommodations up stairs.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are similar to others I have come in contact with; they will take liquor whenever a chance for procuring it occurs, and it is only the rigorous manner in which the law is enforced that keeps them temperate. This, and the distance they live from where intoxicants are sold, gives them few opportunities to indulge their appetite.

While there are a large proportion who live strictly moral lives, there are others, both men and women, in every band, who place no restraint on their passions. In addition, there is always to be found in proximity to these reserves a class of half-breeds of a low type (individuals who were formerly in treaty and are connected by intermarriage with the Indians) who are largely responsible by their example and influence for such moral laxity as prevails.

Stock and Implements.—The cattle throughout this agency are of a good class, and are the chief source of income to the Indians, who, as a rule, look after them care-



Indians harvesting on the Assiniboine Reserve, near Wolseley, N.W.T.

fully through the winter, but during the summer time little attempt is made at milking, and this source of profit is almost entirely lost.

From the sales of the surplus stock the implements required in farming are principally purchased; during the year nine wagons, ten sets of harness, a number of sleighs and other implements have been bought by the Indians.

Saw and Grist Mill.—The saw-mill has been employed during the summer in cutting lumber and shingles at Sandy Lake, that being the only reserve on which sawlogs were cut during the winter.

During the season six hundred and forty sacks of flour were ground at the grist-mill.

Improvements.—A frame granary, with suitable divisions or bins for holding the seed required by each Indian, has been built at the agency headquarters. This will keep the Indians from disposing of more grain than they require for their own purposes.

The miller's house was moved to the neighbourhood of the agency headquarters, and re-erected for occupancy by the clerk.

I have, &c.,

W. B. GOODFELLOW,
Indian Agent.

North-west Territories,
Eastern Assiniboia—Crooked Lake Agency,
Near Broadview, July 27, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with agricultural and industrial statistics, together with inventory of government property under my charge, up to June 30, 1900.

Agency Offices.—The agency buildings are situated on the south-east corner of township 18, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, about nine miles north-west of Broadview, a town on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Reserves.—The reserves here are as follows:—Ochapowace's, No. 71, Kahkewistahaws', Nos. 72 and 72A; Cowessess', No. 73, and Sakimay's and Sheshoep's Nos. 74 and 74A; all lying north of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and extending from Whitewood in the east, passing Broadview and running west nearly as far as Grenfell; bounded on the north by the Qu'Appelle river from below Round lake on the east, to a short distance above Crooked lake on the west.

There is also Little Bone's reserve, No. 73A, situated at Leech lake, about forty miles north from this agency.

The total area of these reserves is one hundred and eighty-five thousand and sixteen acres.

Ochapowace's Band, No. 71.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the eastern side of the agency and lies north-west of Whitewood, running from a short distance from the line of railway to the Qu'Appelle valley. It contains fifty-two thousand six hundred acres.

The stables are also built of poplar logs, are very warm and comfortable, the willow. The northern portion, sloping to the Qu'Appelle river, is thickly wooded with poplar and balm of Gilead, and is much broken by large ravines, which are all thickly wooded. The soil is very gravelly, being unfit for cultivation. On the southern portion of this reserve the soil is a sandy and clay loam, with gravelly spots here and there.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees.

Population.—There are on this reserve thirty men, forty-one women and thirty-five children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Their general health has been fairly good, as we have had no epidemic diseases. They are well looked after in the matter of cleanliness, and, as there are a number of good springs on their reserve, their health does not suffer from want of good water.

Resources and Occupations.—Some follow farming and keep stock, tan skins and gather senega-root for market; also sell hay and fire-wood at Whitewood and Broadview. They are also able to get a considerable quantity of food by catching fish in Round lake. Owing to the settlements around, there are not many fur-bearing animals now to be found in this district.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The houses and stables of the Indians are built of logs and are not of a very good class, being only used in winter, as they live in their tents in summer.

They have some good grade cattle from thorough-bred bulls, but these are not increasing very rapidly. The satisfying of their immediate necessities tends to keep their herds down.

They have a sufficiency of farming implements and tools.

Education.—Five of the children are at the Round Lake boarding school, three at the Crooked Lake boarding school and four at the Qu'Appelle industrial school, where they receive good care and are taught the ordinary school tuition and the various trades and farming work taught at those institutions.

Religion.—They are, I regret to say, mostly pagans, but some profess the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic religions. The Rev. Hugh McKay, principal of the Round Lake boarding school, resides near the reserve, and a member of the band, Jacob Bear, is employed as a missionary by the Presbyterians.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are fairly good workers, but require continual supervision to keep them up to the mark. As there is only one instructor jointly with this band and that of Kahkewistahaw's, and as the Indians are scattered over different parts of the reserve, it has been a work of some difficulty to give them the supervision they require. However, as the instructor's house is now being removed from Kahkewistahaw's reserve to a more central position between the two bands, he will be able in the future to oversee their work more frequently, and, having less travelling to do, will be able to give them more of his time. Last season their crops, of which we had great hopes, were, I regret to say, badly injured by frost in July and August; and this year, owing to the continual drought, their crop is a total failure. Pierre Belanger, Little Assiniboine and Kasooquawenum are three Indians who are making very good headway in this band.

Temperance and Morality.—I have had no cases of drunkenness or immorality brought to my notice during the year, nor have I found out any case of these Indians breaking the law.

Kahkewistahaw's Band, No. 72.

Reserve.—This reserve joins that of Ochapowace's band, on the west side, and lies north of Broadview, on the Canadian Pacific Railway; the Qu'Appelle valley is

its northern boundary. There is also a small fishing station belonging to this reserve (No. 72A), at the eastern end of Crooked lake about two miles distant.

The reserve contains an area of forty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty acres. The land is mostly undulating prairie of a fair quality, interspersed with many ponds and hay sloughs with bluffs of poplar. There are some very good hay lands in the southern part.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees.

Population.—The population consists of thirty-seven men, forty-one women and thirty-five children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There have been no epidemics here during the year, and the Indians have enjoyed good health on the whole. They are all the time being taught the necessity of cleanliness, which is gradually becoming impressed upon their minds.

Resources and Occupations.—They follow farming and stock-raising, sell senega-root, hay, wood and wild fruits in the towns along the railway. They do a little fishing to help out their food supply, but do little, if any, hunting, as wild game is scarce.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians live in the winter in log houses and in the summer in tents. Their stables and out-buildings are also log and thatched.

Their stock is of a good grade and is slowly increasing, and having good natural pasturage keeps in capital condition.

They have a fairly good supply of agricultural implements and tools and they only require a little more natural energy.

Eduction.—Sixteen of their children are at Round Lake boarding school, one at Crooked Lake boarding school, and seven at the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

Religion.—Nearly all the grown-up members of this band are still pagans, and it is probably hopeless to expect anything else, as they are so wedded to their old ways; but the children may be expected to follow the religion of the various schools where they are being brought up. The Presbyterians and the Indians together have built a nice little log church on this reserve, where services are held by the Rev. H. McKay and Jacob Bear.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of these Indians are very good workers, and are making rapid progress in the way of being self-supporting. Some of them had very good crops last year, and were able to sell quite a lot of grain, out of which they bought useful articles of machinery, clothing and food. Their crops of the present year are partially a failure, a few of them will have about half a crop; in the case of others the crops are a total failure for want of rain.

Joseph Louison, Mesahcamapeness and Alec are making good progress in extending their farming operations and increasing their stock of cattle and implements.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have also been law-abiding during the past year, and I have had no complaints against them.

Cowesess' Band, No. 73.

Reserve.—This reserve is also situated between the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the south and the Qu'Appelle valley on the north, and is west of Kahkewistahaw's reserve. The area is forty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

The Weed creek runs through this reserve, and empties into the Qu'Appelle river, through a large densely wooded and steep ravine, which is very tortuous in its course. The southern part of the reserve is undulating prairie, with a few god hay marshes.

Tribe.—The majority of these Indians are half-breeds, the remainder being Saulteaux and Crees.

Population.—Thirty-five men, sixty-two women and sixty children constitute the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians differ from the other bands in this agency, and mostly occupy their houses all the year round. Their health has been good on the average, although they are troubled with consumption and scrofulous complaints in common with other Indians. They are further advanced in the matter of cleanliness than are the others, having more generally adopted the ways and clothing of the white men.

Resources and Occupations.—Most of these Indians do farming more or less. Nearly all keep stock, and some of them have good herds of from fifteen to thirty head of cattle, besides horses. Two or three have farm teams of heavy Canadian horses. One Indian sold a team of young heavy horses for $325, another Indian had $150 offered for his team of working horses, which shows some improvement over their former kind of Indian ponies, worth anywhere from $10 to $30 each. They sell the grain that they have over and above their own requirements; sell firewood and hay in the towns, and along with the other bands furnish all the beef cattle required by the department, some fourteen thousand pounds in the year. They also fish for their own use in Round and Crooked lakes. They had a good market this year for senega-root, the average price being about twenty-five cents a pound. They have few opportunities for hunting, so do very little in that line.

Buildings.—They all have good log houses, some being shingled, some thatched with good stables and other outbuildings.

Stock.—Their cattle, mostly the progeny of good grade cows and thorough-bred Shorthorn and Galloway bulls, are of a good average class, and with care the Indians will have good herds of cattle in the course of time. Their immediate necessities are so pressing that it is very difficult to restrain them from wishing to kill or sell their young stock to relieve their wants, but only in very extreme cases are they permitted to dispose of any, except old and useless animals and beef cattle.

Implements.—They are acquiring a very good outfit of farming implements, such as binders, seeders, disc-harrows, ploughs, wagons, &c.

There is a good grist-mill on this reserve with one pair of stones, where their and the other Indians' grain is gristed each winter, so that they thus get flour for themselves at a low cost, and bran and shorts for their stock.

Education.—Their children of school age, who are in good health, are all attending one of the various schools : nineteen attend Qu'Appelle industrial school, thirteen are at Crooked Lake boarding school, four at Round Lake boarding school, and two at Regina industrial school.

Religion.—The majority are Roman Catholics, and a few are Presbyterians. There are two resident Roman Catholic priests at Crooked Lake mission, which is situated on the reserve in the Qu'Appelle valley, where they have a good boarding school and church, at which services are regularly held and well attended. The Rev. Hugh McKay also holds services on the reserve at stated periods.

The Roman Catholic mission has built a very fine boarding school at the south-east corner of Crooked Lake. It is second to none in the Territories, so far as I can learn. It is furnished with automatic water-closets and baths, lighted by the acetylene system, and having a gasoline engine operated by electricity, in the basement, for pumping water for domestic use and for fire-protection. The building is heated by the hot-air system and is well furnished throughout. There is ample accommodation for fifty pupils.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are the most industrious of any in the agency. A number of them farm quite extensively, having from thirty to seventy-five acres in crop, and are much more self-reliant in their mode of working. They more nearly approach the methods of the white settlers in their habits.

Their crop last year was fairly good, although a number of them had their crops injured by the early frosts, which affected this reserve at the south end more than any-

where else. Their crops this year compare favourably with any of those in the district, although all suffer more or less from the want of rain.

I can commend the work of Chief Nepahpeness, Alex. Gaddie, Ambrose DeLorme, Francis DeLorme, Baptiste Henri and Zac. LeRat.

Temperance and Morality.—I have no complaints to make of these Indians, as I have found them a very temperate and moral class of people.

Sakimay's Band, No. 74.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of the northern half of Cowesess' reserve, being bounded on the south by that reserve and on the north by Crooked lake and the Qu'Appelle valley, a small portion of the reserve being on the north side of the lake and river.

This reserve contains twenty-eight thousand eight hundred acres.

In addition to this, these Indians have the Leech Lake reserve, No. 73A, situated forty miles north, containing six thousand nine hundred and seventy-six acres, which, being composed of hay lands, bluffs, swamps and water, is very useful to them for the hay that is produced thereon.

The reserve is mostly undulating prairie, with some bluffs of poplar and willow. In the northern part it is much broken by ravines, which are heavily wooded. There were formerly large ponds on this reserve, which are now mostly dried up. About one-half of the land is good loam, the other half being sandy and gravelly. There are some magnificent hay lands in the valley at the west end of Crooked lake.

The Leech Lake reserve is very valuable to these Indians, being composed of the best hay land, which can always be relied upon to yield large quantities of hay every season.

Tribe.—Nearly all these Indians are Saulteaux, with a few Crees.

Population.—The population consists of fifty-four men, sixty-two women and ninety-six children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Their health has been a little below the average, the deaths mostly arising from lung troubles and scrofula. They are well attended to in the matter of cleanliness, being well looked after all the time, and there has been no infectious disease of any kind on the reserve during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—Two parties of Indians occupy this reserve jointly—Yellow Calf's party and Shesheep's party.

Yellow Calf's party live on the southern part of the reserve and follow farming and stock-raising, sell fire-wood and hay at Grenfell.

In a dry season they have to depend upon their Leech Lake reserve for hay. This reserve also yields a considerable amount of money every year from the sale of permits to cut hay to white settlers at forty cents per ton, which money is deposited at Ottawa to the credit of the band and expended as required in the purchase of necessary implements and wagons.

Shesheep's party occupy the northern portion of the reserve and the reserve on the north side of the lake, where all the best hay land is, from the sale of which and working for white settlers they manage to make a living. They do no farming and absolutely refuse to accept any assistance from the government in the way of cattle and farming implements.

They are very independent, and seemingly will only go their own way.

Buildings.—They have the usual kind of log buildings, some of them good, some of them very indifferent; but all the Indians live in their tents during the summer.

Stock and Farming Implements.—The party of Yellow Calf are gathering together a fair stock of cattle, which is increasing slowly but surely.

Their outfit of farming implements is also getting better every year.

Education.—Five of the children of Yellow Calf's party are at Round Lake boarding school, and nine at Qu'Appelle school.

Shesheep's party still adhere to their refusal to send their children to any school, and will do so, I think, until the Indian Compulsory Education Act is enforced. They claim that they accept no assistance from the government and are therefore not obliged to send away their children to school. They are very bigoted about their old customs and apparently, although I have tried for the past three years, beyond the reach of persuasion.

Religion.—They are nearly all pagans and appear to manifest little interest in religion, but if allowed would continue to follow out their old pagan customs of sun dances, &c. A few of them are supposed to belong to the Roman Catholic and other denominations.

Characteristics and Progress.—The crops of Yellow Calf's party last year were the best they had ever harvested; all the grain being of the best quality. They had a large quantity for sale in addition to keeping sufficient for bread and seed.

They have about the same area in crop this year, but the yield is a total failure with the exception of one or two who will have a small crop. They have also broken up about fifty acres of new land.

On the whole they are fairly good workers, but require the most constant supervision.

Temperance and Morality.—In the beginning of the year we had several cases of immorality and assault, but prompt action being taken, and the guilty parties being punished, had a salutary effect, as since that time good conduct has been the rule.

General Remarks.

As mentioned in my report of last year, by the goodness of the department I was enabled to purchase a large quantity of seed grain and potatoes. I am pleased to be able to state that the Indians have refunded to the department nearly the total cost of the seed supplied, which is some guarantee, should they be placed in the same circumstances again, that the department would be in no danger of loss in again advancing them seed grain.

Although about seven hundred acres were sown this year, all of which looked in splendid condition until the beginning of June, now, owing to the entire absence of rain and exceedingly hot weather, it is very doubtful whether more than two hundred acres will be fit to cut, and this will produce only about half a crop.

The thermometer registered on June 21 last, 104° in the shade, on the 22nd, 110°, and on the 23rd 104°.

We had no rain whatever until July 6, when we had a good shower, that being the only rain we have had.

During the middle of June the prairie fires were raging on Cowesess' reserve, destroying a large quantity of the hay lands and a considerable quantity of timber. It was the first time in my experience that prairie fires ran in the month of June.

The failure of the crops this year is owing to the extremely hot weather, combined with very high winds and absence of rain.

There have been no sun dances held in this agency, although several applications were made to be allowed to hold them.

We had our grist-mill running the greater part of the winter, where we ground about one thousand three hundred and fifty bushels of wheat.

The cattle have increased during the past year from seven hundred to seven hundred and fifty head, after providing for the wants of the Indians.

During the last two years the system of rationing the Indians has been entirely done away with here, with the exception of to the very old and infirm who are unable to earn anything. I believe the Indians are in a better position for it, as it tends to

make them more self-reliant, as they know that anything they now get from the store-house has to be worked for.

For any provisions and clothes they receive from the store-house they now supply all the fire-wood and hay required at the agency head-quarters and farms ; all the fire-wood used at the grist-mill, putting in the crop of oats for the government horses, mending fences and other necessary work at the agency headquarters and farms. The members of the staff at this agency have rendered me great assistance in carrying on the work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

JNO. P. WRIGHT,
Indian Agent.

North-west Territories,
Saskatchewan—Duck Lake Agency,
Duck Lake, August 18, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my thirteenth annual report on the affairs of the reserves in this agency, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

One Arrow's Band, No. 95.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 42, 43 and 44, range 28, west of 2nd initial meridian, on the east side of the South Saskatchewan river, about four miles east of Batoche, and possesses an area of sixteen square miles.

The soil is of a rich sandy loam, being rolling prairies with poplar bluffs, and is well adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees, belonging to the plain or prairie branch of that tribe.

Population.—The population numbers ninety-four persons, consisting of fourteen men, twenty-six women, thirty boys and twenty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fair ; there have been four births and three deaths recorded during the year. Consumption and scrofula are the chief cause of death. The sanitary condition of all houses, which are only occupied during the winter months, is very good. The department's sanitary regulations regarding the cleansing of houses and out-premises, and the burning of all refuse matter, are carefully carried out, with good results.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising is the principal occupation of the majority of this band. There are, however, a number of the band who make considerable money by hunting, dressing hides and picking senega-root, for which they find a ready sale at the stores of Duck Lake, and in this way are able to supply themselves with tea, tobacco, sugar and some clothing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are of a rather inferior class, there being no good building timber on or in the vicinity of the reserve. The houses are small, but are kept in good repair, and are to be found neat and clean.

The stables are also built of poplar logs, are very warm and comfortable, the Indians keeping them well plastered, and the roofs being packed well with hay ensures great warmth. The stock on this reserve have an exceptionally fine range, and as nothing but first-class thoroughbred bulls are allowed on the reserve, the stock are now of good standard, and the increase is very satisfactory. These Indians are well supplied with implements, all of which are kept in good order, and under cover when not in use. The Indians are now much more particular about the care of their implements than formerly, no doubt owing to the fact that they are now obliged to pay for any implements they require instead of receiving them free from the government.

Education.—As all healthy children of school age have been either sent to the Qu'Appelle industrial, Regina industrial, or the Duck Lake boarding, there is no day school on this reserve.

Religion.—Two of this band professing religion claim to belong to the Anglican Church, sixty-five are Roman Catholics and twenty-seven are pagans. There is no church on the reserve, the Indians frequently attending the Roman Catholic church at Batoche.

Characteristics and Progress.—The behaviour of these Indians will compare favourably with any of the other bands in this district, though they work somewhat erratically, and at times allow their good resolutions to be overthrown by the most trivial events. Still they have done well the past season, and I have found they require constant supervision in order to induce them to exert themselves and take an interest in their work, as they begin to see the benefit they derive from the raising of grain and cattle.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band come more frequently into contact with half-breeds. These people will not hesitate to purchase liquor for the Indians during their frequent visits to Duck Lake. They are, however, I must say, fairly temperate. As to morality there has been little ground for complaint.

This reserve is under the supervision of Farmer Louis Marion, who is a most painstaking man and takes a great interest in the welfare of the Indians, and is doing everything in his power to improve and advance their condition.

Okemassis' and Beardy's Bands, Nos. 96 and 97.

Reserves.—These reserves are situated at Duck Lake, in townships 43 and 44, range 2, west of third initial meridian, and their combined area is forty-four square miles.

The soil is of a rich sandy loam, and is well suited for mixed farming. On these reserves are good hay lands and poplar bluffs, with rolling prairie.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the prairie or plain branch of the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population is composed of one hundred and fifty-eight persons, consisting of thirty-nine men, forty-seven women, thirty boys and forty-two girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these bands has been fairly good. There have been periodical outbreaks of la grippe and kindred illness. There are also several cases of scrofula and pulmonary affections amongst these Indians; several of these have resulted fatally. A complete stock of drugs is kept at the agency headquarters, and all mild cases not absolutely requiring the agency physician's attention are treated by myself or my assistant, Mr. Price, who formerly was a druggist.

The houses are kept clean and tidy, when occupied, which is only during the winter months. As they generally keep their houses very much overheated during the winter, I find when they move into their lodges, as they do every spring, their health at once improves. They are most particular in observing the department's orders

respecting the cleaning up of all rubbish and filth that accumulate during the winter and having the same destroyed by fire.

Resources and Occupations.—These bands put up large quantities of hay last season, and during the spring they sold about one hundred tons at Duck Lake, at remunerative prices. After wintering, they still have remaining in stock sufficient hay to winter their stock the coming winter. This will show there was no scarcity of hay on these reserves. Grain and roots were grown to a moderate extent, but owing to the early frosts, only little of the grain was serviceable for flour. They, however, had their own flour for about six months from their own wheat growing, as well as selling a portion of their grain to procure provisions and clothing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings on these reserves, in the majority of cases, are fairly good, and an improvement is noticeable each year, in fact, the interior of their present dwellings compares favourably with any in the district, being well furnished, clean and tidy. The stables are built of poplar logs, and are kept well plastered, clean and comfortable. The stock are well cared for, and as we only keep the best quality of thoroughbred bulls on the reserve, the stock are equal to any in the district, and the natural increase is very satisfactory. The Indians are constantly adding to their stock of implements and vehicles yearly from the proceeds of cattle sold or killed for beef.

Education.—There are no day schools on these reserves, as all healthy children of school age are either at the Regina or Qu'Appelle industrial schools or the Duck Lake boarding school.

Religion.—These bands consist of three Anglicans, seventeen Presbyterians, ninety-seven Roman Catholics, and forty-one pagans.

There is no church or resident clergyman on these reserves, but the Indians frequently attend the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian and English churches at Duck Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are considered industrious, but it requires constant supervision, otherwise they would soon fall back into their former indolent habits. They are, however, beginning to see the benefit they derive from their industry, and we find much less difficulty to induce them to work now than formerly; and they also appear to take more interest in their houses and personal appearance than in the past, and show a slight ambition to improve their condition. They are honest and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Situated as we are here, three miles from the village of Duck Lake, I find it rather difficult to restrain the Indians from procuring intoxicants—of which they are passionately fond—and procuring them through unscrupulous half-breeds who frequent these villages. I am, however, pleased to state that not even one case has come before me during the past year. A strict watch is kept on the Indians by the North-west mounted police at my request, and in this way they are prevented from indulging in the use of intoxicants. As to morality, I may say that the sacred appreciation of virtue is practically lost, although, with the exception of one or two families, there has not been a case brought to my notice during the year, and this serious evil is dying out, and in general I can speak well of these Indians.

John Smith's Band, No. 99.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in township 46, range 25, west, 2nd initial meridian, about twelve miles south-east of Prince Albert, and is intersected by the South Saskatchewan river. The area is thirty-seven square miles. The reserve is rolling prairie, interspersed with poplar bluffs. Soil is of a rich black loam and is admirably adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are half-breed or plain Crees.

Population.—The population is composed of one hundred and thirty-six persons, consisting of thirty-two men, twenty-nine women, forty boys, thirty-five girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been fairly good; during the winter months, however, they were visited by an epidemic of erysipelas, typhoid fever and la grippe. This continued all winter, but with the approach of warm weather these diseases disappeared. These Indians were attended to by Dr. Tyerman, and I am pleased to say that only five cases resulted fatally. There are also a few cases of chronic scrofula and consumption in this band, for which nothing can be done. Sanitary precautions are strictly observed, and I am pleased to say the Indians are particular in this respect.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings on this reserve will compare very favourably with any in the district, being neatly built, with shingled roofs, and in the majority of cases painted, and are kept clean and neat and in good repair. The stables are in good repair and kept clean and comfortable. The stock are well attended to, and the increase is satisfactory. At the present time there is on this reserve three hundred and sixteen head of cattle, eighteen sheep and four pigs under government control, besides quite a large number of private cattle and horses. All implements are in good order and well taken care of. As the Indians are now obliged to purchase their own implements, they appear to take better care of them.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve under the auspices of the Church of England, Miss Ethel Shipman being teacher. The average attendance is ten, and good progress is being made in all branches of study. There are also a number of children from this reserve at the Battleford industrial school and at the Emmanuel College, Prince Albert.

Religion.—The band consists of one hundred and thirty-five Anglicans and one Roman Catholic. They have a very neat church and a resident clergyman, and services are regularly held, the Indians being very regular in their attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—This reserve is under the supervision of farmer J. S. Letellier. The Indians are, generally speaking, fairly industrious, are law-abiding and are making a comfortable living with but little assistance from the government, and this band may be considered civilized.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that the majority of this band are addicted to the use of intoxicants if they can in any way procure them ; on the whole they are moral.

James Smith and Cumberland Bands, Nos. 100 and 100a.

Reserve.—These reserves are situated in townships Nos. 46, 47 and 48, range 20 and range 21, west of the 2nd initial meridian, and adjoin each other and are dealt with as one. Situated about fifteen miles east of the forks of the north and south Saskatchewan rivers, at Fort a la Corne. Their combined area is ninety-two square miles.

The soil varies from sandy to rich, black loam ; the principal portions are low, wet and thickly wooded with willow, poplar and scrub. The surface is rough, undulating and broken by shallow lakes of brackish water, and is of little value for agricultural purposes. The herbage is luxuriant ; hay of the finest quality being in abundance, and the reserves are admirably adapted for stock.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population consists of fifty-five men, sixty-two women, sixty boys and fifty-six girls, a total of two hundred and thirty-three souls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these bands has not been as good as I would wish to see it. They have been visited by an epidemic of typhoid fever, measles, la grippe and erysipelas, which has been a source of great trouble and expense,

several cases having resulted fatally, although they have had constant attendance from the doctor. Scrofula and consumption are also prevalent amongst these bands. Sanitary measures are well observed, the houses, which are only occupied during the winter months, are kept clean and well ventilated, and in the spring all refuse matter accumulated during the winter is collected and burnt. There are, however, a few of the older Indians who are not as clean in their habits and with whom it is difficult to make a change.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are, generally speaking, indolent. They are occupied principally in hunting, freighting and stock-raising, with a little farming, picking roots and dressing hides for the white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The majority of the buildings on these reserves are fairly good, while there are a number of very poor houses. However, as we have had a quantity of lumber sawn this spring, I hope to see an improvement in their dwellings. All stables are kept in fairly good repair, are comfortable and clean. The stock are all in fine condition and came through the winter in good order, although we find it difficult in many cases to induce the Indians to take proper care of their stock. All farm implements when not in use are properly cared for by being put under cover and kept in good repair.

Education.—There is a day school on these reserves under the auspices of the Church of England, Mr. Donald McDonald being teacher; the average attendance has only been five and one-half. The progress made is not as good as it should be, owing no doubt to the erratic mode of living of the Indians. A number of children from these reserves are at the Battleford industrial school and at the Emmanuel College, Prince Albert.

Religion.—Of these Indians two hundred are Anglicans and thirty-three pagans. There is a very neat church on the reserve and the Indians are usually strict in attendance. The cemetery connected with the church is neat and kept in good order.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not industrious but are indolent and require constant watching to accomplish any work, as it takes very little to upset their good resolutions; they are on the whole law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—The general conduct of these Indians has been fairly good. They are addicted to the use of intoxicants, if they can possibly procure them in any way. They are, however, as orderly and moral as can be expected of Indians. These Indians are under the supervision of Farmer A. J. McKay.

Emmanuel College.

This institution is situated at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and is under the auspices of the Church of England, the Rev. James Taylor being principal. The subjects taught are the English language, general knowledge, reading, grammar, arithmetic, writing, history, as well as religious instruction, and excellent progress has been made in all branches.

Duck Lake Boarding School.

This school is situated at Duck Lake, near the Roman Catholic mission, and is under the auspices of that church, the Rev. Father Paquette being principal. There are ninety-seven pupils in this school, fifty boys and forty-seven girls. The subjects taught are the same as those at Emmanuel College, and good progress has been made in all studies. Several new additions have been erected during the year, and the whole place appears a neat and home-like institution, and is second to none in the Territories, and reflects credit on the principal and his staff.

General Remarks.—This agency was inspected by Mr. Inspector Chisholm during the month of June, 1900, who also visited all the reserves in this agency, and attended the annual round-up of cattle.

I am pleased to say there is a marked tendency on the part of the Indians to abandon the old village system. They now prefer building on their farms separately, and I consider this a move in the right direction.

Vital Statistics.—There has been a total of thirty-nine births and twenty-eight deaths, making eleven more births than deaths, which goes to show that these Indians are not on the decrease.

In conclusion, I am pleased to say that the work in connection with the general management of the affairs of the agency have been cheerfully performed by the different officers on their respective reserves, more especially at One Arrow's and the agency headquarters.

I have, &c.,

R. S. MACKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—EDMONTON AGENCY,
STONY PLAIN, July 12, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my second annual report, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property in my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

There are five bands connected with this agency, namely: Enoch's, Joseph's, Paul's, Michel's, and Alexander's.

ENOCH'S BAND.

The reserve of this band, on which the agency headquarters are situated, is about twelve miles by road west of the town of Edmonton. The area of the reserve is about forty-four square miles, and contains twenty-seven thousand and sixty acres, of which fully a half is covered with timber, such as spruce, pine and poplar, some of it being very valuable for lumber and building purposes. The land is very well watered, besides being bounded on the south by the Saskatchewan river.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and nineteen souls, consisting of thirty-five men, forty-four women and forty children. There were thirteen deaths and three births during the year.

Farmer in Charge.—This reserve has no farmer, the Indians being looked after from the agency office.

Resources and Occupations.—This band gets the name of being a very spoiled lot of lazy Indians. While not denying it, I got them to put in about twice as much crop as they had last year; and if they would only settle down and work, and keep away from town, they might soon be independent as they see the white settlers around them becoming. They have every advantage, splendid soil, wood, hay, water and a good climate; but they have preferred in the past to go to town and work for a little cash,

which to them is an immediate result, a great thing to an Indian, rather than work on their farms, by which in a few years they would be self-supporting. Besides what they earned by working for outsiders, they sold about four thousand bushels of grain, a few head of cattle, some hay, and got a good deal of money from white settlers by sale of dead timber for fencing and building purposes. As there is a great deal of wild fruit over the country, a fair amount is earned by the women from the sale of it in town. As we have had abundant rains this year, the crops now look very flourishing. Should they turn out well, it will be a great encouragement for further efforts next year. Besides, I am trying to get them to put an engine and roller into their grist and saw-mill to replace the windmill, which has proved a dead failure and is lying idle. This would very much further encourage them to grow grain more extensively, when they could get their grain gristed and their lumber cut at their door. One man is breaking up a new forty-acre field this year, and others smaller areas, which point to better results in the future.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings of this band are of an inferior sort, although two houses of a much better class, with shingled roofs, have been built during the year. The interiors are generally comfortable and are kept clean and tidy. Stables are not as good as should be; but I can see an improvement in some of them. The stock on this reserve number one hundred and thirty-four head and are of a good quality, well-bred bulls being kept with the herd, as is the case on all the other reserves.

Religion.—One hundred and nine of the band are Roman Catholics, and ten are Methodists. The former have a church on the reserve, in charge of the Rev. Father Vegreville, which they attend regularly; while Mr. Lent, from Paul's reserve, looks after the Indians of the other denomination, visiting them monthly.

Education.—The two schools on the reserve are still closed for want of pupils, as most of the children attend industrial and boarding schools, under the auspices of the denomination to which their parents belong at St. Albert, Red Deer, High River or Regina.

Joseph's Band.

Reserve.—Joseph's reserve is about fifty miles from the agency headquarters and Edmonton, lying about due north. It covers about twenty-three square miles, its exact area being fourteen thousand seven hundred and twenty acres, about twelve thousand acres being well timbered, valuable for sawing and building. It is too well watered, as there is little cultivatable clear land on the reserve. Lac Ste. Anne lies on the south side of the reserve and is the fishing ground of these Indians.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band consists of twenty-eight men, thirty-five women and seventy-one children, or one hundred and thirty-four souls. There were eleven deaths and six births during the year.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Stony tribe.

Farmer in Charge.—Farmer Guilbault, who lives on Alexander's reserve, about twenty-five miles away, looks after this band.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief modes of living of these Indians, yet sometimes they sell a little hay and wood.

Buildings.—Strange to say for a hunting band, the buildings are better than on any of the other reserves, except Michel's, and they are kept clean and tidy, as the people keep themselves.

Religion.—These people are Roman Catholics and attend the services very regularly at the Lac Ste. Anne church.

Education.—The school was reopened this spring, the teacher, Sevens [illegible], a member of Michel's band, being an ex-pupil of Dunbow industrial school. He has about ten pupils.

Paul's Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band, sometimes called White Whale Lake reserve, lies due west of the agency headquarters, from which it is about thirty miles distant. This reserve contains about thirty-three square miles, or twenty thousand nine hundred and twenty acres; about sixteen thousand of this is heavily timbered, with poplar and spruce. It is also very well watered, White Whale and Bad lakes forming part of the boundaries.

Tribe and Vital Statistics.—These Stony Indians number one hundred and fifty-one souls, consisting of twenty-nine men, forty-four women and seventy-eight children. There were ten births and three deaths during the year.

Health.—There were a few cases of scarlatina on Paul's reserve, but Dr. Harrison, of Edmonton, brought all the cases through safely.

Farmer in Charge.—Mr. W. G. Blewett is in charge of this band.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians in the past have lived chiefly by hunting and fishing, for which their reserve is very well adapted; but they have this year put in a small crop and all have good-sized gardens, which are well kept, and it is to be hoped that under Mr. Blewett, who can speak the Stony language and takes great interest in them and his work, still further progress will be made.

Buildings.—The buildings are improving in size and finish, several new ones going up this year, of a much better class. Chief Paul especially is building a good one, with a shingled roof.

Stock.—The stock number one hundred and one head, and are steadily increasing; some of the Indians taking more interest in cattle, for which their reserve is admirably adapted. It has to be remembered that it is only within the past four or five years that this band has at all settled down.

Religion and Education.—One hundred and thirty-six of these people are Methodists and fifteen are Roman Catholics; the welfare of the former are looked after by Mr. Lent, who took charge of them this spring, and whose services are attended very regularly. He purposes reopening the school, which is also used as a church. A number of the children attend the Red Dear industrial school.

Michel's Band.

Reserve.—Michel's reserve is about twenty-two miles north-west from Edmonton, and twenty from the agency headquarters, and consists of forty square miles, containing twenty-five thousand four hundred and eighty acres, half of which is covered with poplar and fir trees. There is ample water on the reserve; besides, the Sturgeon river forms the northern boundary.

Tribe.—These are Iroquois Indians.

Vital Statistics.—They number eighty-five souls, consisting of eleven men, eighteen women and fifty-six children. There were two deaths and five births during the year.

Farmer in Charge.—This band has no farmer to look after it, nor does it require one, as this is the banner reserve of the agency.

Resources and Occupations.—These Iroquois Indians, or rather half-breeds as they now are, came about one hundred years ago from Lower Canada, and are a very superior class of Indians. About fifty-five of them, eight families, live on and work the reserve, and are making a good living by mixed farming, selling their grain, cattle, pork, &c., in Edmonton or St. Albert, besides getting a considerable amount of money from the sale of dead timber, killed by the fire that swept the country some four years ago.

Buildings.—Their buildings—in fact, the whole reserve—compare favourably with any white settlement. Many of the houses are well furnished, with good furniture, to which recently a $120 organ was added.

Stock.—Their stock number about ninety-five head, and are always well cared for and stabled, the cows being carefully milked, and butter made regularly.

Religion and Education.—These people are all Roman Catholics, and attend their chapel regularly, which is built just off the reserve.

Their children attend St. Albert boarding and Dunbow industrial schools.

Morality.—Indians do not regard this subject in the same light as white people; what to the latter would lead to social ostracism, is by them looked at with a very lenient eye; not that there are not some very moral Indians, but the very large majority are the other way.

Temperance.—There have been several convictions for intemperance during the year, especially among the Indians of Enoch's band, who come, owing to their proximity to Edmonton, more frequently in contact with intoxicants; yet it is wonderful with the temptations and inducements placed in their way, how many are temperate, some bands, especially Paul's, being nearly strictly so.

Alexander's Band.

Reserve.—Alexander's reserve lies thirty miles north-west of the agency headquarters. Its area covers about forty-one square miles, and contains twenty-six thousand two hundred and forty acres, about ten thousand of which is fine rolling prairie; the remainder being covered with poplar and fir-trees. This reserve is also well watered, one lake, Sandy lake, being well stocked with fish.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and eighty-four souls, made up of forty-seven men, fifty-seven women and eighty children. There were twelve deaths and six births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are progressing a little, taking more interest in and increasing their farming operations, although last year their crops were mostly destroyed by hail. By the sale of what grain they had, and of hay, dry timber, a few head of cattle, besides fishing, working for settlers, together with the rations they get from the department, those who live on the reserve have made a fair living, while the hunters made a good living.

Buildings and Stock.—The houses and stables of these Indians are of a fair class, but there is much room for improvement. Their stock numbers one hundred and fifty-six head. The Indians are taking more interest in their cattle, and are consequently taking better care of them, and have stopped in a great measure, I am glad to say, killing without permission.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. There is a nice church on the reserve, the services being well attended, the Rev. Father Dauphin being the resident missionary.

Education.—There is no school open on the reserve, the children attending St. Albert boarding school.

General Remarks.

The birth rate for the whole agency during the year was forty-four thousand, and the death-rate sixty per thousand.

There was no epidemic among any of the bands during the year; yet, consumption and scrofula, together with old age, carried off forty-one.

I am pleased to be able to state that the Indians on all the reserves have during the year had no trouble, and have given none, that has been brought to my notice, with the numerous settlers around the reserves.

This is my second year as agent, and I can report favourably on the general progress made by all the farming bands. Of course, there are always a few recalcitrant members, generally the very lazy ones, who are only too glad to take bad advice from dastardly outsiders, who are more numerous than one would expect in this civilized age.

I have, &c.,

JAS. GIBBONS,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—FILE HILLS AGENCY,
QU'APPELLE, August 31, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency, together with the accompanying statistical statement and inventory of government property in my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves.—The File Hills agency is situated in the File Hills, about twenty miles north-east of Fort Qu'Appelle. This agency consists of four reserves, namely: Peepeekesis, No. 81; Okaness, No. 82; Star Blanket, No. 83; and Little Black Bear, No. 84. These reserves contain a total area of eighty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-four acres.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—There were twelve deaths and seven births in the four bands during the past twelve months.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of all four bands has been fairly good, consumption being the cause of what sickness we had.

Resources and Occupations.—The natural resources of the four reserves are hay and wood, of which there is a large quantity.

The reserves are well adapted for stock-raising, in which industry the Indians have been very successful.

The principal occupations of these Indians are mixed farming and stock-raising; they also put up a large quantity of hay over and above what they require for their own use, and for which they find a good market.

The Indians had splendid gardens last season, and as a result had several hundred bushels of potatoes and other coarse roots to sell in the fall. The gardens this spring promise to be better than those of last year, and I am pleased to say that I have noticed a marked improvement in the way the Indians take care of them.

During the month of May and the early part of June $1,100 worth of senega-root was collected and sold.

Our oat crop last year was very good, the average being over forty bushels to the acre all round. The area under crop this year is fully double that of last, and the yield promises to be as good. About two hundred and ninety acres were fenced with wire this spring, the Indians paying for the wire themselves.

On the whole we have had a very prosperous year, and the Indians say they were never better off than they are at present. On Okaness reserve, where we have a num-

Mouth of Coal Mines, Stony Reserve, N.W.T

ber of good houses with shingled roofs, it is a pleasure to see how neat and clean they are kept from one year's end to the other.

Buildings.—The buildings at the agency headquarters are in good repair. The office has been overhauled, and is now in good order. The implements are in good repair and are all housed during the winter.

Stock.—The cattle are increasing in number and in quality; two thorough-bred shorthorn bulls were added to the herds during the year. A number of the Indians have purchased good work teams, and the Indians jointly purchased a Clyde stallion, which will greatly improve the quality of the horses on the reserves.

Education.—The File Hills boarding school, situated near the agency headquarters, is under the management of the Rev. W. H. Farrar, and Mrs. Farrar acts as matron, and everything is in first-class running order. There are fourteen pupils attending this institution. A large number of children from this agency attend the Qu'Appelle and Regina industrial schools.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to say that I have had fewer liquor cases this year than last. No cases of immorality have come to my notice during the year.

General Remarks.—The ex-pupils residing here continue to do well, and are an example to those who have not attended school.

Our second annual fair was held on June 22 last, and passed off successfully.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Indian Agent.

North-west Territories,
Alberta—Hobbema Agency,
Hollbroke, July 6, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my report, together with statistical statement and inventory of all government property under my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Headquarters.—The agency headquarters are situated on Samson's reserve, near the Battle river.

Reserves.—The following reserves are comprised within the agency:—No. 137, Ermineskin's (thirty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty acres), situated in the Bear's or Peace hills; No. 138, Samson's (thirty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty acres), situated on the Battle river; No. 140, Louis Bull's, on the north-western part of Ermineskin's reserve, no subdividing line having as yet been run between them; No. —, Montana or Little Bear's band (twenty thousand one hundred and sixty acres); this was originally the Bob Tail reserve, on the south side of Battle river, near Ponoka station on the Calgary and Edmonton railway.

There is also a fishing reserve at Pigeon lake, containing four thousand nine hundred and eighty acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency are Crees, with the exception of a few Stonies who have joined them by marriage.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of one hundred and forty-five men, one hundred and seventy-two women and two hundred and eighty-four children, or a total of six hundred and one souls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the various bands has not been altogether good, owing to many old cases of consumption and scrofula. Grippe was also very severe this spring, no doubt owing to the very changeable and wet weather. Many of the Indians were allowed to visit their friends after seeding time, and have returned very much benefited in health.

The medical officer vaccinated children at last treaty payments. Those born since will be attended to at the next payments, the wet weather during the spring not being favourable.

Premises were all cleaned and refuse removed and burned. Houses were white-washed in the fall. During the summer all the Indians live in tents and teepees, which are much more healthful and can be removed from place to place, as required for cleanliness.

Resources and Occupations.—Their principal occupation is general farming, cattle-raising, hunting, fishing, and a little freighting.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Several houses and stables have been built during the year to replace old ones pulled down, and additions have been made to the cattle-sheds at Battle river.

The cattle are in splendid condition, the feed being most abundant, and the loss during the winter was very slight.

At the June 'round-up' the stock numbered nine hundred and fifty-four head, viz.: seven hundred and eighty-two full-grown adults, and one hundred and seventy-two calves, with several cows still to calve, so there is going to be a substantial increase over last year.

Education.—There are one hundred and thirty-four children of school age. The Roman Catholic boarding school on Ermineskin's reserve has forty-one pupils, who are making excellent progress under the able management of the reverend sisters, who are very much appreciated by parents who have children there. The buildings are kept in splendid order, everything neat and clean. The health of the pupils has been very good during the year.

The day school on Samson's reserve under the auspices of the Methodist Church has improved since last year, the teacher, Mr. Wallace Jones, doing his best to bring the pupils along. The attendance is still somewhat irregular on the part of some of the children whose parents roam about from the reserve to Pigeon lake to fish.

The day school at Louis Bull's reserve is also under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and is doing remarkably well under the present teacher, Mrs. Goodhand.

Religion.—The Indians on Samson's and Louis Bull's reserves are principally Methodists. Ermineskin's are almost all Roman Catholics, and the members of the Montana band, with two or three exceptions, are pagans. Three buildings are used for divine services, which are regularly held and fairly well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, with a few exceptions, are law-abiding and fairly industrious; some are certainly improving, and doing much better than hitherto.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are temperate, and few cases of immorality come to my notice.

General Remarks.—The grain crop last season was very fair, many of the farming Indians have had their own flour since threshing, last fall. Some few who had large crops were allowed to sell a little wheat. They have also supplied the beef contracts for destitute Indians, forty-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-six pounds, besides having raised and killed about twenty-five thousand pounds of beef for the use of their own families. The amount received for beef was judiciously spent in purchasing wagons, mowers, horse-rakes, bob-sleighs and some few heifers,

those Indians who have a large herd being allowed to sell a heifer to their neighbours, thus keeping the money amongst themselves; the remainder was spent in clothing, tea, tobacco and provisions.

The grist and saw-mill has been kept at work gristing wheat into flour and making lumber both for general repairs at the agency and for Indians building new houses.

There has been a good deal of repairs made to the waste-gates and banks of the reservoir, new bridges over the Battle river, and on the reserve trails; all of which has been done by Indian labour, supervised by myself and staff.

The prospect looks bright for good crops this year, there having been plenty of rain and warm weather, with no frost to speak of.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I have received great assistance from the staff, who have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.,

W. S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
EAST ASSINIBOIA—MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,
CANNINGTON MANOR, July 4, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900, together with a statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

PHEASANT RUMP'S BAND, No. 68.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the western part of Moose mountain, and has an area of twenty-three thousand and forty-six acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Assiniboines.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is thirty-eight, being one less than last year. There are at present living on the reserve thirteen men, thirteen women, four boys and eight girls. There were two deaths and one birth during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the band has been good, and all were vaccinated during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The reserve is suited for mixed farming; there being plenty of good arable land and enough timber for buildings, fuel and fencing. Hay of the best quality is plentiful. Mixed farming is the chief industry of these Indians. They had a good crop of grain last fall, out of which they provided their own flour during the winter, and had a good quantity of wheat to sell, and also seed for last spring. Hunting, as a means of livlihood has been given up by many Indians of this band. The earning of the band during the year were over $2,000.

Buildings.—The buildings are about the same as last year but are better kept in repair than formerly.

Stock.—The stock consists of ninety-one head. The Indians sold and killed for their own consumption during the year thirteen head. The casualties during the year

were not many. The Indians looked after their cattle well during the year that is past, and at present their stock is in fine condition.

Farming Implements.—These Indians are fairly supplied with necessary farming implements. The implements are stored at the farmhouse during the winter and are put in repair and ready for spring work.

Education.—There are five children of school age in the band, three of whom attend school—two at Qu'Appelle and one at Regina.

Religion.—With the exception of the children attending school these Indians are all pagans. The Rev. F. T. Dodds, the Presbyterian missionary, who resides on White Bear's reserve, continues to visit these Indians and is always well received.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are under the supervision of Farmer W. Murison. They are on a fair way towards self-support.

Temperance and Morality.—There has not been a case of intemperance on the reserve during the year, nor has any complaint been made against any Indian of the band. Generally speaking, these Indians are moral, but it would not be fair to judge them from a too high standpoint as a white person's idea of morality and an Indian's are widely different.

Striped Blanket's Band, No. 69.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated south of Pheasant Rump's reserve, and has an area of twenty-three thousand six hundred and eighty acres. The general features are the same as the reserve which it adjoins.

Tribe.—The Indians on this reserve are a mixture of Cree and Assiniboine.

Vital Statistics.—The present population of the reserve is thirty-seven, an increase of one since last year. There were two births and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been good. I had all the Indians vaccinated during the year, and without any of the trouble that always took place in the past when vaccination was proposed. All sanitary measures possible were attended to.

Occupations.—Mixed farming is the chief occupation of the Indians of this band. All the able-bodied men have a crop of some kind. Nearly all have cattle, which are well looked after.

Buildings.—The buildings are the same as last year, with one or two exceptions.

Stock.—The cattle at present number seventy-six head, and the Indians sold and killed for their own consumption, during the year, fifteen head.

The increase in calves has not been as satisfactory as last year. The casualties were few.

Education.—There are only three children of school age on this reserve, two of whom attend school at Fort Qu'Appelle.

Religion.—All the Indians living on the reserve are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are, I think, making progress towards civilization and self-support. They got but little help in the way of food from the department last year. They are always comfortably clad, and seem happy and contented.

Temperance and Morality.—My remarks regarding Pheasant Rump's band apply with equal force to this band also.

General Remarks.—The two foregoing bands are under the supervision of Farmer Murison, and he works hard to bring them on. The Indians seem always to do what he asks, without any grumbling, and he is both kind and thoughtful towards them. I think both bands have made decided progress during the year.

WHITE BEAR'S BAND, No. 70

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the south-east part of Moose mountain, eight miles from Cannington Manor, and has an area of thirty thousand seven hundred and twenty acres, and is well suited for mixed farming.

Vital Statistics.—The band at present numbers one hundred and eighteen souls, a decrease of five since this time last year. There are twenty-eight men, thirty-seven women, twenty-nine boys, and twenty-four girls belonging to the band. There were seven deaths and two births during the year. Measles was the cause of most of the deaths. White Bear, the chief, died at the ripe age of ninety-seven.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band, apart from the epidemic of measles, was fairly good. All sanitary measures were attended to as far as possible, and when the Indians moved into their tents in the spring they left their houses in a clean and tidy condition, having burned all rubbish that collected on the premises during the winter.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve have the best hay lands in the district, and it will be a great source of profit to them this year, as the hay crop in the adjoining settlements will be a comparative failure. There is a large lake on this reserve, where the Indians catch fish in great quantities for their own consumption, and also for sale. During winter large quantities of dry and fallen timber are sold to the settlers in the neighbourhood. The women tan hides and other skins for the white people of the district, and get well paid for their work.

Mixed farming and stock-raising are the principal occupations of this band. During the past year the men who were able to work were busy with their farms and stock, breaking new land, and summer-fallowing, cutting and hauling fire-wood and dry logs for sale, and attending to their live stock, cattle, ponies and horses.

Crops.—The acreage under crop this year is about two hundred and fourteen, an increase of sixty-six acres over last year. We had a good return from our grain fields last fall, having threshed nearly three thousand bushels of grain on this reserve. At present the prospects for a good crop this year are very slight, owing to the long-continued drought, but should we get rain within the next few days we may possibly get back enough for seed next spring, which is more than the majority of the white settlers in this district are going to do. Our hay lands are in fine condition, and what we lose in grain we shall more than make up in hay.

Stock.—The cattle and horses on the reserve at present number one hundred and fifty-three head; this does not include the ponies, which are the private property of the Indians. Some oxen were exchanged for horses during the year, and these are now classed as 'stock under government control,' in the same way as the cattle for which they were exchanged. The Indians killed for their own consumption and sold during the year thirty-four head of cattle. The casualties were few. These Indians, with few exceptions, take good care of their cattle, and keep the stables comfortable, and well supplied with hay.

Buildings.—The buildings are much the same as last year.

Education.—There are twenty-four children of school age on the reserve, seven of whom are attending the industrial schools at Qu'Appelle or Elkhorn.

Religion.—The Indians of the band are for the most part pagans, but the Rev. F. T. Dodds, who labours with them in the interests of the Presbyterian Church, informs me that he can notice a change for the better going on with some of them, and if kindness and patience can work a change in an Indian, both Mr. Dodds and his good wife should be rewarded with the conversion of the whole band.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band has made good progress during the year towards self-support. The Indians received only one hundred pounds of flour from the department since last September.

One of the band, Red Star, threshed seven hundred and ninety bushels of No. 1 hard wheat last fall, and many others between two and three hundred bushels. Twelve good work horses were purchased during the year, and they are being made good use of.

A painted Indian is very seldom seen, and the sun dance is a thing of the past, so far as my Indians are concerned, and I have not heard it mentioned even this year. This is a step in the right way, for if there was one thing that tended more than another to keep the Indians back, it was and is the sun dance.

Several new sets of team harness have been purchased during the year, and they are well taken care of.

The band earned during the year over $5,000.

Temperance and Morality.—The general behaviour of the band has been good.

General Remarks.

I feel encouraged at the progress made in the agency during the past year, and it has been only by constant and hard work that this progress has been made. The change for the better is most noticeable on White Bear's reserve. Three years ago these Indians had about fifteen acres under crop; they have over two hundred acres this year, and are still breaking up new land. As I am quite alone here, my time is fully taken up with my work, both in the office and on the farm.

Last year was the first in the history of the agency that a supplementary estimate for flour did not have to be sent to the department.

I have, &c.,

HENRY ROSS HALPIN,
Farmer in Charge.

North-west Territories,
Assiniboia—Muskowpetung's Agency,
Qu'Appelle, September 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the reserves under my charge, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Piapot's Band, No. 75.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in townships 20 and 21, range 18, west of the 2nd principal meridian. It contains an area of fifty-eight square miles.

The 'bench' lands are, with some exceptions, of a rather light character, and successful grain-growing is not certain, except in wet seasons. That part of the reserve which lies in the valley of the Qu'Appelle river consists of valuable and extensive hay meadows, and from these the principal earnings of the Indians are derived.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees, of the 'Plain' branch of that nation.

Population.—The population consists of one hundred and eighty persons, i.e., eighty-three males and ninety-seven females.

Health and Sanitary Condition. These Indians have continued in good health throughout the year, and there has been but little occasion for the services of the

doctor. The houses and premises are, in the main, kept clean and the water supply free from contamination.

The water of the Qu'Appelle river, which is used by the Indians when camped on the hay grounds in the valley, is not good during the low stage of the river, and causes some little sickness during the hot weather. I am endeavouring to induce these Indians to sink a few wells in the neighbourhood of their camps, so that good water may be obtainable at such times as the river water is unfit for domestic use.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are making steady, if somewhat slow, advancement in farming, and when the seasons are favourable they succeed fairly well.

Their chief sources of livelihood are, however, the sale of hay and fire-wood in Regina, and thus far they have made a comfortable living, and have been able, with their surplus earnings, to equip themselves fully with work horses, wagons, harness and haying and harvesting machinery, of which not a few have as good an equipment as the majority of white farmers.

The supply of dry fire-wood is, however, becoming exhausted, and the difficulty heretofore existing in getting these Indians to increase their herds of cattle is passing away, greater eagerness to become cattle-owners being now noticeable.

Efforts are being made also to improve the horses owned by these Indians, with a view to putting them in position to have good heavy draught teams of their own, and to dispose of some to neighbouring farmers. This reserve is admirably adapted for horse-raising, and there is no reason why these Indians should not in time be able to meet in part the want for which horses have now to be imported from Ontario and the United States.

More attention has been given this season to the better cultivation of the farms, and during the past spring a considerable area of new land was broken up in readiness for next season.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Some improvement has been made in the dwellings and stables during the year, but the absence of any kind of suitable building timber seriously retards progress in this direction.

One house has been this year erected on the 'bench'—the beginning, I trust, of the long planned for abandonment of the village system. It is hoped that, the ice having now been broken, the movement will progress until all the better class of these Indians will ultimately reside permanently on their several farm holdings.

The stock on the reserve is increasing slowly and, as already stated, there is evidence of an increased desire on the part of the progressive element to own larger herds, and in this they are receiving great encouragement.

The working Indians of this band are very well equipped with the machinery, implements and tools requisite for their occupation. All of these are now their private property by purchase from earnings—the day of free government issue of such things having passed away, greatly to the benefit of the Indians.

Education.—This band continues to send a few children to the Regina and Qu'Appelle industrial schools, but the pagan element, which largely predominates, is still pronouncedly averse to parting with their children. There is reason to believe, however, that the spirit of opposition to the schools is diminishing, and that ere long substantial progress will have been achieved in this respect.

Religion.—As above stated, the majority of this band continue pagans. The Rev. Campbell H. Monro, missionary of the Presbyterian Church, removed to this reserve last spring from Pasquah's reserve, and there is reason to believe that he has already acquired some influence over the Indians, Chief Piapot, who is the head of the pagan element, having recently voluntarily offered the use of his lodge to the missionary for religious services. The reserve is also visited at times by the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church from the mission of Lebret.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many evidences of material progress have been noticed throughout the year. Last spring these Indians seeded and planted one hundred and twenty-five acres of land without receiving assistance of any kind from the department—the first time in the history of the band that it has been possible for the Indians to do this work without aid in provisions.

Notwithstanding the extremely discouraging appearance of the crops this season, and the sod having been very much hardened by the protracted drought, these Indians cheerfully responded to the call to break up new land, and succeeded in getting about thirty acres ready for next year, besides preparing some summer fallow.

Before the breaking of new land was commenced last spring, a personal canvas of all the Indians was made by myself and the farmer, and every one was urged to do something either towards increasing his farm or to make a beginning in that direction. As a result, several Indians who had never farmed before have now made a small beginning, and have got some land ready for next season. Many, however, are still loth to begin, and claim that they can make a better living with greater ease and certainty by selling dry wood and hay than by the somewhat uncertain grain-farming, and state that when the dry wood has become exhausted they will return to the friends and relatives whom they left in Montana, and who pick up a precarious living about the towns of that state.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year only one case of an Indian of this band having obtained intoxicants came to my notice, and this resulted in the breaking up of a low 'den' in Regina, and the imprisonment of a white man who had conducted it, for a term of nine months at hard labour. When it is considered that these Indians are in Regina very frequently, selling produce, and invariably have money in their possession, it speaks well for their integrity that there should be no more cause for complaint in this respect.

An improvement is noticeable in the dress of the better class of these Indians, and they seem to take more pride in their improved appearance. One man, having a suit of clothes that did not fit him to his liking, took them in to a Regina tailor and had them refitted.

Muskowpetung's Band, No. 80.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band contains approximately sixty square miles of land, and is situated immediately east and adjoining the reserve of Piapot's band. The greater part of the reserve is on the uplands on the south side of the Qu'Appelle river. The valley portion contains a considerable area of valuable hay meadows.

The 'bench' lands are well adapted for grain-raising, but require more than a normal amount of moisture to ensure success. The hay supply is ample for all requirements. Building timber is scarce.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Saulteaux, with a small admixture of Crees.

Population.—The population is composed of ninety-seven persons, i.e., forty-two males and fifty-five females. The number of young people on this reserve is very small, and it must be only a matter of a few years before the band ceases to exist.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians continues remarkably good. Living as they do under canvas for the greater part of the year and frequently moving their camps from place to place as the exigencies of their work require, the sanitary conditions are naturally all that could be desired. The houses are only occupied in the winter, and while they are invariably kept too hot, they are clean and fairly wholesome. Considerable improvement is noticeable in this respect during the past year. Last autumn many of the dwellings were lime-washed inside and out before being occupied, which added much to their cleanliness and appearance. This improvement was favourably commented on by Inspector McGibbon when he inspected the reserve.

Resources and Occupations.—This band, like Piapot's, derives a considerable portion of its earnings from the sale of dry fire-wood and hay. This season, however, the acreage under crop was considerably increased, and had the conditions been favourable, the Indians would have harvested a large quantity of grain.

Stock-raising is also followed to a considerable extent, but more can be done in this respect and will be ere long.

Building, Stock and Implements.—The lack of suitable building timber on this reserve also prevents the erection of a good class of houses and stables, but such material as is available is made the most of and the dwellings are, considering the circumstances, fairly good and the interiors comfortable.

The band has a good herd of fine cattle, all of which are held by individual owners. The 'round-up,' which has just been held, shows a gratifying increase and a fine lot of calves. A thorough-bred Galloway bull raised at the agency ranche was placed with this herd last year. These Indians sold thirteen prime export beef steers last fall, realizing the very satisfactory price of $3.37½ per hundred pounds, without dockage for shrinkage. The money derived therefrom was carefully expended—about three-fourths going to pay for working equipment in the form of mowers, rakes, horses, harness, wagons, etc.

In respect of implements and machinery this band is now thoroughly well equipped, and were it not that the reserve is the furthest from market towns where the Indians dispose of their produce, it could be regarded as self-supporting. During the winter it is, however, necessary to keep the Indians constantly at home hauling the hay required for the agency ranche, and it is during this period and in consequence of this work having to be done that it becomes necessary to issue provisions to them—the issues being practically payment for services rendered and for the use of the private equipments of the Indians.

Heretofore this band has been somewhat careless in the matter of protecting implements and machinery, and it is, therefore, gratifying to observe some improvement taking place in this respect. Having to pay for such things makes the Indians more careful than they would be with government issues. Last spring they readily subscribed money for the purchase of a seeder, and last autumn they also purchased a binder. Heretofore the grain had been sown by hand, broadcast, and a binder hired at so much per acre to take off the crops, which materially increased the cost of production.

Several of the progressive Indians have been permitted to sell their ox teams and replace them by horses of a good class, and I am much pleased to observe that the policy has proved successful, the Indians referred to now taking a greater interest in their work and displaying more activity and energy.

Education.—As stated elsewhere, there are few children on this reserve, and of these several would, in so far as physical condition is concerned, hardly be eligible for admission to the schools. I have kept constantly before the parents of this band the advantages that the schools offer to their children, but find it well-nigh impossible to overcome their dislike to part with them.

Religion.—There are no resident missionaries on this reserve, but occasional services are held in the houses or lodges, as the case may be, by missionaries of the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches. The impression made on the Indians appears to be slight, however.

Characteristics and Progress.—It affords me no little pleasure to be in a position to report a marked improvement in the bearing of the Indians of this band. Heretofore ranking as the most backward in the agency, if not in the whole district—they have become much more actively interested in their work, and this season they put in a larger acreage of crop than the Indians of Piapot's band, who previously ranked ahead of them.

In spite of all the disadvantages of the unfavourable season, they took hold of the work of breaking up new land for next year's crop, with considerable energy, and succeeded in getting a total of fifty acres prepared, in addition to summer-fallowing. This work was done with but little assistance from the agency stores and under conditions of weather, heat and drought, that would have discouraged even white farmers.

The 'village system' obtains on this reserve also, and seriously militates against individual progress. I have, therefore, lost no opportunity of inducing the Indians to leave the valley and take up separate holdings on the 'bench,' and have also endeavoured to discourage community work as far as possible.

As a first result, a new farm with a good house on the premises, has been commenced near the agency head-quarters in a good location, and there are signs that the example thus set will be followed by others in the near future. When this end has been secured, more substantial progress may be looked for.

The Indians of this band have hitherto marketed their grain, etc., under the direct supervision of the farmer for the reserve. With a view to encouraging individualism and greater independence of spirit, I have, however, endeavoured to effect a change and have the Indians transact their own business (subject of course to the permit system) as much as possible. The effect is a deeper interest in their work and a more noticeable spirit of self-reliance.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are somewhat prone to excess in their native dances, and I have frequently had occasion to warn them that greater moderation must be shown. Latterly, however, there has not been much cause for complaint, and I think that as their material interests increase and they have more work to occupy their time, these customs will pass away entirely.

Intoxicants continue to reach these Indians at intervals through half-breeds residing at Qu'Appelle Station and other neighbouring towns. Thus far it has been well-nigh impossible to get any hold on these intermediaries, but from information now in my possession I expect shortly to able to bring certain long-suspected persons to justice.

Pasquah's Band, No. 79.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band adjoins Muskowpetung's reserve on the east. It has an area of sixty square miles and a very picturesque frontage on the Upper Qu'Appelle lake.

A considerable portion of this reserve, both in the Qu'Appelle valley and on the bench lands to the south, is covered with poplar timber of medium size and willow brush. The soil is excellent quality, and the reserve as a whole is well adapted for grain-raising. Hay is scarce, and in consequence of this drawback cattle-raising has to be limited to a comparatively small herd.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population numbers one hundred and forty-one persons, consisting of fifty-five males and eighty-six females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—While on the whole the health of these Indians has been good, the mortality has been greater on this than on any other reserve in the agency, chiefly among infants and young people.

As these Indians are well housed and clad and have always had a sufficiency of good food, and as there have been no epidemic diseases or neglect of due sanitary precautions, I am thus far completely at a loss to account for the comparatively heavy death-rate here.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising, supplemented by the sale of dry fire-wood and willow fence pickets, also fishing in the Qu'Appelle lakes are the main sources of livelihood of these Indians. Being advantageously situated with regard to convenience to markets at three different towns in the vicinity of the

reserve, the Indians of this band are entirely self-supporting, receiving nothing from the department except the ammunition and fishing twine due them under the terms of the treaty, and occasionally some slight assistance in provisions when some work of a public nature is being jointly constructed on the reserve.

The cultivation of brome grass for fodder has been this season commenced on this reserve with a view of offsetting the lack of sufficient wild hay, and it is hoped that by this means it may be possible to increase materially the cattle herd in the hands of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The Indians of this reserve are divided into two groups, viz. : those living in the valley of the Qu'Appelle lake, and those who have removed therefrom and now reside on their farms on the bench. Formerly all lived in the valley, but, as the result of many years of effort and persuasion, the better class of these Indians are now, as stated, on their several holdings, and are reaping the benefits ensuing from nearness to their work and better opportunities for enlarging their farms. The bench houses and stables are very creditable, and it is gratifying to observe each year that this class is being steadily added to by continued removals from the valley.

This season three good one-and-a-half-story dwellings are in course of erection, which, when finished, will reflect credit on their several owners.

The houses in the valley, occupied by the old-time element, are comfortable and kept in good order, but are small and of the shack type.

All stables are good and are, with hardly any exceptions, kept well repaired and comfortable—some particularly so.

The stock here are of a good class, but the Indians, with some few exceptions, do not take the interest in them that they should, being more given to grain-growing than to stock-raising. Last autumn a number of 'culls' were sold out of this herd or were consumed by their owners, and the herd now consists of none but profitable stock. A thoroughbred Durham shorthorn bull has been put with this herd this season in place of the Galloway formerly used.

On this reserve, also, several of the more enterprising farmers have been permitted to exchange their oxen for good teams of medium heavy draught horses, and improvement is noticed in every instance where such a change has been made, in the willingness and capacity of the Indian for work.

The band has again this season added to its stock of working machinery, implements, &c., by private purchase, assisted by myself, and these Indians are now well equipped. Among the purchases were two new binders, one double-gang plough and one combination plough.

Education.—The majority of the children of this reserve attend the Qu'Appelle or Regina industrial schools. There is no local day school on the reserve.

Religion.—The Indians of this band belong principally to the Roman Catholic Church, which has a very neat and substantial church edifice on the reserve, where services are conducted regularly by the clergy of the Lebret mission. The Presbyterian missionary formerly resident on this reserve has transferred his headquarters to Piapot's reserve, and no services are held here at present.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have worked very satisfactorily during the past year, the only subject for complaint being their proneness to absent themselves at times to attend sports, shows, races, &c., in the neighbouring towns. This year they have given closer attention to the directions of the farmer regarding the better cultivation of their fields. The houses are also being steadily improved, both as to construction and furnishings. One member of this band has protected his buildings against loss by fire by taking out a policy of insurance for a considerable sum. This man is progressive, and last spring put in, in very good order, a crop of grain that would do credit to any white farmer.

The following list shows the value of the possessions of four of the principal Indians of this band, including the value of land to the extent of three hundred and twenty acres apiece, viz:—

Thomas Stevenson	$4,340
Samuel Cyr	3,295
W. Geo. Thorne	2,300
Antoine Cyr	2,190

The movement to abandon the 'valley' holdings and settle on the 'bench' farms is increasing, and it will not be long ere all but the 'old school' Indians will reside on their several farmsteads.

The progressive element is rapidly strengthening and evincing a desire to control the public affairs of the reserve, and I trust the day is not far distant when this band will be in a position to ask for and receive some modified form of municipal government.

These Indians last fall voluntarily subscribed towards a bonus for the rebuilding of a grist-mill at Fort Qu'Appelle, which had been destroyed by fire.

Although within a few miles of the point at which the Half-breed Scrip Commission held sittings for several weeks and where large numbers of half-breeds, among whom were to be found not a few relatives and friends, applied for their withdrawal, none of the Indians of this band evinced any desire, though some are practically half-breeds, to withdraw from treaty, but remained on their reserve and attended to their work.

Forty acres of new land has been got in readiness for next crop, and some summer fallowing has been done on this reserve.

The acreage under crop this season was increased seventy-five acres over that of the previous year, and everything promised well. Unfortunately the season has proved most unfavourable, and only light returns can be looked for.

Temperance and Morality.—But one instance of an Indian of this band procuring an intoxicant was brought to my notice during the year. Three months' imprisonment was given him, and to my personal knowledge the result has been beneficial, there have been no further indications of infractions of the law in this respect.

These Indians, like Muskowpetung's band, and in fact all Saulteaux Indians, are rather too fond of dancing, and I have had to speak pretty plainly and severely to them on the subject, in consequence of which greater moderation seems to be now the rule.

General Remarks.—A narrow strip of land lying along the eastern side of this reserve, and consisting of a tier of fractional sections cut off when the reserve was surveyed from the adjoining Dominion lands, has been recently surrendered by the band to be sold for its benefit, and as good prices are likely to be realized therefrom, it is hoped that substantial benefit will accrue to the Indians in affording means to procure material for further improving their buildings and in the construction of permanent public works on the reserve.

Standing Buffalo's Band, No. 78—(Sioux).

Reserve.—The reserve of this band covers an area of seven square miles, lying in townships 21 and 22, range 14, west of the 2nd principal meridian.

The soil is a sandy loam, rather light for successful grain-raising, except with abundant moisture, but grows root crops well. The reserve is deficient in hay, and what is required for the stock is in the main procured under permit on Dominion and other outside lands and on Muskowpetung's reserve

Tribe.—These Indians are Sioux or Dacotah, as they style themselves, formerly resident in Minnesota, United States.

Population.—The population is one hundred and seventy-two, composed of eighty males and ninety-two females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The past year has shown a continued state of remarkably good health among these Indians. Their houses and premises are always kept clean.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm to a considerable extent, and this season increased the acreage under crops from seventy-five acres the previous year to one hundred and thirty-two acres this year. In addition, fifty-five acres of new land has been broken up within the year ready for next crop.

Cattle are also raised, but owing to the difficulty in procuring sufficient hay, the herd has to be kept within small limits. To meet this difficulty, the cultivation of brome grass on this reserve has been commenced. The grain crop this season is, I regret to say, almost an entire failure, but vegetables are fairly good. The principal source of livelihood of these Indians is in the large earnings for work performed for the farmers of the surrounding district, by which they are enabled to live very comfortably. They are regarded as capable farm hands by the white farmers and are continually in demand.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses and stables here are of a good class and are kept comfortable.

The movement from the valley to the 'bench' holdings has continued throughout the year and only three houses now remain in the old village.

As above stated, the cattle herd on this reserve is small, numbering only fifty-five head all told. If the growing of brome hay, commenced this year, proves successful, it will then be possible to increase the number of cattle considerably, as the soil here should grow good hay crops. A fine Polled Angus bull was this spring put with this herd in the place of the Galloway formerly in service, and a material improvement in the quality of the stock is looked for in consequence.

In machinery and implements these Indians are thoroughly well equipped, having this year added considerably to their stock by the private purchase of seeders, ploughs, disc harrows, harness, &c., paid for out of earnings.

Religion and Education.—These Indians are principally, though perhaps in many cases only nominally, Roman Catholics, and their children attend the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

With but an occasional exception, they seem to appreciate the advantages offered by the school and are willing to allow the attendance of the children, but not before they have reached seven years of age, and this, with the consent of the Indian Commissioner, has been conceded them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Sioux are more ambitious and desirous of success than the Crees or Saulteaux, and consequently are more energetic and enterprising. I have been much impressed by the progress of the Indians of this band during the past year and with the evident determination not to rest satisfied with what has been achieved. The loss of this season's crop is naturally a severe blow to them, but it is gratifying to note that there are no accompanying signs of discouragement.

These Indians, in conjunction with Pasquah's band, voluntarily subscribed towards the Fort Qu'Appelle mill bonus before referred to, which speaks well for their public spiritedness.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year I have had to deal with only one case of procuring intoxicants by an Indian of this band, and this was in the case of a Sioux who resides the year round in the town of Qu'Appelle, where he makes a living by working out.

Upon conviction of having given the intoxicant to other Indians, he was committed for four months with hard labour, and I do not anticipate any further infractions of the law in this respect.

During last winter some trouble was experienced with some of the Sioux, who persisted in keeping up protracted dances, in the face of a long continued warning on my part. I endeavoured to abstain from employing forcible measures as long as possible, but finally had to threaten peremptory action, which secured the desired results, and since then I have heard nothing of dances of an objectionable nature.

Agency Beef Herd.

This herd numbers now one hundred and ninety-eight head of first-class cattle, mainly of the Galloway strain. They came through last winter in excellent condition, and we were able to carry over to next winter about one hundred tons of the hay put up last season.

The beef steers appeared to be diminishing in size and weight, and a change of bulls was, therefore, determined upon, and last fall two Durham bulls were substituted for the old Galloway bulls, the latter being sold and the proceeds applied against the cost of the new animals. The new bulls having been brought from Ontario and not being acclimatized, there has this season been a decrease in the calf crop, but as the bulls came thrugh last winter well, and have now become thoroughly used to their new surroundings, better results are anticipated next season.

What is known locally as the 'ranche hay section,' situate about four and a half miles from the stables, was last fall inclosed with a substantial wire fence, the cost of the same being defrayed from the proceeds of cattle and dressed Galloway robes sold.

This hay meadow, now that it is inclosed and protected from the Indian horses and cattle pasturing in the valley, is a valuable property, and it is proposed further to enhance that value this fall by constructing a dam and irrigation system, for the purpose of periodically flooding the grass, should seasons prove lacking in sufficient moisture, as is somewhat frequently the case. The work will be done entirely without cost to the department.

General Remarks.

Reservoirs.—The work of supplementing the somewhat meagre natural water supply on some of the reserves by the construction of dams in coulees, has been continued throughout the year, one large and very good dam having been built on Pasquah's reserve, and another on Piapot's reserve rebuilt. The reservoirs thus created are of great value and convenience to the cattle-owners who reside on the 'bench' lands, and their presence makes it easier to induce others to remove from the villages in the valley.

Earnings.—The Indians of the four reserves have, during the past fiscal year, earned from all sources the aggregate sum of $24,683.94, being an increase over the previous year of $5,673.28, to which may be added $1,000 received the previous year for hay supplied the North-west mounted police under contract, which opportunity we did not have last year.

Agricultural Implements, Machinery, &c., purchased from Earnings.—Forty-eight heads of families on the four reserves have during the past year purchased mowers, hay-rakes, binders, wagons, work harness, ploughs, and in some cases good teams of draught horses, to the total value of $5,375, the greater part of which has been paid in full, and the balance to be met from proceeds of steers yet to be sold for export, of which there will be some thirty-five head, all in prime condition to ship, and for which we expect to realize the highest market price.

Agricultural Operations.—The total acreage under crops on the four reserves has been increased two hundred and fifty-nine acres in the past two seasons, and one hundred and twenty-nine acres of new 'breaking' prepared in addition. A noticeable

improvement has also been made this season in the better cultivation given the lands and the more intelligent interest taken in the work by the more progressive of the Indian farmers. It is extremely unfortunate that the season has proved so unfavourable, and as a result even an average of a 'quarter crop' can hardly be looked for.

Medical Service.—These reserves are under the charge of Dr. O. C. Edwards, who visits once in two months, or oftener, if called upon. During his absence in the new Treaty No. 8 district, the care of the Sioux and Pasquah band of Indians has devolved upon Dr. C. E. Carthew, of Qu'Appelle Station, and that of Muskowpetung's and Piapot's bands upon Dr. Kalbfleisch, of Balgonie.

Immediately on the presence of small-pox in Manitoba becoming known last spring, prompt measures were taken to vaccinate as many of the Indians as could be persuaded to undergo the operation, with the result that quite a number of those most likely to be exposed to risk of contagion were successfully treated.

Education.—The Indians of the Muskowpetung's, and particularly of Piapot's, bands still continue averse to allowing their children to attend the industrial schools. I have availed myself of every favourable opportunity to endeavour to overcome this prejudice by reasoning and counsel, but I fear that nothing short of compulsion will secure the desired end.

Inspection.—This agency office and reserves were visited and thoroughly inspected in November last by Inspector McGibbon. He expressed himself as much pleased with the evidences of material progress, the comfort and general cleanliness of the Indian houses, and the ample preparation made for the proper wintering of the cattle on the reserves and agency ranche.

Staff.—I wish again to testify to the thoroughness of the work performed by the members of my staff, and to the prompt manner in which they have responded to every requirement.

In this connection I beg to be permitted to thank the department for the recognition of their general efficiency in granting an increase of salary in each case at the opening of the fiscal year.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MITCHELL,
Indian Agent

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—ONION LAKE AGENCY,
ONION LAKE, July 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

In January last I commenced my duties here as Indian agent, having been transferred from Saddle Lake agency to fill the position held by Mr. George G. Mann for many years, who at the same time was transferred to Saddle Lake agency.

The reserves coming under the control of this agency are six in number, namely: Seekaskootch, No. 119 ; Weemistikooseahwasis, No. 120 ; Ooneepowhayo, No. 121 ; Puskeeahkeewein, No. 122 ; Keeheewins, No. 123 ; Chipewyan, No. 124.

Seekaskootch Band, No. 119.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about twelve miles north of Fort Pitt, on the Saskatchewan river, and contains an area of thirty-eight thousand four hundred acres. The northern part is hilly and sandy, and partially covered with poplar and spruce. The centre of the reserve seems to be old lake bottom, and is interspersed with poplar groves and scrub. The soil is variable, sand and loam, and there are several hay marshes. Towards the south the land improves and hay, in wet seasons, is plentiful. The agency headquarters are situated on this reserve.

Vital Statistics.—Nine births and thirteen deaths occurred in this band during the year. The population is now two hundred and seventy-two, made up as follows: seventy-eight men, ninety-five women and ninety-nine children.

Weemistikooseahwasis Band, No. 120.

Reserve.—This reserve borders upon the west side of Seekaskootch reserve, and contains an area of fourteen hundred and eighty acres. The surface is rolling, the soil is light, and there are numerous poplar groves and some good hay swamps.

Vital Statistics.—The number of births during the year were seven, and deaths four. The population is one hundred and eleven, made up of thirty-two men, forty-three women and thirty-six children.

Ooneepowhayo's Band, No. 121.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about twenty miles northwest of the agency, on the southern and western shores of Frog lake. With the exception of the southern portion, which is very hilly and partially wooded with poplar and spruce, the country is open, rolling land, interspersed with groves of poplar. The soil is chiefly sandy loam, and several hay swamps are to be found throughout the reserve.

Vital Statistics.—There were three births and seven deaths recorded in this band during the year, and the present population is eighty-five, namely : thirty-one men, thirty-two women and twenty-two children.

Puskeeahkeewein Band, No. 122.

Reserve.—This reserve forms the northern boundary of Ooneepowhayo's reserve and a portion of the western. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand six hundred acres. The surface is undulating, with poplar groves scattered all over. The soil is sandy loam, and hay swamps are scarce.

Vital Statistics.—No births or deaths occurred in this band during the year, and the population at present is twenty-six, made up of four men, ten women and twelve children

Keeheewin's Band, No. 123.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about thirty-five miles northwest of Frog lake, on the trail leading to Moose lake. The country abounds with poplar groves, and the nature of the soil is rich loam. There is a large alkaline lake, forming part of the northern boundary, in which there is an island of about one hundred and twenty acres thickly wooded with spruce.

Vital Statistics.—Six births and ten deaths occurred in this band, and the population consists of thirty-two men, forty women and forty-five children—one hundred and seventeen souls all told.

Tribe.—The Indians of Seekaskootch, Weemistikooseahwasis, Ooneepowhayo, Puskeeahkeewein and Keeheewin's bands belong to the Cree nation.

At Williams Lake Reserve, B.C.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Throughout the year the health of these bands has been very good, and no epidemic has attacked them. The houses and premises are in some instances kept very clean, and on the whole are up to the average.

The most industrious Indians of these five bands live on Seekaskootch and Weemistikooseahwasis reserves, and are treated as one band, under the head of Seekaskootch band. These are the only Indians who receive any material help from the department. The remnant derive their living by hunting and fishing.

Seekaskootch Band, No. 119.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief industry of these Indians is stock-raising, in which they have been fairly successful, the sales for the year realizing about $2,500. Grain-growing is not carried out to any great extent, and the little that was attempted proved a failure last fall. About fifty-five acres of barley and twenty-five acres of oats were sown this spring, and owing to favourable weather the prospects are good. The potato crop was fairly good, and this season's crop promises well.

The chief occupation of the men is attending to their cattle. After hay-making is over, in which work they are helped by the women, and their little grain crop and root crop is saved, they commence getting their houses and stables ready for the cold weather, and in winter they are kept busy hauling hay to their stables, and sometimes logs, a distance of about twenty miles, to the mill. The most of their ploughing is done in the spring, and from the time their seeding and fencing is finished until hay-making season comes round again many of the men find work freighting and bringing scows of supplies down the river for the missions and the Hudson's Bay Company.

The women are industrious, and are generally found making clothes or moccasins for the family, tanning hides or general house work.

Buildings.—The houses are small and mostly built of logs. In summer they are nearly all uninhabited, as the owners find more comfort and are healthier under canvas. For winter they are re-mudded and whitewashed, and made warm. All the stables are built of log, and in some instances are very good and well kept. I do not know of any new houses or stables having been erected during the year.

Stock.—The stock was well wintered, and came out in the spring in good condition and continued to thrive, as feed was good and plentiful this season. The natural increase is satisfactory.

Implements.—These Indians are fairly well supplied with mowers and rakes, most of which have been derived from the sale of cattle. They are all well provided with wagons.

Religion.—There are two mission churches situated close to the agency headquarters, one Roman Catholic, the other Church of England. Both have good congregations, and the more regular attendants seem to be sincere in their belief.

Education.—There is a boarding school in connection with each mission, both of which have their complement of pupils, and are being successfully conducted.

Temperance and Morality.—None of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but in respect to some their moral character cannot be so well spoken of.

Chipewyan Band, No. 124.

Reserve.—A reserve for these Indians has not yet been surveyed.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe.

Vital Statistics.—Twelve births and four deaths occurred during the year, and the population is now two hundred and forty, comprised of sixty-seven men, seventy-seven women and ninety-six children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The greatest trouble with these Indians seems to be weak eyes, otherwise they are fairly healthy. The sanitary condition of the houses and premises is fairly good.

Resources and Occupations.—This band receives very little assistance from the government beyond their treaty money. They have been fairly successful in raising stock, but are chiefly dependent upon hunting and trapping for a livelihood.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The Chipewyan houses are built of logs, and display some good workmanship. They are warm and comfortable in the winter.

The cattle are generally in good condition, and came through the winter fairly well.

Their implements and wagons are sufficient for their present requirements.

Religion.—All the members of this band belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and there is a large congregation at the mission church every Sunday.

Education.—There is no school connected with the mission, but ten of the Chipewyan children attend the Roman Catholic boarding school at Onion Lake ; formerly there was a day school close to the mission, but it was closed on account of irregular attendance.

Temperance and Morality.—I am not aware of any drunkenness having occurred among these Indians, nor have any cases of immorality been brought to my notice.

General Remarks.

From my short experience with the Indians of this agency, I am unable to say much with regard to any qualities peculiar to them or to notice any material progress among them, still I see there are some very industrious ones, who will no doubt eventually become self-supporting.

I have, &c.,

W. SIBBALD,
Indian Agent.

North-west Territories,
Alberta—Peigan Agency,
Macleod, October 6, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics covering the same period.

Reserve.—The Peigan reserve is situated on the Old Man's river, west of Macleod. Its form is almost square, and its area one hundred and eighty-one and two-fifths square miles, or more than one hundred and sixteen thousand acres. In addition to the reserve proper, the Peigans have, in the Porcupine hills, a timber limit containing eleven and a half square miles. The lately constructed Crow's Nest Pass railway passes through the reserve from the north-east to the south-west corners, there being fifteen miles of track and two sidings (Nos. 5 and 6) within the reserve limits.

This reserve is composed of undulating prairie land and untimbered hills, all being suitable for grazing purposes. Favourably situated among the hills are several large springs of good water, to which the range cattle have easy access throughout the whole year, while the Old Man's river, which flows through the reserve, and

Beaver creek, which enters from the north, afford an abundance of water during the open seasons.

Tribe.—The Peigans are a portion of one of the three tribes—Blackfeet, Bloods and Peigans—that form the Blackfoot nation or family in the great Algonkian linguistic stock. These Peigans are commonly, and more accurately, designated the 'North Peigans,' in order to distinguish them from the larger branch of the tribe—the 'South Peigans'—who are United States Indians located in Montana.

Population.—The population of the reserve is five hundred and nineteen, of which total number one hundred and twenty-four are men, one hundred and seventy-two are women, and two hundred and twenty-three are children under sixteen years of age. Further details in connection with this subject are shown in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been good, and improvement is noticeable in the cleanliness of dwellings.

Resources and Occupations.—Many years of fruitless efforts having demonstrated the fact that on account of climatic conditions and the quality of the soil this reserve is unsuitable for farming, no further attempts in that direction are being made. Root crops, however, do fairly well when unmolested by gophers, a good crop of potatoes being the general rule. The reserve being favourable for stock-raising, and its inhabitants naturally inclined to that occupation, special attention is being directed to the cattle industry.

Cattle.—The year was again a prosperous one for the Indian cattle, the Peigan herd now numbering nine hundred and fifty-seven, as compared with seven hundred and seventy-four for the previous year, from which were turned off last fall eighty-one head for beef. For the animals butchered the Indians received over $3,700, most of which was expended, as in previous years, upon wagons, harness, and various supplies of permanent value. Two hundred and eighty-one calves were branded after the spring round-up, and there is a marked improvement this year in the quality of the calves, the result of the department's investment in shorthorn bulls, of which we now have eighteen head.

Buildings and Implements.—More or less building is continually in operation on the reserve. While it cannot be claimed that dwellings are increasing in number, because an Indian generally destroys an old house upon the completion of a new one, it is easily seen that a change for the better is taking place in the houses. Dirt roofs are giving way to shingles, unfloored cabins are almost a thing of the past, and several individuals have provided for the erection of frame houses during the course of the present year.

Twenty-three new wagons for freighting and haying purposes were purchased during the year, with a corresponding quantity of harness, half a dozen mowers and rakes, also many smaller implements, all of which were bought by the Indians with their own money derived from various earnings, the department having long ceased to supply such articles to them as of old. The working equipment of the tribe is rapidly increasing, and should it become possible to improve the prevalent breed of horses, the wage-earning capabilities of these Indians within a few years would be of no mean order.

Education.—The boarding schools in charge of the Anglican and Roman Catholic divisions of the Christian church are supported by the department in connection with this agency. In these institutions are some fifty Peigan children upon whom a vast amount of toil is expended by the members of the respective school staffs, in their successful efforts to keep the children clean, and in less successful endeavours to endow their pupils with the rudiments of an English education. While we may not expect to find many brilliant scholars among the graduates of these Indian schools, there is no reason to suppose that the training of the children will be without due

influence upon the tribe as a whole, and upon the next generation, as the families of parents who in their youth went to school will be differently reared from those of thoroughgoing Indians whose first acquaintance with civilization dates within living memory.

Saw Mill.—As compensation for 'right of way' of the Crow's Nest railway across the reserve, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company paid the Indians through the department, something over $2,100, which the Peigans decided to invest in a saw-mill. The investment having been approved by the department, the necessary machinery was ordered in due course, and it arrived late in the fall, when it was transported to a convenient site on our timber limit in the Porcupine hills, fifteen miles from the agency head-quarters, where the mill was immediately built and operated for a trial cut of fifty thousand feet before winter set in.

During the fall and winter a number of Indians, under the direction of a white man, were busy at the limit getting out saw-logs and hauling them to the mill, where a total of thirty-three hundred logs was finally yarded ready for sawing. On June 1, the mill was put in operation again for the season's work, two hundred and thirty thousand feet of manufactured lumber being the result when the logs were all consumed, which, with the fall cut of fifty thousand feet, made a total of two hundred and eighty thousand feet for the first year.

The lumber turned out of the mill is of good quality, consisting of surfaced boards, sized dimension stuff, ship-lap, matched flooring, V joint ceiling, and drop siding, to which other classes may be added as experience suggests, the plant being capable of making almost any kind of lumber.

As the individual Indians did their logging on shares with the mill, which of course is tribal property, a large quantity of lumber went to the working Indians, and the rest was hauled to the agency head-quarters and piled for sale to offset mill operating expenses. Seven Indians have material on the ground for small frame houses to be constructed immediately, and when to these are added numerous lumber roofs and floors to log buildings, it may be considered that a fair beginning has been made.

The mill machinery was purchased from Messrs. E. Leonard & Sons, of London, Ontario, and consists of a fifty inch rotary rig, with trimmer or slab-saw, double edger, and a planer, matcher, and moulder, all driven by a 11x10 Leonard clipper engine, running at two hundred and seventy revolutions per minute, coupled with a boiler of the locomotive fire-box pattern made by the same firm. The horse-power is between thirty and thirty-five, and the capacity of the mill is ten thousand feet per day in the red fir of the Porcupines, which is notoriously tough wood to saw. The saw-mill throughout is first-class for its size. The large and small saws, planer knives and other cutting tools are duplicated to prevent delay in sharpening, which important work is further facilitated by a Rodgers semi-automatic filer and a planer knife-grinder, both driven by power. Except on the planer all belts are rubber of good width and quality, the main belt driving the saw being of five ply thirteen inches wide. There is not a piece of cheap inferior machinery in the mill, and the Peigan Indians are to be congratulated for their enterprise in making such use of their money, especially so from the fact that the saw-mill project is entirely unassisted by government grants towards either first cost, freight, construction, insurance, or running expenses. In all such matters the Peigan mill stands upon its own foundation, without the support of public money, and upon all lumber not consumed on the reserve the Indians pay to the Interior department the same dues as are exacted by law from ordinary lumbermen; therefore, no cry against pampered Indian competition can apply here.

Reserve Fence.—A boundary fence was constructed by the Indians this year, inclosing all that portion of the reserve lying south and east of the Old Man's river. The fence is thirty-two miles long, of four barbed wires, on red fir posts thirty-three feet apart. The posts, some five thousand in number, were cut by the Indians on

their limit in the Porcupines and hauled a distance of about twenty-five miles. The item of barbed wire amounted to fifty-two thousand pounds. The work was completed in six weeks, some sixty Indians being employed. The possession of this large inclosure is expected greatly to simplify the management of the Piegan cattle, which in past years have been difficult to keep on the reserve.

I have, &c.,

R. N. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.
SADDLE LAKE, July 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, No. 125.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian. The area, including the south-western portion occupied by Blue Quill's band, No. 127, is eighty-two thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

The north and west portions of the reserve are undulating prairie land, while to the south-east it is more level. There are numerous poplar groves and a few clumps of spruce. The reserve is adapted for stock-raising, and the pastures and water supply are good. There are small swamps scattered throughout the reserve, which in seasonable years, when rains are frequent, produce a good supply of hay. Saddle lake, which produces whitefish, and jackfish, is situated close to the northern boundary, about half-way between the north-west and north-east corners.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population, including Blue Quill's band, is two hundred and forty-two, consisting of sixty-six men, sixty-nine women and one hundred and seven children. During the past year there has been an increase of six by births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of a few standing cases of consumption and scrofula, the general health of these Indians has been good throughout the year. Sanitary measures were strictly observed during the spring months.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians follow mixed farming and stock-raising, and the latter is the principal industry from which they derive a living.

Buildings and Stock.—During the spring four new log dwelling-houses were erected on this reserve. In summer all the people live in tents.

The cattle on this reserve are in good condition and number five hundred and five head.

Education.—The day school is situated on a portion of the Saddle Lake reserve, and is under the auspices of the Methodist mission, Mr. Chas. W. Leonard, teacher.

The boarding school is on Blue Quill's reserve, under the management of the

Roman Catholic mission. There are fifty pupils enrolled as boarders, and satisfactory progress is being made.

The majority of the Indians of Saddle Lake band are Methodists, the remainder being Roman Catholics.

There is a Roman Catholic church on Blue Quill's reserve, in charge of the Rev. Father Grandin, and nearly all the Indians of Blue Quill's band belong to that faith.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. During the year they have purchased the following articles with their earnings :—ten wagons, three mowing-machines, and four sets of work harness.

Whitefish Lake Band, No. 128.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated north of Saddle lake, in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian, with an area of eleven thousand two hundred acres. It is a long strip of land of about twelve miles in length, running north and south, along the shores of Goodfish and Whitefish lakes.

The greater part of this reserve is rolling prairie, wooded with poplar and a few patches of spruce. In favourable seasons grain and roots can be successfully grown.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve is three hundred and twenty-one persons, made up of seventy-four men, ninety-six women, and one hundred and fifty-one children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been good, no epidemics having visited the reserve during the winter and spring.

Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming and raising cattle are the industries followed on this reserve, and in both of these the Indians have been fairly successful. A number of the Indians engage in freighting and trading. A good supply of fish is taken from the lakes, and this contributes largely towards their support.

Stock and Implements.—The cattle in the hands of these Indians number four hundred and ninety-five head.

A fair supply of machinery is also owned by this band.

Education.—On this reserve there are two day schools, both under the direction of the Methodist Church. The one at Goodfish lake is situated towards the south end of the reserve, and the other at the north end, near the mission.

Religion.—The Indians of the reserve mostly belong to the Methodist denomination. The church is situated at the north end of the reserve, Rev. E. B. Glass being resident missionary. The Indians belonging to the Roman Catholic faith are visited by missionaries from Blue Quill's reserve.

Lac la Biche Band, No. 129.

This band numbers eighteen persons in all, composed of four men, eight women, and six children. They obtain their living by hunting and fishing.

Chipewyan Band, No. 130.

These Indians also make their living by hunting and trapping, and live in the Heart lake district, which is about one hundred and five miles north of this agency. The band is made up of fifteen men, seventeen women and thirty-five children, altogether sixty-seven souls.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, No. 131.

These Wood Crees support themselves chiefly by hunting and fishing.

The population at the last annuity payments was one hundred and three, composed of twenty-three men, thirty-five women and forty-five children.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I took charge of this agency only on January 18 last, being transferred from Onion Lake agency, therefore I cannot give a very full report on this agency.

I have, &c.,

GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—SARCEE AGENCY,
CALGARY, October 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ended June 30, 1900, with tabular statement and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Sarcee reserve is situated south-west of Calgary, and is bounded on the north by the Elbow river and on the south by Fish creek. It comprises township 23, ranges 2, 3 and 4, west of the 5th initial meridian, and contains sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty acres. The agency headquarters are on the Fish creek, about nine miles south-west of Calgary.

The soil is a dark loam with clay subsoil. The land is rolling and well wooded in ranges 3 and 4 with poplar, spruce and jack-pine. The country is well adapted for stock, and the Indians are taking more interest in this industry than formerly.

Tribe.—These Indians are Sarcees or Beavers. They originally came from the far north.

Vital Statistics.—Sixty-seven men, eighty-seven women and forty-nine children constitute the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians on the whole has been fairly good. The usual sanitary precautions imposed by the department have been observed as closely as possible. The deaths are principally from scrofula and consumption, and although medicines are regularly supplied to those who are suffering, little can be done, it appears to me, for these diseases more than alleviate the sufferings of those who are afflicted. Dr. Lafferty is the medical officer for this reserve. He visits the reserve when sent for.

Resources and Occupations.—Cattle and grain-raising are the principal industries here, and I am pleased to say that the former industry is on the increase and greater interest is being manifested in it than formerly. The old prejudice against stock-raising is gradually dying out. The crop turned out well last year, three thousand seven hundred and twenty-one bushels being the quantity received from the thresher. Roots were also a good crop, some one thousand three hundred bushels being the quantity realized by the band and five hundred and five tons of hay and other fodder. The money realized from the sale of their crop, hay, wood, &c., for the paying

expenses for threshing and putting aside enough for next year's seed, was judiciously invested in the purchase of wagons, mowers, horse-rakes, harness, saddles, food and clothing.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Several new buildings were erected during the year—built of logs with shingled roofs and painted—the walls being well plastered both inside and out with lime and whitewashed. The Indians are gradually improving their dwellings with furniture and cooking stoves, and are making their homes more home-like and comfortable. Most of the houses now contain chairs, cupboards, tables cooking stoves, box stoves and some are divided into rooms with good up stairs, and are quite a contrast to the Indian dwellings of a few years ago.

Education.—With a boarding school on the reserve and an industrial school a few miles away, both under the auspicies of the Church of England, these Indians are highly favoured in the way of education. The pupils are making fair progress in their class-work in the boarding school, more particularly the girls, who seem more apt and brighter than the boys. After the boys attain a certain age they are drafted into the industrial school to complete their education.

Religion.—There is an Anglican church on the reserve, with the venerable Archdeacon Tims as incumbent. Services are held regularly on Sundays in the morning and afternoon, which all the pupils attend and some of the Indians on the reserve. Speaking generally, these Indians do not display much interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are industrious, while others are most indolent. Those who are industrious make a comfortable living. They have a good market in Calgary for all kinds of produce, and the more enlightened ones are very keen at a bargain, and are well able to look after their own interests when disposing of their hay, wood, &c., to the white man, who, in some cases, tries to get ahead of them.

Temperance.—Temperance, I fear, is not on the increase altogether. Every precaution is taken to keep down the liquor traffic. The half-breeds who live around Calgary and who are related to many of these Indians give us the most trouble. There were some nine convictions during the year for drunkenness, and several half-breeds have received heavy sentences for supplying the Indians with liquor.

The Calgary detachment of the North-west Mounted Police has been most vigilant and has given me great assistance in keeping down the liquor traffic, and I would here thank the detachment for its valuable assistance.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEILL,
Indian Agent.

North-west Territories,
Alberta—Stony Reserve,
Morley, July 10, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in central Alberta in the foot-hills of the Rockies, about forty miles west of Calgary. The Bow river divides the reserve in two, Bear's Paw's and Chiniquy's bands living on the south side, and Jonas's band on the north.

Its area is sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty acres. It is estimated that nearly one-third of this is covered with timber—spruce, Douglas fir, jack-pine and poplar.

The land back from the river benches is very hilly. Much of the soil is light and stony.

The Canadian Pacific Railway follows the Bow river, and Morley station is within half a mile of the agency headquarters.

Tribe.—These Indians are Stonies, a branch of the Sioux nation. They have intermarried largely with the northern Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is six hundred and twenty-six, made up of one hundred and thirty-five men, one hundred and sixty-six women, one hundred and sixty-eight boys, and one hundred and fifty-seven girls. This is an increase of twelve for the year.

Health.—With the exception of consumption and scrofula, these Indians have had no serious sickness. Grippe was prevalent in the spring, but was of a mild type.

Resources and Occupations.—As the reserve is too high to be a farming country, on account of the heavy frosts, no grain is grown except for green feed; but in favourable years, small gardens of potatoes, turnips and onions supply the industrious with vegetables.

Stock-raising is the main industry, although the sales of dry fire-wood, posts and rails, last year, gave a revenue of some $3,000.

Fish are plentiful in the neighbouring lakes and streams, and in certain seasons they supplement the rations of the Indians considerably.

A very promising seam of coal has lately been found on the reserve, about three miles south of the railway station, and several Indians are at present working at it.

Buildings.—Nearly all the Indians have comfortable log houses. A few new ones have been built and much work has been expended on improvements to the houses.

Stock.—As there has been a yearly decrease in the number of cattle for several years, the Indians do not take as much interest in this industry as I should like to see. With improved facilities for handling and wintering stock, there is no reason why the number of stock should not increase each year, as the reserve is naturally a good stock range.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are not very well supplied with these, and it is not necessary, as this is not a farming country. Wagons for drawing wood are quite common among them, and a few have mowers and hay-rakes, while still fewer own ploughs for preparing land for green feed.

Education.—There are no day schools open on the reserve, but the McDougall orphanage boarding school accommodates fifty pupils, and no difficulty is experienced in keeping the school full. Mr. J. W. Niddrie is the principal, and is proving very successful in his work.

Religion.—These Indians are all Methodists. The Rev. R. B. Steinhauer, B.A., is the missionary-in-charge. He preaches weekly to large congregations of Indians, who seem to take much interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have always been noted as hunters, and as long as the game lasts it will be a hard task to get many of them to work steadily. The great majority do not know how to work, and the few who do want such exorbitant wages for their very imperfect work that few of the settlers care to hire them.

They seem to work well at the dry wood business, because it brings in immediate returns; but the sale of this wood does not increase their wealth, as in nine cases out of ten, before the wood is loaded on the cars, they have taken its value from the trader in canned vegetables and fruit, jam, fancy tea and other luxuries.

In the matter of dress and of house-keeping, gratifying progress has been noted. Many of the women can bake quite nicely. In Jonas's band quite a number have begun to milk cows.

Temperance and Morality.—None of the Stonies are addicted to the use of intoxicants.

With the exception of a very few, they lead exceedingly moral lives.

General Remarks.—The seam of coal mentioned above appears to be so extensive and easily worked that I have great hopes that it will give profitable work to a large number of Indians. It has been tested and found to be the very best of coal for blacksmithing purposes.

I have, &c.,

H. E. SIBBALD,
Farmer in Charge.

North-west Territories,
Assiniboia—Swan River Agency,
Cote, August 21, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Agency Headquarters.—The agency headquarters are situated on Côté's reserve, on the Assiniboine river.

Reserves.—The following reserves are comprised within this agency :—Côté's reservere, No. 64 ; Key's reserve, No. 65 ; Keesickouse reserve, No. 66 ; also, a fishing reserve at the mouth of Shoal river, Lake Winnipegosis, occupied by a portion of Key's band.

Côté's reserve is situated on the east side of the Assiniboine river, close to the Duck mountain, and has an area of thirty-six thousand one hundred and sixteen acres.

Key's reserve is on the Assiniboine river, sixteen miles north-west from the agency headquarters. It has an area of nineteen thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

Keesickouse's reserve is adjoining Côté's, on the Assiniboine river. It has an area of eighteen thousand three hundred and two acres.

The quality of the land varies. Côté's reserve is rich, heavy clay. Key's, some of it rather light, a good deal of scrubs and sloughs. The same may be said of Keesickouse's reserve.

Vital Statistics.—Côté band numbers sixty-one men, seventy women, sixty-six boys and sixty-five girls, in all, two hundred and sixty-two souls; Key's band, forty-eight men, sixty-one women, fifty-five boys and sixty-six girls, making two hundred and thirty ; of this number one hundred and sixty-six souls live at the fishing reserve, Shoal river, Lake Winnipegosis; Keesickouse's band numbers thirty-seven men, fifty-one women, thirty-seven boys and thirty-four girls, in all, one hundred and fifty-nine ; making a grand total of six hundred and fifty-one Indians.

There is an increase of four over last year. During the year there were thirty-nine births and thirty-seven deaths, making an increase of two ; this together with two from other bands, makes up the total increase in population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been fair. There was rather a severe epidemic of measles among the children, and the after-effects caused a number of deaths, chiefly at Shoal river; otherwise we had nothing save the chronic cases of scrofula and tuberculous disease which it appears it is almost impossible to eradicate.

The medical attendant, while on his visits here, usually makes up a large quantity of scrofula mixture for this class of patients, which is dispensed from the office as required.

Two kilns of lime were burned during the year, one on Côté's and one on Keesickouse's reserve; all the houses have been whitewashed inside and out, all rubbish and refuse gathered up and burned. All Indians heretofore not vaccinated have been so by the doctor at the annuity payments, when all are here.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Indians here is stock-raising, it is the only thing that can be depended upon; but it entails a good deal of work in securing the hay and attending and feeding the stock. The Indians have now nine hundred and one head of cattle, two hundred and two head of horses, and one hundred and fifty head of sheep, making a total of twelve hundred and fifty-three head of live stock, representing a money value of $33,853. This stock required the harvesting, curing and hauling home to their respective barns some three thousand tons of hay, which in itself is a lot of work.

The Indians sold during the year seventy-five head of three-year-old steers, for which they received $3,196; sold beef to the value of $239; also killed and consumed for food fifty-six head, at a money valuation of $1,680, making a total derived during the year from their cattle of $5,115.

The crops of oats, barley and roots has been very good, in fact, the first crop the Indians have had in five years. They were so encouraged by this that they put in, this past spring, one hundred and fifty-eight acres more than last year.

Education.—There is on Côté's reserve a boarding school, under the management of the Presbyterian mission, with thirty-three pupils on the roll. The attendance is regular.

On Key's reserve there is a day school, with nine pupils; at Shoal river, a day school, with nineteen pupils; on Keesickouse's reserve, a day school, with eleven pupils on the roll. There are also thirteen pupils at the Regina industrial school, four at Elkhorn, and one at the Qu'Appelle industrial school. The graduates from the industrial schools are doing fairly well: in some cases, they have been loaned cattle, which, in a few years, if taken care of, will put them on a good footing. These ex-pupils are all anxious to get stock, working horses, &c.

Religion.—The spiritual welfare of the Indians of Côté's band is under the charge of the Presbyterian Church; that of Key's band, both here and at Shoal river, is under the management of the Church of England, and that of Keesickouse's band under the Roman Catholic mission. Each of these bands has a church, and services are well attended. A good many Indians are still pagans, and will probably remain so, they being of the old 'Big Injun style,' and the superior attitude of the Christianized Indians towards their pagan brethren has chilled the latter against any advances on their part, and they are regarded by the missionaries as hardened and set in their beliefs.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am glad to say the Indians are advancing, if slowly, in a very decided and permanent manner; for example, last year they sold and killed more cattle and realized more money than this year, still the money went further this year, there were fewer applicants for relief than formerly; further, nine Indians, heads of families, have been granted the privilege to manage and dispose of their property without any advice from the agent. They are doing well, are not a bit wasteful; they receive no help. Of course, there is 'an eye that's watching' to pre-

very any abuse of the privilege given them. Again, they have put in a crop this spring of one hundred and fifty-eight acres more than last year; they seem more cheerful and better off in their houses and in their personal appearance; of course, this does not apply to all, and the strictest personal supervision must be maintained; if released, the Indian would drift down to his original starting point.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that during the year seven Indians were sent to jail, for terms varying from one month to six, for giving liquor to each other, and they refusing to disclose where they obtained it, except in one case: the presiding justice of the peace did not consider his evidence sufficient. Four were fined for being drunk. Of course, the Indians were to blame, but the parties who sold it were more so.

In regard to their morality, excepting a very few cases, it is very good.

I have, &c.,

W. E. JONES,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY,
KUTAWA, August 20, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of my agency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Reserves and Tribe.—There are seven reserves in this agency, viz.: Muskowequan's, No. 85, Saulteaux; George Gordon's, No. 86; Day Star's, No. 87; Poor Man's, No. 88, all Crees; and Fishing Lake, No. 89, and Nut Lake, No. 90, and Kinistino's. These last three reserves belong to Yellow Quill's band, the members of which are Saulteaux.

The reserves immediately around the agency headquarters are situated in townships 26 to 29 and ranges 14 to 17, while the Indians of Yellow Quill's band, composing three small bands, viz.: Fishing Lake, who live some fifty miles away; Nut Lake, some one hundred, and Kinistino, about one hundred and fifty north from the agency headquarters—and all situated in townships 33, 38 and 30, ranges 12 and 13, excepting Kinistino's reserve, of fifteen square miles in townships 41 and 42, range 15, all west of the second initial meridian. Gordon's and Muskowequan's reserves are located in the Little Touchwood hills; Day Star's and Poor Man's, in the Big Touchwood hills. The agency headquarters are situated on section 16, township 28, alongside the old main trail leading to Prince Albert, that was once a busy thoroughfare, but since the advent of the Canadian Pacific and Long Lake railways, has been abandoned. The agency headquarters are about sixty miles from Fort Qu'Appelle and about eighty miles from Qu'Appelle Station, and the same from Regina.

The total area of the seven reserves is one hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-six acres. About thirty-two thousand of this is covered with willow scrub, small bluffs and timber. Our nearest stream is the Qu'Appelle river, fifty miles at the nearest point. On the reserves are numerous ponds and small lakes. The Fishing and Nut lakes are the only ones that contain fish.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the different reserves at the annuity payments of 1900 was as follows:—Muskowequan's, thirty-six men, thirty-seven women

and seventy-two children; Gordon's, fifty-four men, fifty-four women and seventy-nine children; Day Star's, twenty men, twenty-three women and thirty-six children; Poor Man's, twenty-six men, thirty-one women and forty-one children; Yellow Quill's, seventy-three men, ninety-six women and two hundred and ten children; a total of one hundred and ninety-nine men, two hundred and thirty-one women and four hundred and thirty-eight children; making a grand total of eight hundred and sixty-eight souls, all told.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the several bands of Indians for the past year has been fairly good, consumption being the principal cause of what illness we had. The sanitary regulations of the department have been carried out. The Indians, as a rule, keep clean houses; especially in the case of Gordon's and Day Star's reserves is the improvement in this direction marked.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians have very few chances of earning money here. The only cash they can earn is for freighting the department supplies, as all work done for the traders, freighting, supplying wood and hay, must always be taken out in trade, and the little wood and hay required at the agency headquarters is paid for in rations from the department's supplies. Small amounts of money and goods are obtained from the ranchers for tanning hides, for wild fruit, bead-work, cutting logs and rails, putting up log buildings, herding, &c. The Indians at Fishing and Nut lakes are still able to make a living at hunting and trapping, and during last winter obtained in the neighbourhood of $12,000 worth of fur.

Cattle-raising will be the most reliable occupation for the Indians in this district in the future. It is at present the greatest source of profit on all the reserves in the agency, although, as an exception, we had a good crop of grain and roots and vegetables, though we had an early frost this summer.

Buildings.—The agency buildings are in good repair. A number of Indians built new houses and stables during the year. A new farm-house and ration-house, with new stables, barns, and a new well were built at Muskowequan's reserve. The work was done by Indians with the assistance of Farm Instructor Hamilton, and is a credit to him and them. The houses now built have shingle roofs, and are a great improvement over the old flat, mud-roofed houses. Larger sheds were also built for the use of the cattle on most of the reserves.

Stock.—The cattle are in excellent condition, and the number of calves this spring was very large. Five thorough-bred bulls were added to the herd this spring.

Fencing.—About five miles of fencing was built during the year, and the old fences were all overhauled and put in good order.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on the reserves here have a fair name for morality. I have had only two liquor cases during the year, and in both cases the offenders were found guilty and punished.

Education.—The day school at Day Star's reserve continues in charge of Mrs. S. E. Smythe, the teacher, with a regular attendance and a good average. Here the girls are taught sewing and knitting, and the work is a credit to their zealous teacher. There is a good-sized vegetable garden well kept by the pupils, and the stock of vegetables is divided among the children as a reward for their work.

On Gordon's reserve a large stone boarding school is conducted by the Church of England, Mr. Mark Williams and Mrs. Williams being respectively principal and matron. A good average attendance is obtained. The children are happy and contented, and they like their teacher. The progress made in studies is satisfactory. The interior of the buildings and surroundings are kept very clean and neat at all times, and are a good example to the children and the Indians on the reserve, who are proud of their boarding school. There is a large vegetable garden in connection with the school that is kept in good order, and the stock of vegetables taken from it is always large, and at the last exhibition at Fort Qu'Appelle last summer Mr. Mark Williams, the principal, obtained eight first-class prizes, which speak highly for the

school. Next to Muskowequan's reserve is a large stone boarding school, with other buildings, under the auspices of the reverend Oblate fathers of the Roman Catholic Church. Its average attendance is thirty, being full and all allowed by the department. The teaching is excellent, being done by a professional lady teacher belonging to the reverend Sisters of Charity, which accounts for the advanced state of proficiency in all branches of studies.

The pupils gave two representations last winter, in which acting, singing and military training were well shown, by good discipline and prompt action on the part of pupils whenever they are called on to recite or otherwise without assistance. The matron and the other three lady assistants are all members of the Sisterhood of Charity, which fact is sufficient to render comment unnecessary regarding the scrupulous cleanliness and neatness and order of the interior and surroundings of the buildings. The zealous principal, Rev. Father S. Perrault, is always energetic and indefatigable in his efforts to keep the school in its good state of efficiency.

Here also there is a large vegetable garden in connection with the school, which is kept in first-class order, and the amount taken from it is abundant. Last summer, at the Fort Qu'Appelle exhibition, the different class work from this school was shown and much admired, and received honourable mention.

Religion.—Those of the Indians of this agency who profess Christianity mostly belong to the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches. The Rev. Messrs. Cook and Bassin attend to the Anglican denomination, and Rev. Fathers Perrault and Magnan to the Roman Catholics. There is one Anglican and one Roman Catholic chapel on Gordon's reserve, where the Indians, especially the half-breeds, attend divine service regularly every Sunday.

At Muskowequan's there is also one Roman Catholic church in connection with the boarding school of the same faith, and a good attendance of the Indians every Sunday, where a good choir, composed of the pupils of the school, under the able management of the reverend sisters, gives good music, accompanied on a harmonium by one of the sisters, who is a professional organist.

On Day Star's and Poor Man's reserves divine service is held twice and three times a month in the school-houses, but on these reserves very few Indians attend. They are still very indifferent about all things connected with religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians, especially the half-breeds, are very industrious, and some of them consequently are increasing in wealth, others remain in much the same condition. They certainly are all law-abiding, and I should say that the Indians are becoming more independent yearly, especially on Gordon's and Day Star's reserves, where the progress is more noticeable; in fact, in a few years these Indians will be independent of the government, as the half-breeds of Gordon's reserve even now do not receive assistance from the department.

On Muskowequan's, Poor Man's, Fishing and Nut lakes, although progress has been made, it has required a great deal more supervision to obtain it, there being a poorer class of Indians on the two first-named reserves, and too independent Indians on the two latter ones. On Kinistino reserve very good progress has been made by these Indians, and now since their proposed reserve was surveyed last June, they propose erecting better buildings than heretofore. They are a very good class of Indians, well dressed and well disposed towards each other, working like one family, and they have larger families than our nearer Indians. They hope before long to enjoy the benefit and advantages of the older reserves, which shows a surprising spirit in the right direction for once among our Indian community.

General Remarks.—Last winter was short and mild; in consequence our cattle came through in good order and condition, and on every reserve we had a surplus of hay, but, unfortunately, on some reserves, the prairie fires destroyed quite a few of our hay stacks. These fires were caused by fires coming in from distant prairies, and helped by very high winds, and it was no fault of our Indians, as all the surrounding

ranchers suffered as well as ourselves in this calamity. However, on all the reserves we were fortunate enough to make more than enough hay, and in good time also before the heavy rains, and, with few exceptions, it was well stacked, hauled home, fenced and properly fire-guarded at once.

We have a good doctor in the person of Dr. Carthew, who visits the reserves once every two months, and oftener if required, and he gives great care and attention to the general health and comfort of our Indians.

I consider the general affairs of our agency to be in a progressive state, and that they promise a better condition for the near future.

Before closing I must express my thorough satisfaction with the assistance rendered me by my old and new staff, as I only took charge of this district in October last, and since I had to have another clerk, in the person of Mr. J. H. Gooderham, Mr. James Bannatyne having died, and a new interpreter, Mr. Stanislas Young, an ex-pupil of Qu'Appelle industrial school, vice John Brass, dismissed for immorality; and I must also mention the cordial help of the local constable, Mr. M. W. Fyffe, of the North-west Mounted Police, who, at all times, has rendered me valuable assistance.

I have, &c.,

H. MARTINEAU,

Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,
BATTLEFORD, October 31, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on my work of inspection for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Extent.—The limits of the Battleford inspectorate coincide somewhat nearly with the boundaries of the district of Saskatchewan, omitting, however, the Pas agency in the east, and including the Saddle Lake agency in northern Alberta and the Moose Woods reserve in Assiniboia.

Population.—The population consists mainly of Crees, with a few Sioux, Chipewyans and Stonies, and aggregates about four thousand nine hundred souls. This shows a sleight increase, which is due, however, in part to the admission of Indians who had not previously accepted treaty. Though the subject may be referred to in greater detail in connection with the reports of the different agents, it may be remarked here that in respect to numbers the bands of 'plain' Indians throughout this district are barely holding their own, while the 'wood' Indians show a somewhat rapid increase. The chief cause of this is that the conditions of life obtaining among the wood Indians, though involving more exposure and greater hardships, are much more favourable to health and morality than the habits of the buffalo-hunters or their descendants: and regarding the latter it may be observed that by the natural process the culling out of the physically weak is steadily going on, and will undoubtedly continue until a stronger element, living under the more favourable conditions which are gradually being introduced, shall constitute a population of a more permanent character and with greater possibilities of development.

Moral and Material Progress.—While in some bands progress is almost imperceptible, yet in general it is satisfactory and encouraging. It is most readily perceived in matters of a purely material nature, such as the improvement of houses, the enlarge-

ment of farms and gardens, the increase of stock, and the development of other industries. The work of the missionaries and teachers is also, however, asserting its inevitable influence over the minds and manners, habits and lives of all but the most inaccessible of the older type of Indian. Crime and wrong-doing of a serious nature have not been known during the past year among the Indians of this inspectorate. The only noteworthy evil, apart from conjugal irregularities, which are also becoming less frequent, is drunkenness, which was detected at a few points, and where possible punished, through the watchfulness of the mounted police and of the officials of the Indian Department. As a rule, however, the law in this connection is well observed.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in February and March.

Staff.—C. M. Daunais, agent, C. J. Johnstone, clerk, S. Warden, farmer, Red Pheasant's and Stony reserves; C. Nolin, farmer, Sweet Grass, D. Arcand, farmer, Poundmaker's and Little Pine's; W. R. Waines, farmer, Moosomin's and Thunderchild's; Jos. Sayer, temporary stockman in charge of the Ribstone ranches; Norman McDonald, interpreter.

Agriculture.—The extent and character of the cultivation of fields and gardens show a rapid improvement. The result of this is that in 1899 the yield of grain, roots and vegetables showed a considerable increase over previous years, while with a larger area under crop, better cultivation and early sowing, the yield for 1899 is likely to be double that of any recent year.

Stock-raising.—The cattle on the different reserves number as follows :—

	No. of head.		No. of head.
Red Pheasant's	385	Net increase	2
Stony	115	" decrease	10
Moosomin's and Thunderchild's	388	" increase	58
Poundmaker's and Little Pine's	443	" increase	61
Sweet Grass'	247	" increase	7
In hands of employees	8	" decrease	18
Total	1,586	Net increase	100

The hay put up in 1899 was of poor quality on acount of the unfavourable haying season, but it was plentiful, and the cattle were liberally fed and wintered well. On all the reserves particular attention was given to the care and feeding of the calves, which were of a fine class, and were kept in a thriving condition. The Indians of Red Pheasant's and the Stony reserves have a sufficient hay supply near home, and accordingly put up their hay, have their own stables, and winter their cattle independently of one another. On all the other reserves of this agency the Indians are obliged to go abroad from ten to twenty miles for their hay, and in some instances from fifty to seventy-five miles. Under these circumstances it has been found necessary to allow the Indians to put up their hay in common, and to winter their cattle in ranches, where a few men take charge of the cattle of a whole reserve. This method is very objectionable, and is being discarded as far as possible, or the Indians are arranged only in small groups, since combination to a certain extent is convenient or even indispensable.

In the meantime some of these ranches are conducted in a manner very creditable to the Indians as well as to those who have the direction of their work. This is particularly true of one situated some twelve miles west of Little Pine's reserve, of which Andrew Kahnespusko, an Indian, was in charge. The ranche consisted of one hundred and ninety-six head. A stable 80x24 feet, suitably subdivided, afforded comfortable quarters for work oxen, calves, calving cows, and other cattle that might require special

KITKATLA—CHRISTIAN INDIAN VILLAGE NEAR METLAKATLA, B.C.

care. The remainder of the cattle required no other shelter than the high hills almost surrounding the camp. Water was obtained at a small lake a quarter of a mile away, and the water-holes were kept in good order. A three days' supply of hay was always kept on hand in a secure corral beside the stable as a provision against a stormy spell, when it might be difficult or impossible to haul. The work of the ranche was performed by three Indians, and during their spare time they had broken in three yoke of steers for work oxen.

Houses and other Buildings.—The greatest drawback to the improvement of the Indians' dwellings and even their stables and granaries, is the scarcity of lumber, which costs from twenty-five dollars a thousand upwards.

Only in a few instances have the Indians hitherto been able to procure the lumber and shingles necessary to finish comfortable houses. During the past year one such house was partially completed, namely, on Little Pine's reserve, under the direction of Mr. Arcand. This house is of the description known as Red river frame, one and a-half stories, six well-fitted windows, panel door, floor of inch and a-half matched lumber, good cellar, roof of poles and thatch, well constructed open fireplace with chimney twenty-two feet high, and joists inserted for up-stairs floor, but no boards obtainable as yet for this purpose. Mr. Arcand's Indians took out and dressed logs for several other houses of a similar plan, and in a few instances the walls are up, but the work has had to stop there for the present. A step has now been taken towards the supplying of the lumber and shingles required throughout the agency, and the Indians last winter took out some two thousand pine logs at Birch lake, with a prospect of procuring the use of the department saw-mill from Carlton agency, to cut them into boards, scantling and shingles.

Condition and Progress.—There is a marked amelioration in the circumstances of these Indians since last report. Their need for relief as destitute in the form of food and clothing is reduced, I should say, by at least twenty-five per cent, while a few will this year be quite self-supporting for the first time. Among the more prosperous the most noteworthy is Peechaweis, of Red Pheasant's band. This is a man of less than average physical capacity, so that he works only a small farm and keeps at present but fourteen head of cattle and a few pigs. Yet he lives within his means and independently. He is well provided with implements, and has paid for them himself, and except for the want of a proper implement-shed all are well cared for. His storehouse contained seed grain, flour, beef and tallow, and all was clean and in good order. His thrift is in a large measure due to a thrifty wife. His house is small, consisting of but one room, but it is well furnished and well kept, and is not a common resort, as many of the Indians' houses are. They have but one child, a boy of twelve years, who attends the day school, and is in the third standard.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Staff.—R. S. McKenzie, agent; J. H. Price, clerk, and farmer in charge of Beardy's and Okemasis' reserves; L. Marion, farmer, One Arrow's; J. S. Letellier, farmer, John Smith's; A. J. McKay, farmer, James Smith's and Cumberland reserves, situated at Fort à la Corne.

Population.—There are at present six hundred and fifteen Indians in this agency; births during the year, forty-one; deaths, thirty-three; net increase, eight.

Occupations.—With the exception of a few of the Indians of One Arrow's and the La Corne reserves, who live mainly by hunting, nearly all engage in mixed farming, especially on John Smith's, Beardy's and Okemasis' reserves, where, in their mode of life and in the prosecution of their industries, some attempt is made to imitate the habits and methods of the settlers.

Agriculture.—On Beardy's and Okemasis' reserves, which are adjacent to headquarters, and which, consequently, receive a greater share of attention from the agent,

farming operations are increasing in extent, and in some measure are improving in method. Some new land has been broken and considerable summer-fallowing has been done. The crop of 1899 was fair, and that of 1900 will apparently be larger than ever in the past. On One Arrow's and John Smith's there will also be a fair yield, though there is no increase in area. The Indians of the La Corne reserves have never done much farming, and the prospects for this season at the beginning of May were far from bright, as scarcely any preparation was made at that late date. In June and July the gardens on John Smith's, and in some instances on the other reserves, were clean and looking well ; but, with only a few exceptions, they were much too small, and only under the most favourable circumstances would they yield a sufficient supply of roots and vegetables.

Cattle.—The Indians' herds show a steady increase. In December, 1896, they aggregated nine hundred and thirty head ; in 1897, one thousand and eight head ; in 1898, one thousand and forty-five head ; in 1899, one thousand and ninety-nine head, and on June 30, 1900, twelve hundred and thirty-three head, including the season's increase to that date. The natural facilities for stock-raising are such as to admit of a considerable further increase on some of these reserves. The hay supply for the past winter was abundant, in spite of the bad haying season, and the cattle wintered well. At La Corne the cattle are little handled, and are consequently very wild, so much so that a few head could not be brought to the stables, and so wintered on the prairie.

Houses and Premises.—On John Smith's reserve none of the Indians live in tents at any season, conforming in this and in many other respects to the customs of civilized communities. There houses and premises were as a rule tidy and respectable. On the other reserves the Indians, with few exceptions, live in tents throughout the summer, and for the most part, I found them camped in groups, neglectful of their proper homesteads. One Indian, when asked as to the condition of his crops and garden, replied that they were looking well 'when he saw them last,' which was about two weeks previous.

Condition and Progress.—Many of the Indians of this agency are becoming very comfortable. A few are altogether self-supporting, and with a little further effort and economy many more should presently attain that condition. George Sanderson and Neesoopahtawein, of Cumberland band, have fifty and forty-seven head of cattle respectively, and Philip Bear, of John Smith's, has forty-two, while many others have between fifteen and forty head. Together with this improvement in their circumstances, a growing independence of thought and feeling is manifest.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Staff.—W. Sibbald, agent ; W. Deewan, stockman, succeeded in May by T. J. Slater ; Joseph Taylor, mechanic and interpreter. Mr. Sibbald assumed the management of this agency on January 1, having formerly been agent at Saddle Lake.

Location and Extent.—The agency buildings are located at the foot of a range of hills, which runs parallel with the river, about twelve miles north-west from Fort Pitt. The agency includes five surveyed reserves, two at Onion lake, two at Frog lake, twenty miles west of the agency headquarters, and one at Long lake, sixty miles north-west. Only the two adjacent to the agency headquarters, however, are regularly occupied. These have a population of about three hundred and fifty Indians, belonging to several different bands. They are all situated within six miles of headquarters, though their work, especially hay-making, takes them abroad at times to a greater distance.

Agriculture.—Of recent years no grain has been grown except barley and a few acres of oats, and this with very indifferent results. As there is at hand, however,

a well equipped grist-mill and a threshing-machine, besides all necessary minor implements in the hands of the Indians, an effort is now being put forth to revive interest in grain-growing and to make it a success. Flour laid down at this point costs from $3 to $4 a sack, and is too expensive an article to import when it can be produced on the spot. Besides, there is a small but increasing demand for coarse grains both to supply the local market and to feed the Indians' stock.

Cattle.—The Indians' cattle number four hundred and eighty-eight head, as against four hundred and fifty-three last year. They are for the most part cared for and wintered by the individual owners. The stables and hay corrals were properly fitted up, and with respect to the condition in which they were kept and the comfort and feeding of the animals, they are not surpassed by any I have seen elsewhere. Where the Indians had in a few instances joined together to put up their hay and winter their cattle in common, the state of things was not so satisfactory.

Government Herd.—This band of cattle, which is managed in the interest of the Indians, consists of seven hundred and sixteen head, an increase of twenty-four head since last report. Their summer range is from Frog lake eastward along the north bank of the Saskatchewan where they are herded in two bands, the steers and cows separately. They continue to be wintered at the Long lake ranches, where there are five large stables, situated at points convenient to hay and water over a space of twenty miles extending north-east from the Long lake reserve. One of these stables was built during the past season. They afford shelter for the entire herd. Over two thousand tons of hay were put up here last season. The stockman's duties are mostly in connection with these ranches.

The Chipewyans.

These Indians, to the number of about two hundred and twenty-five, occupy a settlement on the Beaver river, near Cold lake, about sixty-five miles north of the agency. Their cattle number about three hundred and fifty head and show a fair increase, but are of a very inferior class. They have mowers and rakes but few other agricultural implements, and consequently do but little farming, though the soil of that district is of the best quality.

Other Crees.

There are in addition a number of Crees living on the reserves at Frog lake and Long lake, which were assigned to their bands before the rebellion. With one exception they live in poor hovels, and lead a rather miserable existence, depending for a livelihood upon a scanty hunt, a little gardening and occasional employment at the neighbouring Indian office.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Staff.—G. G. Mann, agent; J. Beatty, farmer, Saddle Lake and Blue Quill's reserves; P. Tompkins, farmer, Whitefish Lake reserve; T. McGee, engineer and miller; S. Whiteford, interpreter.

Occasion of Inspection.—The inspection took place in January, the occasion being the transfer of the agency from Mr. Sibbald to Mr. Mann, who had for many years been agent at Onion lake. The season proved entirely favourable for the transfer, among other reasons because it afforded the least possible interruption in the management of the Indians' industries and the affairs of the agency generally.

Industries.—Agriculture has long been established as one of the leading industries on these reserves. In recent seasons, however, it has proved a partial failure owing to drought and the destructive work of gophers, which have led many Indians to abandon their old farms and in some instances to seek a new location. Meantime,

in order to supplement their meagre income, those who have the necessary equipment of teams, harness and wagons devote much of their spare time to freighting and hauling wood for sale at the agency, schools and missions, while a few engage in trading, with fair success. At the date of my visit one enterprising Indian, Moses Jesse, had almost completed arrangements whereby he was to deliver some five hundred pine saw-logs at Battleford, the intention being to cut them during the winter and haul them to the river bank and float them down in the spring. For this purpose he made application through the agent for a permit to cut the timber on government lands on condition of the payment of the regular dues.

Cattle.—The Indians' cattle number one thousand and thirteen head, a net increase of sixteen. To maintain this herd, the hay lands of the reserves are fully taxed, and of the five hundred head belonging to the Whitefish Lake reserve about two hundred were this year wintered at ranches established by the Indians outside of the reserve. Some of these ranches were well fitted up and comfortable both for men and animals; others were newly established and but poorly fitted up. The cattle were everywhere well looked after and were in good condition.

Grist-mill.—The grist-mill on its new site was in excellent running order and doing good work.

Progress.—Some of the most advanced Indians I have met are to be found in this agency, self-supporting and independent, managing, for the most part, their own affairs and exercising much good judgment.

CARLTON AGENCY.

Staff.—W. B. Goodfellow, agent; T. E. Jackson, clerk; P. Anderson, farmer, Sturgeon Lake and Wahspaton's reserves; W. McBeath, farmer, Sandy Lake and Big River reserves; Rev. T. Clarke, overseer, William Charles' reserve; Rupert Pratt, interpreter.

Population.—The present treaty population of this agency is seventeen hundred and thirty-six; births during past year, seventy-eight; deaths, thirty-six; net increase from natural causes, forty-two. About half this population is located on the eight surveyed reserves; the other half occupy mainly the wooded country to the north, where, by common consent, each hunter appropriates for his own use a large tract with more or less definite boundaries, within which his rights are respected almost as scrupulously as those of a settler on his homestead.

Industries.—The occupants of the three oldest reserves, Mistawasis', Muskeg Lake and Sandy Lake or Ahtahkakoop's, are now established, though only on a small scale, in mixed farming, for which the natural conditions are favourable, while they are absolutely prohibitive of stock-raising as a main industry of the considerable population without the aid of the products of the farm as a supplementary fodder. Each family has on an average about eight head of cattle and cultivates from eight to ten acres of grain and a small garden.

Agriculture.—In 1899 there was a considerable increase in the area of wheat, a great part of which was clean and very promising until damaged by the heavy rains which set in immediately before harvest time. The crop of the present season, though not so heavy and not so large in area, is still a good crop and will turn out a larger quantity of good grain, especially wheat, than has been harvested here for some years.

Gardening.—While the gardens are mostly small and the produce limited to the commonest kinds of vegetables, yet a few of the Indians do really creditable work, including Chief Kahmenstotin, of Ahtahkakoop's band, who in this respect, as in many others, is a good model for the rest of the Indians.

Stock.—Last fall it was found necessary on account of scarcity of hay to dispose of a larger number of cattle than would otherwise have been offered for sale, including

many cows and two-year-old steers. By devoting a larger share of attention to the raising of grain and roots, it is hoped that such a necessity may in the future be avoided. The cattle, thus reduced in number, wintered with but slight loss.

Other Resources.—Apart from the more permanent sources of income above referred to, several hundred dollars were earned during the year by freighting for the Indian department, for merchants, and others. The Indians of Sturgeon Lake band earned upwards of $1,000 by working in the lumber camps adjacent and on the 'drive,' the inducement being greater than usual. The consequence is, however, that this season they have but thirty acres of crop as compared with one hundred last season.

New Reserves.—The Indians of the Big River and Meadow Lake reserves, show a disposition to abandon hunting and to engage exclusively in civilized employments. The members of the latter band especially expressed a strong desire to have an instructor in industries as well as to have their day school reopened. Facilities for stock-raising are here particularly good. The hay lands on and adjacent to the reserve would, it is estimated, afford wintering annually for at least twenty-five thousand head of cattle. As the department has met the request of the Indians by the appointment of a capable man to the dual position of teacher and overseer of the band, it is expected that progress in this industry will be rapid. A school-house has been erected on the Big River reserve, but the Indians here are not of a promising class and show but little appreciation for the establishment of a school among them, though an instructor, especially in his capacity as issuer of rations, would be very popular.

Wahspaton's Reserve.

This is a small reserve nine miles north-west from Prince Albert, occupied by twenty-five Sioux. Their cattle are few, but are increasing satisfactorily, and are well cared for. Last season their crops were late and were a failure. This season, although the acreage continues small, they will have a fair crop of first-class grain. Being situated at a point remote from the agency headquarters and difficult to reach by reason of bad trails and swollen streams, the reserve has hitherto received but scant attention. The Presbyterian mission and school are located on the reserve, and Miss L. M. Baker, the missionary in charge, is untiring in her devotion to all their interests. In the absence of the agent her counsel in all matters is followed implicitly by the Indians.

Little Red River Reserve.

This reserve is situated north-east from the Sturgeon Lake reserve, the boundaries of the two being at one point almost contiguous. It is occupied by three families of permanent residents, consisting of seventeen persons. They have about twenty head of cattle, and this season for the first time have a small crop of oats. They earn a considerable portion of their livelihood by freighting and by supplying hay to the lumber camps to the west and north. This season they will have nearly two hundred bushels of potatoes to spare, for which they will also find a ready market at the lumber camps.

Northern Bands.

In 1899 and 1900 I made the annuity payments to William Charles' band at Montreal lake, James Roberts' band, at Lac la Ronge, and the Indians at Pelican Narrows, now organized into a separate band known as Peter Ballendine's, from the name of the newly appointed chief. Of recent years these Indians have been depending more than formerly, and many of them entirely, upon the lakes for their food supply. Game is becoming somewhat scarce; but even if it were more plentiful, all

Indians are not skilful hunters, much less skilful moose-hunters; and it is only the cunningest and hardiest who can venture to leave the fishing waters and pushing inland depend upon their guns for a livelihood. The most prosperous Indians of these bands are those living on the Churchill, and hunting northward. These not only secure a good livelihood, but have earnings deposited in the banks of Winnipeg and Prince Albert, aggregating four thousand dollars.

The morality and religion of these bands is, however, their most prominent characteristic, showing the results of earnest and successful missionary effort. Their habits, manners and dress are remarkably civilized. Their lives are of the simplest nature, and to a great extent free from contaminating influences.

Whitecap's Reserve.

Mr. W. R. Tucker is overseer of this reserve. It was inspected in the latter part of May.

Location.—The reserve is situated on the right bank of the South Saskatchewan, about eighteen miles above Saskatoon. It is occupied by a small band of Sioux, about fifty in all.

Industries.—These Indians do no farming, but they cultivate large gardens and raise a variety of roots and vegetables, including potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, corn, pease and beans. As yet they persistently refuse to utilize manure for the improvement of their gardens. They prefer instead to change frequently the location of their plots, breaking and fencing a fresh piece of prairie, supposing very erroneously that the results are equally good, and that there is economy of labour.

Cattle.—Their cattle number two hundred head, besides the present season's calves, which will more than make good the present apparent decrease of thirteen head. In addition to wintering their own cattle, they earned $269 by wintering cattle for outsiders, and still had thirty tons of hay left over.

Condition and Progress.—These Indians live almost entirely by their own resources, buy their own implements and provide their own food and clothing, with the exception of a small allowance of flour and bacon during haying time. They continue to improve in respect to food, clothing, and the cleanliness and furnishing of their houses. Iron bedsteads are in general use, tables and chairs or benches are in every house, while packing boxes for cupboards have, in a few instances, given place to neat and convenient sideboards. They realized collectively $1,615 from the sale of beef cattle, which is their chief source of income. In common with other Indians, they show a disposition to incur debts regardless of their ability to pay, but the overseer is exerting himself to check this tendency. As compared with the Sioux, living abroad from the reserves and earning a livelihood by day labour about the towns, the condition of this band is very gratifying.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

North-west Territories,
Calgary Inspectorate,
September 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to present my twenty-second annual report of my work of inspecting Indian agencies, reserves and farms.

During the past year I have visited and inspected the following agencies:—Blackfoot, Blood, Peigan, Edmonton, Sarcee, Hobbema; Stony reserves, Morley, and the treaty supplies for Treaty No. 8.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

I arrived at this agency on August 11. My inspection lasted until September 29.

Staff.—G. H. Wheatley, agent; G. H. Race, clerk; Thomas Lauder, farmer; W. S. Cosgrove, farmer; A. E. Jones, farmer.

Indian Office.—I audited the account-books in the office, commencing at the date of my last inspection, November 30, 1898.

The cash-book was regularly kept and audited satisfactorily.

Beef Account.—The beef account is the most important we have to deal with, as it represents such a large amount of money. It received my most careful attention. Commencing November 1, 1898, I checked the whole through to a satisfactory conclusion. The other food supply accounts were similarly dealt with and balanced out correctly.

South Reserve.—Thomas Lauder, farmer. The Indians' cattle here were wintered safely. Their farming was simply in gardens and of little importance.

Hay-making was being conducted upon a rather extensive scale, but under adverse circumstances, as it rained (intermittently) every day during August.

North Reserve.—W. S. Cosgrove, farmer; A. E. Jones, farmer.

There is an irrigation ditch here. I was informed that it proved useful, although there was so much rain.

The crops consisted of one hundred and eighty acres of oats, eight of potatoes and six of gardens, all the property of six divisions of Indians living on what is termed the 'North Reserve.' All these crops promised a good yield at the time of my inspection.

Hay-making.—These North Indians filled a contract for hay of about one hundred and sixty tons to the beef contractors and twenty-five tons to the North-west mounted police at Gleichen. This latter had to be filled twice, as the first stack was spoiled by rain.

Indian Houses.—Summer is not the season to judge of Indians' houses: with one exception, I found them all closed and locked up; but the winter debris had been cleaned up from about them.

Cattle.—I had a round-up of the cattle on the south reserve. I found them count out correctly with the number on the register, viz.: two hundrded and twenty-one head.

I also had a round-up on the the north reserve. I counted two hundred and forty-eight head, which was an overplus of nine head of adult cattle, from a previous round-up of the agent's, on June 30. This overplus was not explained to me.

Coal Mine.—I visited the site of the old coal mine. It was worked for several years, with varying success, but the coal lay in 'pockets,' which gave out. These drifts are now caved in. On the opposite bank (south side of Bow river) new drifts have been opened. Some coal has been taken from these the past two winters. I am told that it promises well.

Irrigation Ditch.—I inspected this ditch from end to end. It is in fair condition, but the freshets in the river have choked the entrance. The wash-out at the head-gates was well repaired, and that portion of the works is stronger now than when they were first put in.

BLOOD AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Blood agency on October 22.

Staff.—James Wilson, agent; Wm. Black, clerk; F. Dean Freeman, issuer of rations; Dave Mills, interpreter; C. H. Clark, farmer; James Grant, farmer; H. G. Long, farmer.

I took stock of the goods in the warehouse, and with the exception of a small but reasonable shortage in the bacon, each item checked out correctly with the balance shown in the ledger. I checked the implement returns, and wrote off worn-out articles.

Beef Account.—I checked this throughout carefully, and observed that the vouchers issued to contractors corresponded with the certified beef-book of original entry.

I attended upon several occasions at rationing, from start to finish. The beeves were of fine quality and properly butchered. The work of rationing is done here systematically and well.

Live Stock.—I had a succession of round-ups, and completed it satisfactorily, although the cattle range north and south about forty-three miles, and east and west, between the Belly and St. Mary's rivers.

They are all legibly branded 'B,' as well as the brands of the individual Indians. The registered number of animals at the time of my inspection was one thousand five hundred and fifty-one head.

Each Indian cattle-owner here knows his own cattle, his own brand, and the number he owns; and no Indian is allowed to have a brand in his possession. Trading cattle between Indians is not allowed.

In addition to the one thousand five hundred and fifty-one head found on the range, fifty-nine head were killed for beef this year, and although there were some cows among them, they averaged eight hundred and forty-nine pounds of beef.

Farming.—I visited the different farmers' headquarters on several occasions.

Some few Indians have gardens, but farming to raise grain, except a few acres of oats, has been discontinued. Their industries consist of cattle-ranching, hay-making, coal-mining and freighting.

G. H. Long, farmer at Station No. 1, has up a large stack of hay. His house and barns are in a good state of repair. He had a good garden of vegetables.

James Grant, farmer at Station No. 3, keeps everything in order. He had a good vegetable garden; also harvested thirteen acres of brome grass and nine acres of oats. He threshed about four thousand pounds of brome grass seed.

C. H. Clark, farmer at Station No. 4, has held his present position since 1884. To him is due the Indians' hay-making every year upon such a large scale. His house and premises are in good condition and comfortable. He has a large supply of hay at his stables in order to winter the thirty-nine bulls.

Indian Houses.—But few Indians occupied their houses until November. I did not see many new houses, but several have had additions placed to them, the roofs raised and shingled. The general character of the houses improves each year, but

while the superstition continues of abandoning a house if a death occurs in it, it is useless to encourage the Indians to build expensive ones.

Thirty-five Indians have, adjoining their houses, good stabling, corrals filled with hay, and cattle corrals. It was estimated they had six hundred and thirty-six tons of hay in stack at their own stables, while there was one hundred tons more at the agency headquarters and the different farms.

In addition to the hay put up for their own cattle, the Indians sold under the agent's direction over one thousand tons, in filling police and ranchers' contracts, to livery stables and citizens of Macleod and Lethbridge.

A type of their homesteads may be understood if I describe a couple of them.

'Iron' and son have two good dwelling-houses, both shingled roofs; wagon-shed containing two nearly new farm wagons and two buckboards (one new), a $50 cow-boy saddle, and nearly new harness for two four-horse teams, thirty-seven head of cattle (having killed for beef six head before my visit), several stacks of hay, good corrals and stabling.

'Left Hand' and some relatives have six good dwelling-houses, good hay corrals containing fifty tons, large cattle corral, stables; implements stored away neatly for winter. I rounded up seventy-three head of cattle here belonging to him and his relatives who live in his settlement.

Industrial Pursuits.—As soon as hay-making was finished, these Indians commenced hauling coal from Lethbridge for the North-west Mounted Police. The coal, one hundred and twenty tons, was delivered at the different outlying posts. The Indians finished the contract in three days.

They also delivered a large quantity of coal for the Cochrane Ranching Company, for the different Indian schools, the hospital and the agency and farms. A good deal of the coal for the farms was furnished by Indian 'Blackhorses,' from his coal mine on the reservation. The Indians are very eager to get freighting, but although the agent never misses a chance to procure it, either in single loads or in large contracts, he cannot keep them regularly employed. This, however, is not surprising; they can turn out one hundred and thirty four-horse teams, instantly, upon receiving notice that they are wanted.

Their cayuses, or small horses, are estimated to number three thousand. The Indians work comparatively few of these animals, and will only sell one occasionally. They decline to sell their better horses, and place a prohibitive price on the others.

Indian Office.—I audited the several account books. *Cash book.*—I found the cash transactions of the agency, in which the Indians were concerned, and which were closed out from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899, amounted to $17,020.22, and from July 1 to September 30 of the current year to $1,213.57.

In addition to the above sums, handled by the agent on account of his Indians, was the annuity money for 1898, amounting to $6,620, or a total sum since my last inspection of $24,853.79.

I made an audit of the whole account and found it correct, and supported by proper vouchers, the balance agreeing with that shown in the official bank-book. The account is kept at the Union Bank, Macleod.

I examined and audited the other books of the agency. They are regularly kept, and the office work throughout is efficiently performed.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Peigan agency on November 8.

Staff.—R. N. Wilson, agent; John Hollies, clerk; R. S. McDonald, stockman; Neil Yellow-wings, interpreter.

My first duty was to be present and assist at the annuity payments. Chief, headmen and Indians numbered five hundred and nineteen, to whom was paid out $2,675.

I took stock of the goods in store and in use, and checked the ledger accounts. I found everything correct in this connection.

Food Supplies.—*Beef account.* I commenced by auditing the beef-book, the book of original and certified entries of receipts. From this I checked the beef ledger and beef vouchers. They proved correct.

The flour and other provision accounts were correct.

I was present at weighing in the beef and issuing rations on several occasions. I found this duty was performed in a satisfactory manner.

Live Stock.—I was too late for the general round-up, which takes place every fall, so could not check the register. I drove over the range on several occasions. I found the cattle fat. The natural increase for the year is entered at two hundred and fourteen.

These Indians have used the proceeds of their beef, both in 1898 and 1899, for the most part in the purchase of mowers, rakes, wagons, and a good deal of harness; they have bought forty-four wagons, and nearly as many sets of harness. They are now fitted out to make hay and do freighting.

The car of flour lately received, four hundred sacks, was hauled from the railway station (twenty miles away) by the Indians in a day; and eighteen thousand feet of green lumber was teamed from the saw-mill to Macleod (thirty miles) as quickly as horses could travel the distance.

The Indians delight in freighting when some money comes out of it for them; storms do not deter them; they turn out with their teams fully equipped for freighting whenever called upon.

Cash-book.—I audited the cash-book and the Indians' personal accounts, from my inspection of 1898. I found vouchers for each item of cash paid out, and the account agreed with the official bank account, which is kept in the Union Bank, Macleod.

There are one hundred and twenty-seven personal accounts with Indians, and twenty other accounts, such as 'saw-mill,' 'wagon,' 'fence,' 'herding,' 'estray'; the others of these twenty are accounts with business men, recording the transactions between them and the Indians in which the agency is interested.

I proved each account correct, and the balances standing to the credit of each to be those shown on the October cash-book return.

Indian Houses.—I made a house-to-house visit, and while it would be possible to narrate in detail a history of each house, I cannot see that it would interest any one.

Generally speaking, the condition of these Indians is progressive since my last inspection. That their houses have not been improved to greater extent has been owing to the high price of lumber and shingles; but now that they have a saw-mill, it is the intention of the better-off Indians to build frame houses of several rooms each; when this is done, their present houses will be given to their poor relations, which will relieve the present congestion of too many inmates in several of the houses.

Head Chief Crow Eagle has a comfortable house of three large rooms, shingled, floored and lined; Minor Chiefs Black Eyes, Joe Potts, Jim Ridesahead, Goodprairie-chicken, and Thomas Badger, have shingled houses, floored, and otherwise comfortable.

The others have log houses, one story, one room, floored, and more or less comfortably furnished with all the ordinary furniture and utensils.

The saw-mill has long been looked forward to, as the Indians think it will prove to be the panacea for any domestic discomfort; while the richer ones will be able to build new houses, the poorer ones will floor theirs, and make tables, bedsteads, &c.

I found very little sickness among them.

Stables and Corrals.—There has been considerable improvement in stables, corrals and the supply of hay at each for wintering the cattle, but the unfortunate habit of these Indians (like the Blackfeet and Bloods) of keeping so many useless horses, is a great drawback for the cattle; the horses eat off the grass during the summer, from

the river bottoms adjacent to the houses and corrals; therefore, if cattle stay about them they half starve, and out on the prairies where the grass is still good, there is less shelter, and water is difficult to get at.

However, with all these drawbacks, I find we are now on the right course. Indians begin to know their cattle and take an interest in them beyond just that (as formerly) of claiming them in the slaughter-house.

Small gardens near dwellings are frequent, and several Indians showed me their cellars containing potatoes. One man had attempted growing oats, with not much success.

Saw-mill.—The saw-mill has been in operation over one month. This has been a sort of 'trial trip' to get ready for earnest work in the spring. About fifty thousand feet of fine lumber was cut; there remain about one thousand two hundred saw-logs unsawn, and more will be taken out during the winter.

About fifty Indians engaged in the logging were to be paid for the labour in lumber.

I found the office work efficiently performed and the general work of the agency was well looked after.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Edmonton agency on March 23, and continued until April 26.

Staff.—James Gibbons, agent; H. A. Carruthers, clerk; Henry White, interpreter; A. Guilbault, farmer; G. W. Blewett, farmer.

Indian Office.—I took stock of the contents of the storehouses, and of the goods in use, made a comparative statement of the stock-list and the balances shown on the ledger, and wrote off such articles as were worn out.

Cash-book.—I audited the cash-book from my last inspection; I found the same correct throughout; each item of expenditure was sustained by proper vouchers.

I found the office in good order, the books were written up to date, vouchers and letters were properly filed; the different registers were properly kept.

Alexander's Reserve.

Staff.—A. Guilbault, farmer. I visited the reserve on April 11.

Cattle.—As it was so early in the spring, I did not find either the Indians or their cattle surrounded with much comfort; most of them had no hay left, and the cattle were hunting their own food in the dried grass of the muskegs.

I counted the cattle at each Indian's stable, checking the same with the stock register. There were a few differences, through deaths during the winter, and on a subsequent visit, August 16 and 17, I had a regular round-up of all the cattle of the reserve. (Mr. Bard, vice Guilbault, resigned, was farmer at my last visit.) I found a total of one hundred and fifty-three head, which confirmed the Indians' information and my own account taken in March in a fairly satisfactory manner.

Crops.—On August 17, with the agent and the chief I visited every Indian farm. While most of the crops are late, they showed to very fair advantage, and, if the frost keeps off, there will be a good yield for the acreage.

I made an estimate of the acreage in crop. It is as follows: forty-one acres of wheat; seventy acres of oats; five acres of barley; four acres of potatoes, and two and a half acres of gardens, making a total of one hundred and twenty-two and a half acres.

As these Indians this year managed their own farming operations themselves (Mr. Guilbault being engaged with his own intention of moving away), they deserve credit for what they have done; most of the gardens were well attended to.

Michel's Reserve.

I visited this reserve on April 18. The old chief, at eighty-seven years of age, is still hale and hearty; he is the father of twenty-three children and continues to look after his own affairs. Two of his sons, ex-pupils of St. Joseph's industrial school, assist the old man in his farm work, and at the same time they are breaking land for themselves, and taking out rails to fence the same, while another son, James, has already set up for himself, having built a house and stable, and broken and fenced a large piece of land, and now lives apart from the rest of the family.

The chief's stables, byres and corrals are old and rotten. He has timber out for new ones, and lumber on the spot to finish the same in a proper manner. He had sufficient hay to last until grass grew.

He has eighteen head of cattle. His fine large house is as comfortably furnished as any farmer's house need be. He has a large implement shed, in which is stored thresher, mower, binder, rakes, ploughs, harrows and other implements not in present use.

The men were busy with spring farming operations.

I also visited the farms of Timothy Callihoo, Pierre Valade, Albert Callihoo, Baptiste Callihoo, Joseph Gladu and Louis Callihoo. All these men appear to be in a comfortable condition, and were busy at their spring seeding. The last named, Louis Callihoo, is one of the most advanced and progressive Indians in the agency. He had, all told, thirty-five head of cattle, two teams of strong work-horses, several brood mares and a number of colts and fillies, eleven sheep, twenty-two pigs and plenty of poultry, also good stables, byres, granary, implement-sheds, storehouses, pig and poultry-houses.

His dwelling-house is a good one and is kept exceedingly clean in every particular; bright stoves and tins; fine white counterpanes, sheets and pillows on the beds; it is a well furnished farmhouse; also sewing-machine, clocks, concertina, fiddle, &c., and a $120 organ.

I counted the cattle at each Indian's farm. I found them, in the aggregate, correct with the cattle register, viz., eighty-two head of adult cattle, plus twenty spring calves, total one hundred and two.

Crops.—This band has in crop: one hundred and one acres of wheat: thirty-five of oats; four of potatoes, and two of gardens, making a total of one hundred and forty-two. These are said to promise a fair yield.

Joseph's Band.

Joseph's reserve lies west and south of Lac Ste. Anne. I visited this reserve on August 22.

At the Narrows of the lake, where a few years ago there were several Indian houses and stables, there is nothing left but two unroofed houses; there were three tents at the point.

Painted Stone, headman, has a house and small farm ten miles away, but it is rather inaccessible, and he is not living there this summer.

I had a round-up of their small herd of cattle. It numbers now, including eleven spring calves, twenty-six head.

The members of this band subsist by hunting and fishing. They still prefer this life to the monotony of farming, and judging from the appearance of the dozen or so Indians I saw there that day, they are enjoying a contented and not unprosperous existence.

White Whale Lake or Paul's Band.

Farmer Blewett is in charge here.

I visited the reserve of this band on August 21 and 22.

The principal industry of these Indians is cattle-raising. I had a round-up of the cattle, and although it was somewhat awkward, there being no cattle corral, I can conscientiously sign the return of June 30 as correct, namely, one hundred and one head.

A few Indians have gardens, but other than this they have done no farming this year: fishing, hunting and cattle-raising are the industries they prefer to engage in.

The farmer has worked well in bringing some land near his house under cultivation. His four acres of oats and one acre of wheat promise a good yield. He has a good garden, and the whole premises are very creditable to him.

Enoch's Band.

It is on the reserve of this band that the agency headquarters are situated.

I cannot say that this favourable situation has improved either the manners or condition of this band beyond outlying bands.

Last winter, for the first time, an effort was made to interest these Indians in selling dry wood as fuel in Edmonton. This work commenced, but had a feeble existence, and I do not hear of any one Indian being benefited by the effort.

Living on land the 'pick of the country,' they could be independent in a few years, if they would apply themselves to farm work; but owing to their proximity to the town, with its civilized enterprises going on so near them, they are being continually attracted by offers of wages, and what they think easier jobs. These take them away from the plodding of farming.

Cattle.—At this writing I have not had a round-up of the cattle, but the June return shows there were then: twenty oxen, two bulls, twenty-seven cows, twenty-four steers, four heifers; total, seventy-seven. It appears that at that date spring calves had not been counted.

Crops.—The crops this year are estimated as follows:—seventy-five acres of wheat, sixty of oats, five of barley, four of potatoes and two of gardens, making a total of one hundred and forty-six acres. Some of these fields were, to my knowledge, very dirty. In consequence, the yield of grain will be materially affected.

The Indians are now (September 4) engaged in hay-making. The season is not propitious; although there is plenty of hay, it is difficult to secure it on account of continuous rains.

Stony Reserves.

I commenced my inspection of these reserves on April 30. Mr. Bangs, who had been in charge about three and a half years, left the reserves for British Columbia the same evening; and Mr. Sibbald assumed the duties on May 1.

I took stock of the stores, audited the books and accounts, and remained at the reserves until the end of May.

During the time, I had a round-up of the cattle, the result being as follows:—eleven bulls, two hundred and twenty cows, one hundred and sixty-seven steers and eighty-two heifers, making a total of four hundred and eighty head. As the general round-up of the cattle was to be held in June, it was expected that the above number might be increased twenty or thirty head, as some Indian cattle had been seen off the reserve during the winter.

Farming.—But little farming is done here, on account of the proximity of the mountains. However, more than usual grain was sown, and if it did not ripen, it would make fodder.

The crops sown were: thirty-four acres of oats on the department's account; twenty-one acres, Indians half shares with department, which furnished the seed, making a total of fifty-five acres, and fifty acres on the Indians' own account. Ten acres of gardens were also sown.

Sale of Firewood.—These Indians engaged extensively during the winter in cutting and hauling dry wood to the railway station, where they disposed of it to the neighbouring merchants, who ship it east. Since March, 1899, they sold one hundred and twenty-two carloads. Long wood sold at $24 a car, and short wood at $36. Some seventy Indians were engaged in this business.

SARCEE AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Sarcee agency on June 19.

Staff.—A. J. McNeill, agent; George Hudson, farmer and interpreter; Tom Godin, assistant issuer of rations.

Agency Office.—*Cash-book.*—I audited the cash-book and found it regularly kept, with receipts on file for each item paid out.

The correspondence is kept on the file system; the letter-register is regularly written up, and vouchers are registered as issued. The work of the office is all up to date, and everything therein is arranged methodically.

I checked the receipt of goods and posting into the ledger, commencing at the completion of my last inspection. I also checked over each original entry in the beef-book, followed it along into the beef-ledger, into the returns, and to the vouchers. I found the whole checked out correctly.

I took stock of the goods in store, and found them agree with the balances brought down in the ledger June 30.

The storehouses were clean and in good order.

The ration and slaughter houses are kept in clean condition. The contractor was furnishing excellent beef.

Live Stock.—I had the cattle brought to the corral. I examined and counted them. They are all legibly branded, and are in good condition. The casualties among the Indians' cattle during the year were six; there was no loss among those belonging to the agency.

Farming.—I visited the Indians' farms. Their crops looked well. Crow Child is particularly deserving of favourable mention. His grain, fourteen acres, was well put in, his roots and garden (one and a half acres) are a pattern of neatness, and are object lessons for his neighbours.

His house is large, has a shingled roof, is floored and ceiled. It is kept clean, and is comfortably furnished with tables, lamps, clock, large cooking-stove, a box-stove, rocking and other chairs, bedstead, child's crib, delf closet, delf, knives, forks, spoons, &c., table cloths, toilet set, mirrors, pictures, pans, milk pans, &c.

Jim Big Plume's house is nearly as well appointed as Crow Child's, but being a widower, his housekeeping is not so regular.

Big Crow, Big Belly, Many Swans, Sleigh, One Spot, David One Spot, Two Guns, Many Wounds, Tom Owing-a-horse, Pat Grasshopper, Bull Collar and Jack Sarcee all have comfortable houses, and more or less land under cultivation.

Agency Farming.—There are two acres of wheat, fifty of oats, one and a half of potatoes, one of turnips and one acre of small vegetables. There is also a field of twenty-three acres of brome grass. This last is the finest crop of the kind I have seen. It is in its third and fourth years. All the crops looked well and promising.

This agency is somewhat different from those in the north, the Indians, being erratic and volatile, sometimes throw their cattle on the agent's hands in the middle of winter, so he must be always in a position to assume the responsibility by having a surplus of fodder on hand.

A bull stable was built, with corral attached, in which is a spring of water; herein the thoroughbred shorthorn bulls were wintered.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Hobbema agency on July 7, and completed it on August 9.

Staff.—W. S. Grant, agent; T. J. Fleetham, clerk; Henry Blanc, interpreter; Ewan Moore, farmer; Gilbert Whitford, farmer; John Donaldson, miller.

Office.—The duties of this office are efficiently performed. I found the work up to date, books posted, returns made up to June 30, correspondence properly filed, and everything ship-shape.

I took stock of goods in the warehouse, and found them agree with the balances shown in the ledger.

Cash-book.—I checked the receipts and expenditure of cash since my last inspection. Vouchers were presented covering each item. I found it correct throughout.

Ermineskin's Band.

One hundred and sixty-two souls were paid annuity this year, under fifty-six annuity pay-tickets.

Fifteen Indians are grain-farmers and five others have gardens only. Their grain sown is seventy-nine acres of wheat, thirty-three of oats and four of barley, making a total of one hundred and sixteen acres.

On August 9 these crops were excellent.

Eleven acres are set down as gardens, but I think this is an over estimate.

The Indians' houses do not change much; most of them have shingled roofs and are fairly comfortable.

Cattle.—Their cattle were rounded up into fine large new corrals at the farm. The registered numbers of cattle belonging to this band are: one bull, thirteen oxen, ninety-five cows, forty-six steers, forty-two heifers, twenty-one bull calves, twenty-nine heifer calves; total, two hundred and forty-seven head. They are owned by twenty-eight Indians.

Sampson's Band.

Three hundred and thirty-seven Indians were paid annuity with this band this year, under one hundred annuity pay-tickets.

Farming.—The crops of this band this year are: two hundred and thirty-six acres of wheat, thirty-five of oats and thirteen of barley, making a total of two hundred and eighty-four acres, owned by forty-four Indians.

I was much pleased with the crops of this band, they are free from weeds, and the fields are well fenced. The crops are well advanced and promise a large yield. There are gardens, but the aggregate acreage of these has not been made up.

Cattle.—The cattle of this band are registered as follows: ten oxen, two hundred and seven cows, one hundred and seven steers, fifty-nine heifers, thirty-eight bull calves and forty heifer calves, making a total of four hundred and sixty-one head. These are owned by thirty-seven Indians.

Louis Bull's Band.

This is a small band of seventy-one souls, paid under twenty-two annuity tickets, under the leadership of Louis Bull, headman.

Most of them are said to be Methodists. They have a day school under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and missionary services are held in the school-house with more or less regularity.

Formerly the members of this band were known to be good workers, but Louis Bull has lost his health and the young men do not show that material progress I would like to see.

They form a village of somewhat isolated dwellings, but these houses are unfenced, no gardens adjoining, and have a forlorn appearance.

Their grain crop looked well. It is as follows : forty acres of wheat, thirteen of oats and six of barley, making a total of fifty-nine acres, owned by eight Indians.

Their gardens are said to be six acres. These were not well attended to, and I think the estimate too high.

Cattle.—Their cattle in the round-up (one hundred and eighteen) made a very good show. The registered numbers are as follows: forty-seven cows, twenty-four steers, twenty heifers, fifteen bull calves, twelve heifer calves, making a total of one hundred and eighteen head under seventeen different names.

Montana Band.

Forty-seven Indians were paid annuity in this band this year, under sixteen annuity pay-tickets.

Farming.—Their farming this year consists of thirty-four acres of wheat, under eight owners ; in addition there are several gardens. The crops all looked well and the fields are well fenced.

The gardens are large, each one contains potatoes, turnips, carrots and onions ; two of them are over an acre each, free from weeds and the crops are remarkably good.

Four heads of families were managing the hay-making for the band. The Indians intended to winter all their cattle in two groups.

Cattle.—Their cattle are registered as follows : twenty-six cows, fifteen steers, three heifers, six bull calves, seven heifer calves, making a total of fifty-seven head.

Agency Farming.

For the use of the agency employees the following crops have been sown : four acres of wheat, twenty-nine of oats, ten of barley and three-quarters of potatoes, making a total of forty-three and three-quarter acres.

The agent, clerk and each of the employees have fine vegetable gardens in addition to the above.

Agency Cattle.

The registered numbers of cattle belonging to the agency are : twenty-one bulls, nine oxen, thirteen cows, twelve steers, seven heifers, two bull calves, two heifer calves, making a total of sixty-six head.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have visited most of the Indian farms and observe satisfactory progress since my last inspection.

The older bands are more backward than they should be in growing roots and potatoes ; this particularly woman's work is not attended to by them as well as it should be.

Although a wonderful change for the better has taken place in the environment of these Indians since Mr. Grant took charge of this agency, in March, 1897, much remains to be done ; so little satisfies an Indian's ambition, if these Crees can be said to have any ambition beyond keeping their stomachs full.

At Williams Lake Reserve, B.C., old style.

Cattle.—The cattle are all in good condition, the spring calves were properly branded and taken on the register; all the cattle are branded "I. D." as well as the brands of the Indian owner and band.

Instead of being wintered in three or four camps or ranches, as was done four years ago, there are now seventeen wintering ranches.

They still form groups of stables and gangs of neighbours and friends in hay-making; but the time is not far distant when more of the good workers will find it more profitable to work each for his own hand, and put up hay for his own cattle, near his own farm, where he can winter his cattle by themselves.

Every effort will be made to encourage the sinking of wells at each Indian's house, and to induce the Indians to buy their own pumps. With plenty of good water at hand, the Indians are likely to stay at home more than they do, and the more they stay at home, the more likely a home they will make it.

As cattle in this part of the country require to be fed hay about five months in the year, a very large quantity is required here. On September 1 last, the agent informed me that he had in stack two thousand three hundred and forty-four tons, and about one thousand more tons in cock, which he expected to have in stack in about a week. Twenty-five mowers and rakes have been kept at work the whole season, and every Indian in the agency who could be persuaded or forced to work.

Flour and Saw-mill.—These mills have done excellent work during the past year, the former in gristing the Indians' wheat, and the latter in sawing their logs and lumber, shingles, &c.

The saw-mill also cut all the lumber and squared all the timber required in the construction of the new bridge that has been placed across the Battle river, opposite the agency headquarters.

This new bridge provides easy access to the Montana band reserve, where a great deal of hay is cut for the agency. It is entirely for the use of the agency and Indians. It is quite a structure for Indians to build, under the supervision of Gilbert Whitford. Had it been done by outside contract, it would have cost $450.

A new building has been placed over the saw-mill and shingle-mill, so that they are now protected from the weather, and the workmen are sheltered when at work.

Material has been cut for a new granary, to be built as an annex to the grist-mill. There will be bins in it where each Indian can store his wheat, without having it mixed with another Indian's wheat.

Blacksmith's Shop.—When not at work in either of the mills, John Donaldson is constantly at work in this shop. Its necessity during hay time is more than ever apparent, as he is continually employed mending Indians' mowers, rakes and wagons. Sometimes the repairs required are trifling, but it would cause great delay if the Indian had to travel forty miles (round trip) to the nearest blacksmith.

Annuity Payments.—I was present at the annuity payments here this year. Six hundred and seventeen Indians were paid.

The births were thirty-eight, and deaths eighteen, during the year, making a natural increase of twenty.

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

North-west Territories,
Qu'Appelle Inspectorate,
Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa., August 7, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my fifteenth annual report of inspecting agencies and reserves in the North-west Territories, from September, 1899, to August, 1900.

FILE HILLS AGENCY.

This agency was inspected on September 15, 1899. Mr. W. M. Graham is agent, and Mr. Chas. Morrison, farmer.

A new blacksmith shop had been put up since last inspection and a new fence inclosing the agency premises and garden, and the whole place was in excellent order. The garden had a plentiful supply of all kinds of vegetables for the use of the house, and was an object lesson for Indians visiting the agency. An examination of the four reserves was made—fields, gardens, houses and stables—and all were found in a satisfactory condition. One seldom meets with a more thrifty and prosperous lot of Indians; all were busy at the time haying, some using the mowers, others the rakes, and others hauling to the stables, and I counted as many as twenty-five wagons thus engaged. One Indian was using the binder cutting oats and wheat, and men and women were putting up stooks.

The Indians of Okanese and Peepeekesis bands had been rewarded with a bountiful crop of wheat, oats and roots. Good care had been taken of the gardens. The fields looked pretty, dotted over with numerous stooks of fine grain. These two bands had thirty-five acres of wheat and one hundred and fifteen of oats, and a fair estimate would give a total of about five thousand bushels of grain.

The root crop on these two reserves and on Black Bear's consisted of about twelve acres, and the yield was estimated at one thousand two hundred bushels of potatoes and four thousand bushels of turnips, carrots and onions.

The hay stacked and to be stacked would total three thousand tons for feed, and two hundred tons for sale. Star Blanket's band had two acres of potatoes and turnips, which would give them all they required for use.

Star Blanket's reserve is the best one for hay, and all seemed to have plenty put up, and the old ex chief himself was busy putting up more as a reserve supply.

The cattle were looking well, although the flies had been troublesome.

All hands being busy harvesting, I did not ask for a 'round-up' of the cattle, but made a second visit at the end of December, when I could check them off in the stables.

The bands were well supplied with wagons and implements, and the following had been added during the year, the Indians paying the cost themselves: three double wagons, $64 each, with boxes; five mowers, $46 each; three horse-rakes, $24 each; one binder, $130, and a number of smaller articles, such as forks, hand-rakes, axes, hoes, etc.

These Indians are practically free from debt, the purchases this year being provided for from sales of cattle and beef, to be made in the fall.

About seventy head of steers and farrow cows would be available for sale and for beef; $3.37½ per one hundred pounds was the highest price offered for live weight.

Special stables are erected for the bulls near the agency headquarters, with large corrals for exercise.

One hundred tons of the hay put up for sale were for the Qu'Appelle industrial school, and the proceeds went to the purchase of flour and other provisions.

Three kilns of lime were burnt by the Indians during the year and all houses were whitewashed outside and in. One hundred and twenty-five acres of land were summer-fallowed and one hundred and sixty acres of wire fencing made, and a number of the older rail fences had been renewed and repaired.

Fewer weeds were noticed than on former occasions and the improved style of farming under Mr. Graham's able management was producing the best results, and the Indians were being convinced that to ensure crops proper methods must be followed.

An exhibition took place on June 22, 1899, and the exhibits were entirely by the Indians themselves. It proved a great success. It entailed a large amount of extra work on the agent, but he was ably assisted by Mr. Skene, of the boarding school, and by Mr. Sworder, the efficient clerk of the Qu'Appelle school, also by the Rev. Father Hugonnard, and other friends.

A number of prizes were donated, one by the Massey-Harris Company, of a cultivator. The value of prizes given was about $200; no money prizes were given. In going through the houses those who won prizes were proud in showing them, such as clocks, lamps, sets of dishes, saddles, bridles, dresses, suits of clothes, pictures, and many other articles. A pleasing feature of the fair was that it was purely and simply an exhibition of what the reserves produced in cattle, grain, roots and industrial work, and was free from the circus clap-trap attractions so common nowadays at the so-called exhibitions. There was no horse-racing nor dancing, nor side shows of any kind. There were over one thousand visitors. The prize-list was a long one, and the exhibits showed the handiwork of the women in many well-made articles, which must have kept them well employed during the winter.

All blacksmithing is done by one of the Qu'Appelle school graduates. Other graduates continue to do well, being industrious, and are a credit to the school and to the reserves.

The Indians were comfortably dressed and all seemed happy.

The health of the bands was good, and no visit from a doctor had been needed since April.

I heard of no cases of bad behaviour, and dancing is seldom indulged in.

In addition to the potatoes already mentioned, the agent planted a field expressly for the old women who were unable to have gardens of their own. This field, with the agent's garden, would produce two hundred to two hundred and fifty bushels in excess of the one thousand two hundred bushels from the Indians' gardens.

The agency was in a prosperous condition, and Mr. Graham was doing splendid work in bringing on his Indians in ways of self-support, and had his hands full overseeing outside operations, besides his office duties.

At the end of December I made a second visit to the agency and examined the cattle with the agent, from stable to stable. After deducting sales to date, the herd numbered, on December 31, six hundred and eight head, one hundred and sixty-four private horses or ponies, a few sheep and two hundred and sixty-five poultry.

Over one hundred visited the agent's quarters on New Year's Day and paid their respects to Mr. and Mrs. Graham, who treated them to coffee and cake. No white settlement in these parts could turn out a better array of horses, sleighs, robes, strings of bells, ribbons on horses' bridles, &c., than did these Indians on this occasion. Men, women, boys and girls were all dressed in the gayest fashion, and nothing seemed to trouble them. The older men and women who had not the fortune to possess a

cayuse and a jumper, came along on foot, and were just as joyous as their more wealthy brethren. The day passed off most pleasantly.

The grain crop, when threshed, yielded four thousand three hundred bushels, and a quantity of oats was fed in the sheaf, so that our estimate was not far astray.

Potatoes were one thousand five hundred bushels, and four thousand bushels of turnips, carrots and onions; nearly every Indian had his cellar full of potatoes and turnips, and a quantity of the latter were sold to the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

I audited the books of the office and took the usual inventory, and found all correct. Detailed report and statements were forwarded to the Indian Commissioner.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

I left the File hills on September 25, 1899, for Touchwood agency.

I commenced my inspection on September 26.

The staff consists of: S. Swinford, agent; H. A. Carruthers, clerk, and in charge of Gordon's reserve: Ed. Stanley, farmer, Poorman's and Day Star reserves; P. J. Hamilton, farmer on Muskowequan's reserve; Chas. Favel, farmer at Fishing lake; John Brass, teamster and interpreter at the agency headquarters.

The buildings about the agent's quarters were in good repair. A new rail fence with new pickets had been placed around the premises.

Nothing had been done with the agent's garden, but the clerk had a good garden and crop.

Change of Agent.—Mr. H. Martineau arrived on September 30 to take transfer of the agency from Mr. Swinford, and in company with these gentlemen, each reserve was visited by me, and inventories of all government property taken, also of the agency warehouse, which inventories Mr. Martineau accepted, and the transfer was completed on October 7, and Mr. Swinford left for Portage la Prairie to take the place vacated by Mr. Martineau.

Day Star's Band, No. 87.

Day Star's reserve was found in good order, and the Indians were busy completing haying. No grain is grown on this reserve, but they had gardens, which were fairly well looked after, and potatoes would be an average yield. One new house and three stables had been built.

Day Star's Indians are good workers, and all have good houses and stables.

An ample supply of hay had been put up, some stacked at the stables, and more at the meadows, which I examined.

The cattle were looking well.

Poorman's Band, No. 88.

The farmhouse and other buildings are on this reserve, and they were in the best of order, Mr. Stanley having the idea of observing tidiness in all his work.

The crop here was eighty-five acres of wheat and oats, and six acres of roots. The wheat and oats were in stack and some still in stook. The crop was a good one, and would turn out well when threshed. Five new stables and sheds had been put up, and a lot of new fencing made. The fields looked clean and neat.

There is a Church of England mission on this reserve, Rev. Mr. Bassing, missionary, and services are held regularly in the old vacant school-house, and a few of the Indians attend.

The houses were clean and neat, and in one I noticed a new sewing-machine. I would class this reserve as one making substantial progress. There were nine children of school age on these two reserves not attending school, and I instructed Mr. Martineau to use his best efforts to get them sent to some school.

There is a day school on Day Star's reserve for those living there, and those on Poorman's could be sent either to Gordon's or Muskowequan's boarding schools.

The number of cattle held by these two bands is four hundred and thirty (Day Star two hundred and forty-eight, Poorman one hundred and eighty-two).

Gordon's Band, No. 86.

The reserve of this band was found in its usual good condition.

The crop here was fifty-nine acres of wheat, thirty-one of oats, seven acres of roots, and a good yield was harvested.

An abundance of hay had been stacked. A number of new porches had been added to the houses, and every year an improvement of some kind can be noticed, such as raising roofs, adding of lean-to kitchens, porches, &c.

The houses and stables on this reserve will compare with any white settlement. The cattle were looking well, and the herd numbered three hundred and eighty-two head. Hens, geese and ducks could be noticed at many of the farmyards.

Mr. Carruthers informed me that the Indians took the best of care of the bulls (five), and without any expense to the department.

The thresher had commenced work before I left, and it was pleasing to see the Indians doing all the work themselves.

There is an Anglican church on this reserve, and it had been newly put in good order and a neat fence placed around it. One of the band, Josiah Pratt, is lay reader. This is the banner reserve of the agency.

Muskowequan's Band.

The crop put in by this band was seventeen acres of oats, cut green for feed. The root crop was five and a half acres, more or less of a failure.

The cattle looked well; the herd numbered one hundred and eighty-five head. Some good stables had been put up on new locations. The farmhouse had not been completed.

Fishing Lake.

The Indians here put up a sufficient quantity of hay, and had a fair crop of potatoes. The herd numbered one hundred and eight head, including private cattle.

General Remarks.

The Indians of this agency are well supplied with wagons and implements.

The usual audit of the office work was made and all found excellently kept, reflecting credit on Mr. Carruthers, the clerk.

The number of cattle in the agency is one thousand one hundred and thirteen, and two hundred and seventy-two horses.

On October 11 I left Touchwood for Fort Qu'Appelle, going via File Hills, and on the 18th I left the fort for Indian Head and the Assiniboine reserve, and commenced my inspection there on October 21.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

Thos. W. Aspdin is farmer in charge; Daniel Kennedy, interpreter and general assistant.

The agency buildings were in good condition; the warehouse needed some repairs, which were reported, a new roof had been put on the lean-to kitchen, and an iron chimney added in place of the brick one; a new root-house, 22 x 10 and 7½ feet

high, with double doors, had been built. The new fence takes in a large portion of the pasturage. The posts being peeled of the bark, and with three strings of wire, made a strong, pretty fence. The roofs of all the buildings had been newly painted.

A flag-staff had been erected. Any blacksmithing required is done by Mr. Aspdin himself, and carpentry by Mr. Kennedy, without any extra cost to the department, except for material. The farmer had a large garden and a good crop of all kinds of vegetables. The Indian houses and stables showed steady progress in style and comfort.

The grain was all in stacks, twenty-five in all, which were inclosed in corrals with wire fences.

The crop consisted of two hundred and thirty-five acres of wheat and oats, and ten acres of roots, and the yield was very fair.

The Indians' gardens had been well attended to; their cellars were well filled with potatoes, turnips, onions and carrots and some had cabbages. The crop harvested was two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, three hundred bushels of turnips, seventy-five bushels of carrots, seventy-five bushels of beets and onions and one thousand head of cabbages. Wheat and oats, when threshed, would give about two thousand five hundred bushels.

The quantity of hay stacked, chiefly at the stables, was five hundred tons. A quantity of hay was over from the previous year, and was sold in the spring to settlers and people in Sintaluta at good prices.

Six new houses and five stables, besides porches and small storehouses, had been put up, additions to others in new flooring, and many houses had bedsteads, chairs, tables and stoves. No open chimneys or fireplaces were noticed. The Assiniboines seem to have a dislike to an open chimney: they think it is a backward move ; but improvements in general housekeeping were plainly to be seen in many ways.

The band purchased during the year two mowers, two pair bob-sleighs, two new cook-stoves and four second-hand ones, besides lumber for flooring. Some of the new wells were giving good supplies of water, and where Indians purchased pumps, which some did, Mr. Aspdin made them troughs for watering the cattle. Seventy-five acres of land had been summer-fallowed and fifteen acres of new land broken. Some of the houses are models. Rider's is a sample ; double log house, bed-room at one end, kitchen at the other, shingled roof, iron chimney, new cook-stove, shining bright, dishes, &c., and in bed-room a double factory-made bedstead; box-stove, tables, chairs, quilts as white as snow, pillows and pillow-shams in fancy needle-work, and all perfectly clean. The chief and others have also as good houses and equally well furnished.

Broken Arm was putting a wooden floor in his house, which had an open chimney. His daughter took a prize for knitting at the Wolseley fair, held on October 10.

The cattle were in fair condition. The flies had been troublesome. The herd numbered one hundred and twelve head. These Indians made a good display at the Wolseley fair in a class by themselves ; whether white people refused to compete with them or not, I do not know.

These Indians are free of debt. A mission building had been put up by the Roman Catholic Church, about half a mile from the agency headquarters, on the trail to Sintaluta, and being on rising ground, it has a commanding view from all around.

The Presbyterian mission continues to be conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, and a good many of the Indians attend the various services and meetings.

The treaty payments took place on October 25, and passed off satisfactorily. Mr Aspdin is doing very well, and has an intelligent grasp of the position he holds in the management of these Indians, and has the satisfaction of seeing progress going on, and Indians comfortably well off, and consequently contented. I heard no complaints.

On October 31 I left for Crooked Lake agency, and arrived their on November 1.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

J. P. Wright is agent ; J. W. Jowett, clerk ; M. Cameron, teamster and interpreter ; J. Pollock, farmer for reserves Nos. 71 and 72 ; Peter Henrie, farmer for No. 74, which includes Shesheep's, in the valley.

The agent oversees the farming on reserve No. 73 himself.

The agency buildings were in good repair, a new fence had been built inclosing buildings, premises and garden. The fence is four rails mortised into high posts, and the whole painted red, which gave the place a neat appearance. A granary had been built alongside the mill for the convenience of the Indians bringing grain.

The mill building had been newly plastered and whitewashed with lime, and was ready for work as soon as threshing should be completed.

Sakimay's Band, No. 74.

This band was found in good condition ; the Indians were busy getting their stables in order for winter, as the bulk of the herd would be wintered on the reserve instead of being sent to Leech lake, the hay supply on the reserve being sufficient.

The crop put in here was one hundred and twenty-five acres of wheat, nineteen of oats, and two of roots. The crop was a good one, although a few fields were failures, but the Indians would have all they needed for flour and seed, and a considerable quantity to sell. The root crop was poor. It looked encouraging to find the Indian granaries filled to the top with the finest of grain, and where there were no granaries, a part of the house was partitioned off for the purpose.

Hay was stacked at nearly every stable, and more at the meadows.

The cattle were corralled and were in fine condition; the herd numbered one hundred and forty-three head.

Lime was being got ready to whitewash the houses.

Shesheep's Indians live in the valley. Their houses and stables were about the same as usual ; the houses are of a poor class, but comfortable enough, and, on the whole, were cleanly kept. These Indians are an independent lot ; they will accept no cattle from the department, and they buy their own wagons and food supplies, and they live well. Their only crop was a couple of small gardens, but they put up quantities of hay, which they sell to ranchers in the adjoining settlements. They expected to get $2.50 a ton for it in stack. Mr. Wright measured the stacks during our visit, and found six hundred and twenty tons in well-made stacks, running from twenty-five to fifty tons each. Two of the band had made a beginning in keeping cattle, one had two head, and one had eight, private, of course. I told them I would like to find on my next visit that many more had followed this good example. This reserve is one of the best in the country for ranching, having abundance of hay and water, timber for sheds, and the best of pasture and shelter.

Bands Nos. 71 and 72.

The affairs of these bands were found in their usual condition. A few new houses and stables had been added during the year. The crop of the two bands consisted of two hundred acres of wheat, twenty-one of oats and four of roots. The grain was in stack, waiting for the thresher, which was then at work in the valley. The crop was a good one; the fields in the valley were the best. Cattle were corralled and were in good condition ; the two bands have three hundred and four head. Fences were in good order, stables are roomy and hay was stacked at each place. These two bands had a successful year, and their good crop would enable them to pay their debts, and tide them over the winter nicely, and they were in good spirits. The old and respected Chief Kahkeewistahaw was to have, in a short time, a bedstead, a table and a few chairs, articles the old man should have had long ago.

COWESSESS BAND, No. 73.

The reserve of this band was found in its usual good condition ; a superior class of houses and stables, pretty fields, and good fences are the features of this reserve.

The band had two hundred and seventy-five acres of wheat, one hundred of oats and five of roots, crop good, and the best was in the valley, some fields giving thirty-six bushels to the acre of the finest No. 1 wheat. The total crop of wheat and oats threshed was over twelve thousand bushels. The Indians seemed quite pleased at being able to pay for the seed given them in the spring.

Mr. Gaddie, who is regarded as the model farmer of the agency and who generally has a good crop, had the poorest this year, and this was attributed to the fact that he sowed his wheat broad-cast and the others used the seeder.

Mr. Gaddie had made a move in hauling some of the huge piles of manure in front of his stables to the fields. These manure piles were not considered signs of intelligent and progressive farming, although common in this country not only among Indians but among white people as well.

The herd on this reserve is two hundred and forty-eight head.

Since my last inspection a new building had been put up by the Roman Catholic mission for a boarding school. The mission church and other buildings are also on this reserve in the valley. The new building is frame, stone foundation, intended to be veneered with brick later on. It is three stories with high basement, and is fitted and furnished with the most approved appliances for comfort and convenience. Ventilation and sewerage are provided for on the most modern systems and the total cost is over $8,000. The staff consisted of : Rev. Father Campeau, principal ; Rev. Father Bousquet, assistant principal, a brother and four sisters, one being the teacher. There were sixteen pupils present at the time; they were well dressed and were clean, and they were making satisfactory progress in speaking English, reading, spelling and counting, and one or two recited very nicely.

Louison's son, who was given a shoemaker's outfit, was making good use of it and was doing good work. He sent a pair of boots to the agency office as a sample, and they did him credit.

Mr. Sutherland passed his examination as an engineer with flying colours, and obtained a first-class certificate.

The office and warehouse are attended to by Mr. Jowett, and both were found to be conducted in a business-like way.

The health of the Indians at the time was good and the best of feeling seemed to pervade the entire agency, at all events no complaints were made to me.

The agent, Mr. Wright, was constantly on the move, going over the various reserves, and he spared himself no exertion when it was to benefit the Indians.

The total number of cattle in the agency was six hundred and ninety-eight; there were also two hundred and forty-eight horses, and some sheep, pigs and poultry.

On November 18, I left the reserve and drove to Fort Qu'Appelle, and on the 21st drove to Muskowpetung's agency, and commenced inspection on the 22nd.

MUSKOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.

The staff consists of J. A. Mitchell, agent ; Hugh Richardson, clerk in charge of Muskowpetung's reserve ; Jerome Larocque, teamster and interpeter ; J. H. Gooderham, farmer for Piapot's reserve ; S. Hockley, farmer for Pasquah's and Sioux reserves ; J. D. Finlayson, in charge of department herd and ranche.

The agent's house had been considerably improved by sheeting the outside with ship-lap and paper ; painting would be completed in the spring. A covering had been made over the well, and a small coal-shed adjoining the kitchen put up. The office had been painted. Half of the carpenter's shop had been turned into a dwelling for the interpreter. A coal-shed had been put up at the clerk's house. Mr. Richardson

doing the work himself ; the whole place was in good order, except the fence inclosing the premises, which would require some repairing in the spring.

Piapot's Band, No. 75.

Houses, stables and fields were examined. These Indians had a prosperous year. The houses were particularly clean and tidy, and all had wooden floors. Ten houses had been built during the year, some new, and others in place of old ones, rebuilt. There were five new stables, and old ones altered and repaired ; six new sheds for cattle and implements. Chief Piapot's house looked well with the new factory-made bedstead given him last year.

The crop put in on this reserve was eighty-two acres of wheat, twenty-three of oats, and five acres of roots, and there were harvested one thousand three hundred and seventy-nine bushels of wheat, No. 1 ; five hundred and eighteen bushels of oats, thirty bushels of barley, two hundred and ninety-four bushels of potatoes, and two hundred and twenty bushels of turnips, carrots, etc.

Fourteen of the band had fields, and all had gardens, and looked well after them. The root crop was poor as a rule. A new dam had been made in one of the coulees, and was holding a good supply of water for the cattle, when grazing on the bench. Seven hundred tons of hay were stacked, and the stacks looked pretty all along the valley. Some were stacked also on the bench near the bluffs, forty tons were for the department's herd, twenty tons for farm stock, and six hundred and forty for Indian stock and for sale, and there were one hundred and fifty loads of straw besides.

The Indians are earning a good deal selling wood. They were getting $5 a load for it.

The houses were whitewashed, and bedding seemed plentiful and clean, and it was pleasant to find these Indians so comfortable and cheerful.

Pasquah's Band.

Improvements are noticed here every year, and this visit was no exception. Two more of the band had moved up from the valley and had nice locations on the bench.

This band also had a prosperous season. The crop put in was two hundred and seventy-one acres of wheat, oats, barley and roots, and the yield was : three thousand and thirty bushels of wheat, No. 1 ; six hundred and forty-five bushels of oats, one hundred and eighty bushels of barley, four hundred bushels of potatoes, and six hundred bushels of turnips, etc. Fifty acres were summer-fallowed, and three hundred tons of hay stacked, besides the straw.

Stevenson, one of the band, got a permit to sell a carload of wheat, and when Indians can sell wheat by the carload, it is pretty good proof that the labour and expense bestowed in teaching them have not been lost. Stevenson had a seeder, a new binder, a sulky, plough, a disc-harrow, a mower and rake, two double wagons, ten heavy working horses, all private property and chiefly paid for, a good house, fine stables, granaries, full of wheat, cattle, pigs, geese, hens; a thrifty-looking homestead.

It was noticed where school boys and girls had settled, they had nice clean places. The cattle were looking well; the herd numbered one hundred and thirty-two head. This reserve may be classed as self-supporting.

Sioux Band, No. 78.

This band is also under Mr. Hockley, and, if anything, more progress was noticed here, comparatively, than at any of the other reserves. Each house was clean and comfortable, and stables were in good order for the winter. The Indians had seventy acres under crop, and harvested one thousand bushels of wheat, one thousand three hundred of potatoes, twenty of barley, two hundred of turnips, one hundred of garden

produce, and thirty of corn. There was a plentiful supply of hay put up, chiefly stacked at the stables. The herd numbered sixty-four head. I would like to see a larger herd here. These Indians are entirely self-supporting, and they are living very comfortably.

The ranche or department herd was examined. The stables, sheds and corrals were in the best of order, and a good deal of hay was in a corral for the purpose, and the rest of the hay was in stack on the hay section farther up the valley. Care had been taken for the comfort of the cattle. Calves were in a place by themselves, and a fine healthy lot they were. The hay section had been inclosed during the year with a two-string wire fence and strong posts. This fence is about two miles and a half, and incloses three hundred and fifty acres of the meadow. Twenty-five large stacks were in this inclosure, and the hay required would be hauled to the stables during winter.

I made a statement of the working of this herd for the year, expenses, production, and cost of beef it supplied, which I forwarded to the Indian Commissioner. The total number in the herd was two hundred and twenty-four head, and it tallied with the number in the books.

Mr. Finlayson is a capital man for the position, as he understands his business thoroughly.

Muskowpetung's Band, No. 80.

I was much pleased with my visit to this reserve and to notice the progress made during the year. The band had a larger acreage under crop than ever before, and the results were good except the root crop, which was a failure. There were one hundred and ten acres of wheat, oats, barley and roots, and there were harvested one thousand and forty-nine bushels of wheat, one hundred and sixty-one of oats, seventy-nine of barley, seventy of potatoes.

The Indian stables were in particularly good order for the winter, and I never found the houses in better condition. Some were whitewashed with lime and some with white clay, but all were done inside with lime.

The old chief was cheerful as usual. I noticed the new bedstead given him by the department standing in a corner, not put up, and I asked him why he did not use the bed so kindly given him. He said he had put it up, but the slats bent too much, and the bed had no solidity, and he was afraid he would fall through, and concluded he would be safer on the solid floor, and therefore discarded the bedstead. I explained to him that the springs in the slats were equal to a wire mattress, and that there was no danger in using the bed. I also asked Mr. Richardson to put it in order for him. The chief said he would give the bed another trial, and would put some bedding under it, and if he did tumble out he would not hurt himself, but he would not risk his wife in the bed until he was satisfied as to its safety.

All the houses here but one or two had open fireplaces, and these gave a cheerful and comfortable look to the houses.

Implements were all under cover. The cattle were rolling fat. The herd numbered one hundred and seventy-one head.

The earnings of the different bands for the year in selling hay, wood, cattle, grain, freighting, working, &c., were as follows:—Piapot's, $6,035.662; Muskowpetung's, $1,069.42; Pasquah's, $2,898.65; Sioux, $5,099, making a total of $15,102.69. Pasquah's and Sioux bands each subscribed $25 towards the 'bonus' fund for a mill at Fort Qu'Appelle. A mill would be a benefit in selling their grain and wood.

The office and warehouse were looked after by Mr. Richardson, and in both I found care had been taken to have things correct, and Mr. Richardson was painstaking in all his work.

The total live stock in the agency was: six hundred and ninety-six head of cattle, five hundred and fifty-nine horses and six pigs, making a total of one thousand two hundred and sixty-one.

The total crop was: seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-six bushels of grain and three thousand one hundred and eighty-nine bushels of roots.

Fourteen head of cattle were sold at the rate of $3.37½ per one hundred pounds, live weight. The average weight of the animals was one thousand three hundred and sixty pounds. Three head from the herd averaged one thousand two hundred and twenty-two pounds.

The health of the Indians at the time of my inspection was good, as I found no cases of sickness in my visits.

Mr. Munro, the Presbyterian missionary, was confining his efforts principally on Piapot's and Muskowpetung's reserves, meetings being held in Indian houses; Chief Piapot freely gives his house when required.

I returned to Fort Qu'Appelle on December 4 and made my report, and commenced my inspection of Qu'Appelle industrial school on December 8, particulars of which will be found in regular school report. On December 23 I made a second visit to File Hills agency to examine the cattle already referred to in this report. On January 4, 1900, I left for Winnipeg and Ottawa, arriving at the latter place on January 16. From January 18 to February 22 I was on leave. From February 23 to March 1, I was in Ottawa, and left March 1 for Toronto. From March 4 to 11 I was on leave, and on March 13 left for Winnipeg, arriving there on 16th.

After inspecting some supplies for Treaty No. 8 which were being shipped to Edmonton, I proceeded to Elkhorn on 22nd to inspect the industrial school and to take it over from its present management, on its being placed under government control. On April 19 I left for Brandon and Winnipeg, and on April 24 went to St. Paul's industrial school, Middlechurch, and returned to Winnipeg May 14 and on 15th went to St. Boniface school and was inspecting there until May 28.

On May 29 and following days I inspected the supplies at the Hudson's Bay Company's stores for the Manitoba agencies, and from June 1 to 20 I was engaged inspecting and distributing the supplies for the agencies in the North-west Territories and auditing the warehouse books for the past year.

On June 21 I left for the fair to be held by the File Hills Indians on June 23. The fair was a great success; the entries were in excess of the previous year. The display of horses, cattle and poultry was an excellent one, and the handiwork of the women in sewing, knitting and fancy articles of various kinds was much admired. There was a good display of bread and butter made by the women. Mr. Sherwood, of Indian Head, offered a $5 prize for the best model of an Indian teepee, and there were about twenty competitors for this prize, and the models were most artistic. Prizes were offered for the best gardens and for the best and neatest kept houses. It fell to Mr. J. A. J. McKenna, Scrip Commissioner, and myself to judge the gardens and houses, and it was pleasing to find so many well-arranged gardens and neat, tidy houses. A ploughing competition was a feature of the fair, the first of the kind ever held by our Indians.

A large number of visitors were present from the surrounding districts, and all seemed to be much interested in witnessing the progress the Indians were making.

The prizes were distributed by Mr. McKenna, with kindly words to each as they received their prize.

There was no horse-racing nor dancing. The band of the industrial school was present during the day and played very well. In the evening Rev. Father Hugonnard had a display of fireworks, which amused the Indians very much, and this closed what was considered by all a most enjoyable day. The agent, Mr. Graham, was congratulated on all hands on the success of the fair of 1900.

On June 26 I left for Brandon industrial school, where I was engaged until July 14, when I left for Moosomin, and on the 16th arrived at Moose Mountain agency.

Particulars of schools will appear in regular school report.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection here on July 17.

Staff.—H. R. Halpin, in charge of the agency and White Bear's reserve, No. 70; W. Murison, farmer at the two western reserves, Nos. 68 and 69.

Treaty payments took place at White Bear's on the 19th, and at the western reserves on the 20th, and all passed off satisfactorily.

Dr. Hardy was present and attended to vaccination where required. The Indians appeared comfortably dressed and were clean.

The crop put in on these two reserves was one hundred and sixty-two acres of wheat, twenty-two of oats, six of barley, and three and a half of gardens.

The wheat and oats looked fairly well, and promised as good yields as any of the settlers' fields, but it was too early to make an estimate. The gardens were failures. The Indians had no potatoes, not having had seed; what potatoes they had the previous year got frozen in their cellars. The farmer had a nice patch of potatoes, and the first new ones I tasted this season were here on July 21.

The hay crop was looking well, and some pretty meadows were to be seen. About twelve stacks were left over from last year at this point, but being far away and difficult of access, there was no sale for it. A few old houses and stables had been taken down and better ones put up, with higher ceilings.

The farmhouse had been painted, and storm windows and eave-troughs added.

The surroundings of the farm premises and Indian houses were in a cleanly state.

These two bands harvested last year—1899—one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight bushels of wheat, five hundred and sixty of oats, thirty of barley, three hundred of potatoes, and one hundred and sixty-two of turnips.

These bands may be classed as self-supporting, as they get little, if anything, in the way of food or clothing, and they appear perfectly contented. They are a nice lot of Indians, good workers, and are manly in their dealings, and give no trouble. Mr. Murison was doing very well with them. They bought a new binder and paid for it themselves. They have one hundred and sixty-seven head of cattle, and these were in the best of condition, in fact, the best lot of cattle I had seen this season. The two bands have eighty-six ponies.

Two school graduates, one from Qu'Appelle and one from Regina, have pretty fields of wheat, and are doing well.

Any blacksmithing required is done by Mr. Murison, a blacksmith-shop, fairly well equipped, being one of the farm buildings.

White Bear's Band, No. 70.

Chief White Bear died on June 17, at the age of ninety-eight. He was one of the old stock, and was a fine old man. He was completely blind the last time I called on him. The last words he said to me were 'I am glad you called, I have nothing to say, everything is all right.'

The crop of this reserve, although fair, is not quite as good as on the other two reserves; but the Indians would have enough wheat to give them their flour and seed, and probably some for sale. They had one hundred and fifty-eight acres of wheat, forty-two of oats, eight of barley, and four of gardens. They had no potatoes for the same reason as the other two; gardens were failures. The band harvested about three thousand bushels of grain and roots the previous year.

Six houses and seven stables had been renewed, two of them were new ones. One hundred and sixty-two acres of new land had been broken since I was here in September, 1898, and about eight hundred acres of wire fencing, made chiefly of two-string wire, the Indians paying the cost themselves

The cattle were a fine lot ; the herd numbered one hundred and fifty-three head, and there were seventy-two horses.

The average weight of steers and cows sold in the fall of 1899 was eleven hundred pounds, live weight.

The agent's house had been painted on the outside and kalsomined inside.

The outbuildings, warehouse, stables, sheds, &c., had been whitewashed, and being surrounded with bluffs, with a small lake in front and one at the side, the view was a pretty one.

The agent's garden had a good showing of potatoes, but nothing else, the seeds not having come up. The hay meadows were examined, and some of them were really grand ; as far as the eye could reach, a moving mass of the finest hay could be seen.

The Indians had made a beginning at cutting. It is Mr. Halpin's intention to put up one thousand tons for the reserve use and for sale, as there may be a demand, the railways being now within a few miles of this reserve. Permits would be given to cut one thousand tons more. Two years ago 65 cents a ton was given to cut on permit. This year Mr. Halpin called for tenders, and $1.40 a ton was bid.

These Indians should make a fine thing every year out of their hay ; it is the only place where any quantity can be had easy of access.

Dr. Hardy says the Indians are in a good state of health at present.

Mr. Dodds, the Presbyterian missionary, is working hard among these Indians, and they enjoy his reading the scriptures to them in their own tongue, and are always glad when he calls on them.

They pay the greatest respect to the Sabbath and do no dancing, hunting or work, and they generally are dressed in their best attire and stay quietly around their houses or teepees. Mrs. Dodds is doing great work among them also, helping them in sewing, knitting and showing them how to bake bread, &c.

Mrs. Dodds accompanies the missionary and leads the singing in the teepees. Services are held at the mission also every Sunday at 11 o'clock.

The office work was examined and inventories of all government property taken, which with detailed report were sent to the Indian Commissioner, Winnipeg.

I returned to Fort Qu'Appelle on August 1. On the 11th I made a visit to File Hills agency to see the crops, and will make a regular inspection in winter when houses and stables are occupied.

The File Hills' Indians were busy haying, and had to go over a good deal of ground to get the supply required—some two thousand five hundred tons. They had made a beginning at cutting oats and wheat. Two binders were at work, and it was most gratifying to find that these Indians had been so bounteously rewarded with such fine crops ; one field of wheat of one hundred acres was the best I had seen anywhere; the stalks were five feet six inches high, and good full heads, and an estimate of twenty-five or thirty bushels to the acre would be within the mark. Oats would average from forty to fifty bushels.

Potatoes and turnips promised a large yield, and other roots were looking well and the gardens were kept in the best of condition, and there was not an idle Indian to be seen.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. McGIBBON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER,
WINNIPEG, December 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report upon Indian affairs in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

The inspectors and agents deal so fully in their detailed statements with the work in which the Indians are employed on the reserves, that it only remains for me to touch upon such matters as seem to call for remark since I last addressed you.

Progress.—During the winter and summer I visited some of the agencies in Assiniboia and Alberta, and noted with much satisfaction the progress the Indians are making in civilization and self-support. True, comparing one year with another lately preceding it, the advancement may not appear very marked; but looking back, as I can, over a quarter of a century of Indian history in this western country, the transition is wonderful. At Crooked Lakes I met chiefs and headmen who had signed the treaty which I and others negotiated at Qu'Appelle lakes in 1874; I had the same good fortune when visiting the Blackfeet, Bloods and Sarcees, with whom the late Lieut.-Col. McLeod and I negotiated Treaty 7, in the year 1877. The adherents of both these treaties were plain Indians, who had lived for untold generations on the buffalo chase, and were in dress and manner of life in the primitive savage state. Owing to the rapid disappearance of the buffalo, I knew what the government would be compelled to undertake in the direction of civilizing these Indians and making them self-supporting; but judging from the slow progress attending such efforts in the eastern provinces, I scarcely expected to see results that have been attained, especially among the Crees. Many of the latter have adopted mixed farming, and except the aged and widows, receive little in the way of rations from the department. The influence of old customs among them is becoming extinct, the first rough shacks which they erected on the reserves are disappearing, and their places taken by a better class of houses, furnished with modern furniture. The several tribes of the Blackfoot nation, though they have erected not a few neat dwellings, and show other signs of progress, are backward in the matter of self-support. I saw good grain on the Sarcee reserve, and on the other reserves potatoes and other root crops are raised with some success. The reserves, however, as a whole, are not adapted to agriculture, owing to their elevation and proximity to the mountains. But they are very suitable for stock-raising, and it is to be regretted that the Blackfeet and Bloods could not have been persuaded long ago to accept and care for the cattle agreed to be given them under treaty. Quite a number of the Bloods have recently been persuaded to take loan cattle, and have tended them with care. Being allowed to realize on animals that can best be spared, they are encouraged to increase their herds, and others of the band are seeking to follow their example. The Peigans and Sarcees are likewise progressing in stock-raising; but the Blackfeet are the most backward of all. An effort will be made to push forward this industry on all the reserves of Treaty 7, as the keeping of herds of cattle is the main hope on which any reliance can be placed that these Indians in the near future will become self-supporting.

Visit of Their Excellencies.—In alluding to the Indians of Treaty 7, it affords me great pleasure to mention the visit of their Excellencies the Governor General and the Countess of Minto, and two of their daughters, to the Blood, Sarcee and Blackfoot

reserves in September last. The honour done them by the visit was duly appreciated by the Indians; and the kind words of advice given them and assurances conveyed of Her Majesty the Queen's deep interest in the welfare of her red children cannot fail to deepen their loyalty to the Great Mother. I never saw Indians behave so well in the presence of the representatives of royalty; they referred to few grievances and proudly showed off their good horses as a sign of their advancement. Both Lord and Lady Minto conversed with most of the chiefs individually, and showed such a lively sympathy for them and their people that their Excellencies' visit will doubtless long be a pleasant memory on the reserves.

Head Chief of Bloods.—I regret having to report the death of Red Crow, the head chief of the Blood Indians, which occurred on August 28 last. He was a treaty chief, and well advanced in years. He had undergone some fatigue in crossing the river near his house to drive in his horses, and had apparently lain down on the bank of the stream to rest, with his coat under his head for a pillow, where he was found by one of his wives sleeping his last sleep. In the early years of the treaty, and during the trying times of 1885, he exercised a great influence over his people for good. He supported the agents in their efforts to carry out the policy of the department for improving the condition of the Indians, and was otherwise worthy of the high position which he held. Acting upon authority received from the departmnet, I held a council of the Blood Indians at the agency on September 17, to consult with them in regard to appointing a successor to Red Crow. I ascertained that Crop Ear Wolf, an adopted son of the deceased, was the choice of a large majority of the band, and I appointed him head chief, instructing Agent Wilson to install him into office on his making the declaration required by the government from chiefs and headmen. This declaration he signed on October 17, and thus was settled, in an amicable way, the question of succession in this the largest Indian band under my supervision.

Health.—There has been a marked improvement in the health of the old treaty Indians during the year. No serious epidemic has occurred, the principal fatal diseases being pulmonary affections, which in the case of children are largely attributable to unnecessary exposure. I am also pleased to observe from the excellent report of Dr. Edwards, the physician who accompanied the commissioners' party that visited the bands in Treaty 8 this year, that the Indians in that region, with the exception of one tribe, are quite as healthy as those of the older treaties. The Beavers, however, of Peace river, Dr. Edwards says, physically are a miserable sickly lot. They are a conservative people and have followed the custom of close intermarriage among themselves; that and the general prevalence of scrofulous consumption is quickly cleaning them out. Whether any check can be interposed to prevent the causes which threaten the extinction within a few years of this once numerous and active tribe, is a matter for serious consideration.

Stock.—The cattle industry is now the most important among the Indians. It is the most reliable where the large reserves are situated and is the best adapted for tribes in the transition state from savage to civilized life. This year has been most favourable to stock-raising; the winter was open and the cattle came through with slight losses. To show that the season was favourable and that some of the Indians are becoming expert stockmen, I may mention that five hundred and thirty-three calves were branded on one of the Alberta reserves during the year. More Indians are asking for heifers to commence small herds; but, as the supply is not equal to the demand, it will take a few years fully to stock the reserves.

Agriculture.—In Manitoba and a portion of Assiniboia the grain and root crops suffered through drought, and in some portions of the latter district, through hail; consequently the returns are very small. This is discouraging to the Indians, as many bands had this year increased the acreage under crop. In the Saskatchewan and Alberta districts, and also at the File Hills in Assiniboia, the weather was more favourable, and the returns from the crops on some of the reserves are very satisfactory. Haying generally was delayed, owing to the wet weather at that season; but,

with the exception of the reserves in the Birtle agency, the Indians have put up a sufficient quantity to winter their stock. The total cut on the Blood reserve was two thousand six hundred and eleven tons; of this quantity one thousand five hundred and eighty-seven tons were delivered under contracts to ranchers and settlers in the vicinity, and one thousand and twenty-four tons kept for home consumption.

The root crop, excepting small garden stuff, on the whole was good. Agent Graham, of File Hills, writes: 'The Indians have stored away a large quantity of roots for their winter's use. Every family on each of the four reserves has an abundant supply of potatoes and turnips * * * * On the 16th of the month (October) I sent twenty wagon loads of wheat to Indian Head, in all about 800 bushels; of this quantity I had 400 bushels gristed, and brought back 120 sacks of flour and 4,000 pounds of bran * * * * I expect to send out another consignment in the near future. We also sold 1,000 bushels of oats during the month.' Such results as these are most encouraging. Mr. Graham had also a very successful exhibition for Indians at his agency in the early summer; and at the general exhibition held at Qu'Appelle Post in August, which I had the pleasure of attending, the exhibits of the Indians from File Hills, which included fine samples of wheat in stalk of this year's growth, were among the chief attractions.

Conduct.—The general behaviour of the Indians has been all that could be expected. The alarming reports in the summer regarding an uprising of the Indians in the Rainy River district were entirely without foundation; the Indian is naturally superstitious, and in this instance was told by the medicine men that a great wind storm would pass over that region at a certain date and demolish everything in its way. This story was believed by the Indians, and they packed up their effects and moved from their reserves in a body to old places of rendezvous to get out of the way of what they thought to be an impending disaster. The white settlers not being able to speak the Indian language, misunderstood the Indians and thought they were off on the war-path.

Every effort possible is made to stop the liquor traffic, but in spite of all that the agents and the mounted police can do, I am sorry to say liquor is too often furnished to Indians. In most cases the half-breed is responsible for the infringement of the law, by buying the liquor for the Indians and sharing it with them, or in trading it amongst them during pretended friendly visits.

Sun dances, I am sorry to say, are still common among some of the bands, though the illegal features of torture of the body and giving away of presents have been to a considerable extent abandoned. The giving away evil is, however, still too frequently practised, mostly in a clandestine way. It is said also that the dances are accompanied by grossly immoral practices. While at the Blackfoot reserve last winter, I carefully inquired into these reports, and was informed by a missionary who had, unobserved, watched some of these dances, that he saw nothing of a gross character. But other missionaries report that their converts say the evil exists. The agents have been instructed to discountenance the dances in every possible way, to forbid their illegal features, and to restore to their former owners, horses and other property given away as presents. One of the drawbacks in the way of prosecution is the great difficulty to get any of the Indians to give information against the ringleaders in the illegal practices.

Dwellings.—The difficulty in getting suitable building material on a number of the reserves has been a serious obstacle in the way of erecting comfortable dwelling houses. However, this difficulty is being met by the department introducing saw-mills at points where timber can be secured. The wisdom of this step is apparent by the interest the Indians have taken in getting out logs to be sawn and building substantial houses, the more advanced members of the bands having two or three rooms and a second story.

Education.—The education of Indians is now costing the government a large sum. The results, though in many cases satisfactory, are not all that could be desired. Supporting schools for our aborigines, however, is a treaty obligation and must be persevered in. But apart from the obligation, there is no other way that they can become truly civilized and cease to be a burden upon the country for much of the ordinary means of support. Not a few of the graduates who have gone out from industrial schools have obtained employment among settlers and villagers and earned moderately good wages; some have married other ex-pupils and settled down on reserves with a fair prospect of making a comfortable living for themselves; while too many are idle and shiftless, and have fallen back into the old habits of their parents and other relatives on the reserves. How best to guard the ex-pupils of the schools from lapsing into the barbarous ways of the band to which they belong is one of the problems with which we are confronted. To settle them in colonies apart from the reserves has been suggested: but to this scheme there is the objection that the parents of children now in most cases hostile to sending them to school, would then, with the prospect of never having them back to live with them on the reserve again, most determinedly oppose their going to school at all. It appears to me that a compromise of the two methods might be attempted with good results. Most of the reserves are large, and there is ample space on them to settle ex-pupils of the band some distance from the main camps on the reserve, and near the agent's residence. Something of this kind has been tried at File Hills, with a prospect of moderate success. I shall give this subject full consideration; and if the way seems clear for a general effort in this direction, I feel assured the department will readily lend a helping hand.

Industrial Schools.—During the year I visited the industrial schools at St. Boniface, Middlechurch, Regina, Calgary, Qu'Appelle and Elkhorn, and was much pleased with what I saw in the provision made for the cleanliness, comfort and training of the pupils. They are all instructed in the elementary branches of an English education; some of the boys are employed at trades, others at farm work and tending stock; the girls are taught cooking, sewing and other duties calculated to make them good housekeepers. Perhaps too little attention is given in some of the schools to agriculture and stock-raising, which in this prairie country, and especially on the Indian reserves, must ever be the leading industry. The moral and religious teaching imparted at these schools is of the highest importance; and though, as with white people, and probably much more so in the Indian's case, many lapses may occur, yet the good impressions received and habits formed must tend to raise the standard of conduct in the bands to which they belong.

Boarding Schools.—These schools overtake the same work as the industrial schools, so far as teaching English and moral and religious training are concerned; but in regard to industrial work, only a few of them give valuable instruction. Since my last report I have only been able to visit the boarding schools at Crooked lake, Round lake; also White Eagle and Crowfoot, on the Blackfoot reserve, St. Paul's Home and the Roman Catholic school on the Blood reserve. And during the summer of 1899, while on treaty-making trip, I visited the following boarding schools:—St. Augustine, Smoky River, the Roman Catholic and Church of England schools at Lesser Slave lake, and Holy Angels at Fort Chipewyan. These latter schools, in Treaty 8, since July 1, have been put on the same standing as respects per capita grant as the boarding schools in organized districts. The boarding schools as a whole are doing satisfactory work. The inspectors' and agents' reports almost uniformly testify to the tidy appearance of the school-rooms and dormitories, and to the careful supervision of the principals and the efficiency of the teachers. Some complaints have been made of the defective English taught; but on my notifying the

principals of the desire of the department that the pupils should be taught to read and speak English, qualified teachers in most cases have been promptly secured.

Day Schools.—These schools are not so numerous as they were before boarding schools were established. Many of them, however, are still doing good work; and where the Indians remain on their reserves all the year round, I see no reason why they should not be almost as satisfactory as the boarding schools. The children who attend them are not torn from home; and will not have to return after several years absence almost estranged from their families, and, perhaps, discontented and idle. But the great drawback to the day schools is the migrating character of many of the Indians, especially those in the lake and river regions, who leave the reserves for months in the year, while on hunting or fishing. It is uphill work to keep schools in operation under such circumstances, and the teachers deserve a great deal of sympathy in their discouraging yet often faithful and fairly successful work.

Attendance.—The attendance at the industrial schools, on the whole, is a little larger than that of last year. No new schools of this class have been opened; but St. Paul's, Middlechurch, has had its buildings improved, and its attendance more than doubled under the energetic and efficient management of its new principal, Mr. J. G. Dagg. Regina has well held its own; but I fear it will now suffer owing to the death of its respected, whole-souled and successful principal, Rev. A. J. McLeod, which painful event occurred on the 20th of last month. His place it will be difficult to fill; but the school is so well organized that it ought to be comparatively easy now to carry on the work. Most of the other industrial schools are holding their own. Some of them, however, have suffered from the difficulty of recruiting pupils; but this, I hope, is only a temporary drawback. Only one new boarding school has been established within the financial year, namely, the one at Norway House under the auspices of the Methodist Church. Other boarding schools, in almost every case, have increased their attendance. Without including the schools in Treaty 8, which only opened on their present standing in July last, the attendance now compares with that of the previous year as follows:—

	1899.	1900.
Industrial school pupils	983	1,048
Boarding school pupils	847	964

I regret that the mortality for the year has been somewhat heavy in the industrial schools, the deaths numbering forty-two. I can scarcely account for this sad result. The pupils have every comfort, the best of medical care, and no particular hardships of any kind. I must own to an impression that the zeal to get recruits outruns discretion, and that despite the entrance medical certificates required, a number are admitted who are afflicted with the seeds of disease. The number of graduates who went out from the industrial schools was ninety-three; and other discharges for miscellaneous reasons were forty-seven.

Exchange of Agents.—As ordered by the government, three exchanges of agents were effected during the autumn, namely, the agents of Croked Lakes and Fort Frances, those of Swan River and Duck Lake, and those of Birtle and the Blackfoot reserve. The transfer of agency property was duly made by the inspectors, and the agents have entered upon the discharge of their duties in their new positions, with good prospects of accomplishing successful work. The exchanges, I think, will do good; old ruts will be escaped, and new opportunities in all likelihood improved.

Staff.—The department's inspectors have been very persevering in their work, and are doing excellent service in reviving the operations at the different agencies. Many

of the agents also have been faithful to duty, but there are some exceptions among agents and farming instructors, to whose indifference, I fear, a part of the backwardness of the Indians must be attributed. In regard to the staff in this office I have nothing but good to report; from the Secretary to the Messenger they are punctual, industrious and efficient.

I have, &c.,

DAVID LAIRD,
Indian Commissioner.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

BLOOD HOSPITAL, July 26, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report in regard to the hospital on the Blood reserve during the fiscal year 1899-1900.

As the department was furnished with a regular monthly return, I will only quote from the figures therein contained, and show what good service the hospital rendered. One hundred and sixty-one patients were admitted for treatment, and most of them were discharged either cured or sensibly improved. Out of this number we record only three deaths that occurred in the hospital. The aggregate of the days of treatment was two thousand and eighty-two, and meals to in and out-patients amounted to seven thousand and four. The maintenance of these patients, so far as the food is concerned, cost only the small sum of $300.

The foregoing shows that the Indians begin to realize that this institution is for their benefit, and the success obtained in many instances has brought a good many to seek for relief and help in their ailments from the hands that so well and so devotedly minister to their sufferings.

The bath and other appliances for toilet use of the patients, having been in long use, are now in a condition to necessitate their immediate removal and their being replaced by others better fitted for cleanliness and hygienic purposes. The wash-basins should have a marble top, with porcelain bowl, and there should be as many as required for all emergencies and for convenience.

Thanks to the liberality of the department, a plant for the supply of water throughout the whole building has been put up.

I have, &c.,

F. X. GIRARD, M.D.

OTTAWA, November 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—During the past season I was engaged as follows :—

I assisted Mr. Surveyor Reid in connection with the subdivision survey of the Gambler's reserve until instructed by the Indian Commissioner to proceed to the Peigan reserve.

I retraced the boundaries of the Peigan reserve south of Old Man's river—32 miles—to enable the agent to construct fencing.

I next proceeded to the Sarcee reserve where a survey of Fish creek was made with a view to settling the claim made by certain settlers to watering privileges. A separate report with accompanying plan has already been submitted.

While at the Sarcee reserve I prepared a plan of the subdivision survey of the Gambler's reserve from Mr. Surveyor Reid's field-notes.

I next proceeded to the Kootenay lakes to define the boundaries of certain sections which have been reserved as timber berths for the benefit of the Blood Indians.

I then went to the Porcupine Hills to define the boundaries of certain sections which have been reserved as timber berths for the Peigan Indians. I also retraced the boundaries of the old Peigan timber limit.

I next proceeded to locate and survey a road from Macleod to Fishburn, to take the place of the old trail which crosses the Peigan reserve and which has now been closed by the new fence.

I was finally engaged in locating and surveying a road along the south boundary of the Blood reserve, and also roads on each side of Fish creek leading from the south boundary to the Belly river at the Upper Cochrane Ranche.

Reports and accompanying plans will be prepared during the winter in connection with each separate matter noted above.

I have, &c.,

A. W. PONTON,
In charge of Surveys in Man. and N.W.T.

North-west Territories,
Prince Albert, Sask., December 4, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the past summer season's work.

On May 10, I left Winnipeg for Binscarth, and retraced the subdivision survey of the Gamblers' reserve; returning stopped over at Strathclair to report on the road allowance on the south boundary of the Riding Mountain reserve; from thence to Portage la Prairie, where I ran out the boundaries of parish lot 14.

I then started *via* Prince Albert to survey the reserve for the Kinistino band of Indians. Having completed the survey of this reserve, I crossed over the Barrier River valley to Nut lake to make the proposed additions to the reserve. I could find no trace, nor could I find any information, regarding the original survey of the Nut Lake reserve; all monuments and marks have entirely disappeared. The Indians informed me they did not wish any survey made until they had seen the agent. As it would be impossible to do anything here without further instructions, I reported to the department, and drove on to the Touchwood Hills to carry out the work there.

In the Touchwood Hills agency I retraced and resurveyed the boundaries of three reserves: Gordon's, Muskowekwan's and Day Star's. I had a great deal of trouble and delay owing to the difficulty of finding starting points, such as original monuments, &c. all marks and traces of former surveys being almost obliterated. I can now report that these reserves have their boundaries well defined, having large iron bars in mounds or squares at every corner, and the ordinary iron bar in mound or square at every mile.

I have, &c.,

J. LESTOCK REID,
D. L. S.

British Columbia,
Babine Agency,
Hazelton, July 18, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour herewith to submit my annual report, with tabular statement, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location of Agency.—This agency is bounded towards the north and west by the North-west Coast agency, towards the south by the Williams Lake agency, and to the east by the Rocky mountains.

The cause in parts of this district of difficulty in expeditious travel in the ascent of the Skeena to Hazelton is the force of the water. Where it is most rapid there are reflex currents on the side which often run in a contrary direction. Again, from Hazelton to the south, in many parts, an abundance of streams, at certain times of the year with no little force, are encountered, and now and then alternately muskegs and fallen timber on the trails.

The climate is good in a general way, but for the somewhat late and early frosts in some parts.

Reserves.—All the bands of this agency, with the exception of that of Kitwancool, are now provided with reserves, which contain an aggregate of forty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-four acres. Of these fifteen thousand two hundred and fifty-two acres may be classed under the heading of the Upper Skeena river, and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-two acres under that of the Hoquelget division.

Population.—The population of the former division consists of one thousand and seventy-six, and that of the latter division of one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine, or, combined, a total of two thousand eight hundred and fifteen men, women and children.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency are composed of two distinctly different nations, and have nothing in common either in language or character; whence the respective classification of those of the Skeena river, the Kitksuns, ranging from Kitwangah village to its head-waters, and that of the Hoquelgets with habitations—from within three miles to the south-east of Hazelton—on the Hoquelget or Bulkley river and the lakes of the far interior towards the south.

THE KITKSUN DIVISION.

In the following account the villages will be dealt with in order ascending the river.

Kitwangah Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena, near the mouth of the Kitwangah river. Its area comprises three thousand five hundred and twenty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-nine, consisting of fifty-one men, fifty-eight women and forty children. During the year there were five deaths owing to old age and natural causes, and two births, giving a decrease of three since last count.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians enjoyed good health. Precautions are taken to have the premises and their surroundings kept clean, and a good many of the Indians have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping, and cutting cord-wood, while the women and children gather wild berries and dry them for the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—There are twenty-four frame and fifty-eight log houses and four stables; of stock, two bulls, four cows and no horses. The implements are of the most useful kind, such as axes, mattocks, &c.

Education.—There are twenty-six children of an age to attend school. The school is under the auspices of the Anglican Church Missionary Society, and is centrally located in the village.

The attendance is irregular, as school is open only part of the year, which applies also to those on other reserves.

Religion.—Of late years the Indians have shown a great desire to become Christianized. A fine church has been built, finished and nicely equipped, and an organ added. The building and furnishing of the church was done by the Anglican Church Missionary Society.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are very intelligent and are endeavouring to better their condition.

Their gardens of late years are becoming better, as they receive more attention, and more land is constantly being broken up.

Kitwancool Band.

Location.—The village of this band, for which a reserve has not yet been apportioned, is the only one of the Kitksun settlements removed from the river, and is situated on the right bank of Kitwangah river, twenty-five miles from Kitwangah, and four miles below Lake Kitwancool, and on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-six, twenty-one men, eighteen women and twenty-seven children. During the year there was one birth, and one death from old age; no change in population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was no illness in this band during the year. Sanitary measures are observed: also vaccination is attended to.

Resources.—The lake furnishes an abundant supply of salmon: hunting and trapping bring fair returns, and the gathering of wild berries by the women and children.

Occupations.—These Indians work in the coast salmon canneries during the season, and hunt and trap during winter. In common with all the Kitksuns, these Indians have of late been giving increased attention to their gardens, and are clearing new ground.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—There are three frame and twenty-nine log houses here, and eight shacks at the head of Kitwangah river.

The Indians have the ordinary kind of implements.

Education.—There are fourteen children of an age to attend school. There is no school in this village: some of the children periodically attend school at Kitwangah, also at Kincolith and Ayensk, on the Nass river.

Religion.—There is no church here and no missionary stationed at the village, but the people are receiving the devoted attentions of those of the Nass and of Kitwangah.

Characteristics and Progress.—In spite of their isolation, it is gratifying to observe a distinct advance in comfort.

KITSEGUKLA BAND.

Reserve.—Both the new and the old villages of this band are situated on the left bank of the Skeena, and the former about nine miles above the latter.

Their entire area consists of three thousand one hundred and three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of both old and new villages is eighty-five, composed of twenty-nine men, twenty-seven women and twenty-nine children; decrease one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians enjoyed very good health. They kept their premises fairly clean. Many of the Indians were vaccinated.

Resources.—Salmon-fishing, hunting and trapping are the chief resources of this band. The women and children dry great quantities of wild berries for winter use.

Occupations.—The main occupations of these Indians are, working for the coast canneries during the salmon season, getting out cord-wood, and trapping.

More attention has again this year been paid to potato-growing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The band owns thirty-four log houses and ten of frame; the latter make up the habitations of the new village.

Of stock this band possesses three horses.

The ordinary gardening implements are used.

Education.—The children of an age to attend school number fourteen. A native teacher (Methodist) is doing his best. The attendance is still very irregular.

Religion.—The Indians are being looked after by a Methodist clergyman and are fast becoming adherents of the Methodist Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—As in all bands of this district, so here, a steady improvement is apparent. The people are well-behaved, orderly and law-abiding, and their habitations with surroundings and mode of living have greatly changed for the better.

GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Reserve.—The delta formed by the confluence of the Skeena and Hoquelget or Bulkley rivers, whereon the township of Hazelton is situated, contains on the plateau intersecting the delta and its triangle at shorter base, the old Indian village on the left bank of the former, and on the right bank of the latter the new Indian village, with the agent's residence at a fair distance between the two.

The area of the reserve is three thousand five hundred and seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and forty-one, composed of ninety-six men, ninety-six women and forty-nine children, being a decrease of three since last year. There were seven births and ten deaths; the latter from natural causes, though some to a certain extent, are traceable to the measles and grippe.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been good. Many have been vaccinated, and much attention was paid to cleaning of premises and surroundings.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are fishing, hunting and trapping; also great quantities of wild berries are gathered.

A good quantity of vegetables, potatoes and turnips is grown, as well as hay.

Occupations.—Opportunities for employment have of late been exceptionally good, and many of the Indians have done extremely well. Their old avocations, however, such as hunting and trapping, have not been entirely neglected.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There are forty-two frame houses, fifteen of which are in the new village, and sixty-nine split cedar and log houses, and thirteen stables. There are of stock, seventy-eight horses and seven head of cattle. The Indians

have only the common hand tools; however, they are glad to avail themselves of the use of the government ploughs, which are lent them when required.

Education.—There are thirty-six children of an age to attend school. The same is carried on by the Anglican Church Missionary Society, assisted by the usual grant allowed by the government to day schools.

For reasons previously stated in respect to other reserves, the attendance is still too irregular to meet with desirable results. In teaching, the course prescribed by the department is followed.

Religion.—Of the whole population no more than eight are pagans, the others being Anglicans, and some claim to be Salvationists.

Characteristics and Progress.—Steady improvement has been decidedly noticeable in recent years. In the homes of the Indians corresponding advance can be observed.

Kispiox Band.

Reserve.—The village is situated about nine miles above Hazelton, on the right bank of the Skeena, and on the left bank, at the mouth of the Kispiox river, one of the former's tributaries.

The area of this reserve is two thousand two hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and twenty-six, consisting of ninety men, eighty-seven women, and forty-nine children. During the year there were eight births and nine deaths, making a decrease of one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians' health has been very good the past year. Their premises were kept in very fair order. A continuous improvement is observable in that respect. Many of the Indians, with their children, were vaccinated, and some were re-vaccinated.

Resources.—Salmon-fishing, hunting and trapping are the principal resources of these Indians.

Occupations.—Working in the canneries of the coast during the salmon season, working in the mines, hunting and trapping are the main occupations of these Indians. They grow fair quantities of vegetables and potatoes. The women and children gather the wild berry crop.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There are thirty-eight frame houses, forty-three of log and split cedar, and seventeen stables. There are thirty-eight horses; of cattle, seven. The ordinary tools are used.

Education.—The school on the reserve is under the management of the Methodist Church, and is doing very well, though much is to be contended with on account of parents taking their children with them to work, as in other localities. There are thirty-two children of an age to attend school.

Religion.—Almost the whole band is converted to the Methodist Church. A new church is in course of erection. Some of the band also claim to be Salvationists; no more than thirteen are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians continue to advance in a very satisfactory manner. They now are law-abiding and industrious.

Kisgegas Band.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated about sixty-eight miles north of Hazelton, on the right bank of the Babine, three miles above its confluence with the Skeena.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and sixty-two, composed of ninety-one men, one hundred and one women, and seventy children.

There were during the year seven deaths from natural causes, and five births, making a decrease of two since last year's count.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been very good. Sanitary measures are observed, and a number of Indians and their children were vaccinated.

Resources.—The resources of this band are, catching salmon, especially in the canyon below the village, hunting and trapping; this band's hunting and trapping grounds extend far beyond the headwaters of the Skeena and to Bear lake, also to Stikine.

Occupations.—Very few of these people go to the coast to work, they mostly depend on hunting and trapping, and till their potato-patches. The women, accompanied by their children, gather wild berries and dry them for winter's use.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band has forty-five log houses and nine of frame. Of stock, there are nine horses. Of late the Indians here are possessed of a great desire to acquire cattle. Of implements, there are some necessary gardening tools and others.

Education.—There are forty-seven children of an age to attend school. The school was established by, and is under the direction of, the Anglican Church Missionary Society. In spite of the usual irregularity of attendance, the children have made good progress.

Religion.—There are not many pagans here; more than three-quarters of the population have accepted the Christian faith.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are remarkably intelligent, and though comparatively poor, have greatly improved in their mode of life, in comfort, and in the general cleanliness of themselves and of their surroundings.

Kuldoe Band.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena, about fifteen miles from Kisgegas, with which it is connected by an almost impassable trail. The reserve contains an area of four hundred and forty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-seven, consisting of sixteen men, thirteen women, and eighteen children. No change of population occurred.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Though so remote, these people are beginning to understand the importance of keeping their premises and surroundings clean.

Nearly all of this band have been vaccinated and some re-vaccinated.

Resources.—The river furnishes a plentiful supply of salmon. The large hunting and trapping grounds are giving good returns to the few Indians; also the berry-grounds give especially large yields.

Occupations.—Salmon-fishing, hunting and trapping are the main occupations of these Indians. Increased attention is also being paid to potato-growing.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians have eight log and three frame houses. They own no stock. A few gardening tools of their own are in use, and one mattock, one shovel, one hoe, one rake and one spade, government property, respectively, are lent them, for the care of which the chief is responsible.

Education.—There are eleven children of an age to attend school; there is no school, but some of the children periodically attend that of their neighbours at Kisgegas.

Religion.—Through intercourse with the people of the last-named village, the majority of these Indians have learned Christian doctrines and attend divine service.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are of good disposition, cheerful and obliging, and have greatly improved their condition. They plant patches of potatoes, aggregating about eight acres, while not long ago they had none.

General Remarks.

The remarkable progress, both moral and material, made by all the Kitksun villages all along, has this year been fully continued.

With the exception of Hazelton, all the villages are connected by trails with Ayensk, on the Nass river.

Temperance and Morality.—The following remarks apply to all the foregoing villages. These Indians are not, on the whole, inclined to intemperance, and by occasionally searching suspected canoes coming up from the coast, they are further deprived of the opportunity; though I must here admit that in many instances during this year intoxicating liquor occasionally reached the Indians through unprincipled white men in order to obtain certain advantages over them.

As regards morality, generally, their conduct leaves little to be complained of.

Timber and Bush Fires.—In prevention of these, the Indians have become most cautious. They build their little fires on the trails. With evidences of this fact, strangers passing through the district are often impressed. This practice accounts directly for the absence of fires formerly noticeable in every direction.

THE HOQUELGET DIVISION.

Location.—This division begins three miles to the south-east of Hazelton, and terminates at Fort George, on the Fraser river, a distance of about three hundred and twenty-five miles.

Remarks.—This division contains nineteen villages in its radius, inclusive of four outlying bands. They are classed in the Babine and Carrier groups, and apart from the latter, into two bands of Sikanees and two bands of Na-anees, respectively.

They are all of the Roman Catholic faith, and belong to the Dini nation.

Babine Group.

Hoquelget Band.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Hoquelget or Bulkley river, embracing both banks.

The reserve comprises an area of four hundred and forty-three acres, assigned to the Hazelton reserve.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-five, consisting of fifty-nine men, fifty-four women and forty-two children. During the year there were six deaths, five births; decrease, one.

Buildings and Stock.—This band owns six frame and twenty-five log houses and six stables; of stock, thirty-nine head of horses, five cows, two bulls and six of young stock.

Moricetown Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band also includes both banks of the Hoquelget or Bulkley river. Its area comprises one thousand six hundred and ninety-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-seven ; men, fifty-six, women, fifty-nine, and children, forty-two. Deaths, five, births four ; decrease, one.

Buildings and Stock.—This band owns nine frame houses, twenty-nine of log and nine stables ; of stock, fifty-eight head of horses, five cows, two oxen.

Fort Babine Band.

Reserve.—The reserve and village are situated on the right bank, and with a timber reserve on the left bank of Babine lake, near the mouth of the lake's discharge, the Babine river. The area of this reserve is two thousand eight hundred and nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The grippe, noticeable during the months of May and June last, and followed by few serious results elsewhere, amounted here during the latter months, allied with pneumonia, to a veritable scourge. As a direct result thereof twenty-seven deaths occurred. With only four births during the year, the decrease amounts to twenty-three, leaving the population one hundred and forty-five : men, fifty-five, women, forty-nine and forty-one children.

Buildings and Stock.—This band owns ten frame and twenty-nine log houses and five stables ; of stock, thirty-two head of horses, seven cows, one ox, two bulls and four of young stock.

Old Fort Babine Band.

Reserve.—The reserve and village are situated on the right shore of Babine lake. The area is one thousand three hundred and thirteen acres.

Vital Statistics.—For the identical reasons stated regarding the preceding band, with only two births during the year and fifteen deaths, there was a decrease of thirteen. This leaves this band with a population of one hundred and thirty-nine, consisting of forty-five men, forty-nine women and forty-five children.

Buildings and Stock.—This band owns forty-six houses of various pattern and eight stables ; of stock, eleven cows, three steers, one bull and six of young stock.

General Remarks.

The following remarks are applicable to all of the preceding villages of the Babine group.

Resources.—Fishing, hunting and trapping and the cultivation of potatoes are the main resources.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians, with the exception of the heavy affliction on the two Babine villages, on the Babine lake, has been good. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed. Almost all the Indians are vaccinated.

Education.—There is no school, but the people have been taught by the Roman Catholic clergy the use of a syllabary, in their own language, a system widely used in the interior of British Columbia.

Religion.—All the people belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and every village has a church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are tractable and law-abiding, devout in their faith and are good hunters and trappers. In spite of some falling off in the returns from the latter source, their general condition continues steadily to improve.

Carrier Group.

Yucutce Band.

Reserve.—The reserve and village of this little band are situated on the intervening nine miles of land between Babine and Stuart's lakes, or portage, and at the head waters of the latter lake. The reserve has an area of eight hundred and sixty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The band numbers eighteen, consisting of six men, five women and seven children. During the year there was one birth and two deaths ; decrease, one.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians have four log houses, three stables and three outhouses ; also four horses, one cow and two heifers.

Thatce Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the left bank of Stuart's lake and at the mouth and left bank of Thatce river, and comprises an area of two thousand five hundred and ninety-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-eight, consisting of fifteen men, seventeen women and sixteen children. There were during the year three deaths and four births, making an increase of one.

Buildings and Stock.—There are thirteen log and one frame house, also three stables ; of stock, eighteen horses, twenty-seven cows, two oxen, one bull and nine young stock.

Grand Rapids Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Thatce river, a left bank affluent of Stuart's lake, but at this point commonly called Trambleur river. The area of this reserve is five hundred and eighty-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixteen, composed of two men, five women and nine children. There were two deaths and one birth.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians have five log houses and one frame house, five outhouses and a stable ; of stock, seven cows, one bull, two oxen and four young stock.

Tsistlainli Band with Tsisli.

Reserve.—The reserve of this first is at the head of Lake Trembleur, on the left bank and mouth of Tatla river. It has an area of nine hundred and eighty-nine acres, or with Tsisli, of forty-nine acres, a total area of one thousand and thirty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirteen, composed of five men, four women and four children. There were three deaths and one birth.

Buildings and Stock.—There are seven log houses on the reserve and one stable. Of stock, eight cows, two oxen and five of young stock.

Pintce Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the left shore of Stuart's lake, and at the mouth and left bank of Pintce river. It contains an area of seven hundred and twenty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-five, consisting of fourteen men, seventeen women and fourteen children. During the year there were five births and three deaths, making an increase of two.

Buildings and Stock.—There are three frame and twenty log houses and five stables; of stock, twenty-seven horses, fifteen cows, four oxen and nine of young stock.

Stuart's Lake Band.

Reserve.—The reserve and village are situated on the left bank of Stuart's lake, and near its discharge, Stuart's river. The reserve area is two thousand seven hundred and twenty-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers one hundred and seventy-two, composed of sixty-five men, sixty women and forty-seven children. There were five deaths during the past year and seven births, making an increase of two.

Buildings and Stock.—This band owns sixteen frame and thirty-four log houses, and nine stables; of stock, sixty-five horses, forty-three cows, five oxen, three bulls and seventeen of young stock.

Fraser's Lake Band, including Stella.

Reserve.—The reserve is principally located on the left bank of Fraser's lake, and at its discharge the Natleh river.

One part of the reserve comprises an area of one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine acres, and the other part an area of two thousand and seventy-seven acres, respectively, or a total of four thousand and twenty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-three, consisting of twenty-four men, twenty-five women and thirty-four children. There were three deaths and nine births during the year, making an increase of six.

Buildings and Stock.—There are eighteen houses of various styles; of stock, forty-three horses, twenty-nine cows, three oxen and fifteen of young stock.

Stony Creek Band.

Reserve.—The village is situated on the left bank, and the reserve on both sides of Stony creek, down to its discharge into Noelke lake. The reserve comprises an area of seven thousand four hundred and eighty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers ninety-four, consisting of thirty-four men, thirty-five women and twenty-five children. There were five deaths and four births during the year.

Buildings and Stock.—This band has one frame house and seventeen log houses, also four stables; of stock, thirty-eight horses, thirty-five cows, two bulls and fifteen of young stock.

Fort George Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is mainly situated on the right bank of Fraser river; the reserve consists of three thousand and ninety-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and twenty-two, composed of forty-four men, forty women and thirty-eight children. There were seven deaths and four births; decrease, two.

Buildings and Stock.—There are three frame houses, and twenty-seven of various styles, and five stables; of stock, forty-six horses, thirty-three cows, two oxen and eleven of young stock.

Tsistlatho Band, Blackwater.

Reserve.—Reserve No. 1 is situated on the right bank of the Fraser river; No. 2 on the left bank of Blackwater river, and No. 3 on the eastern shore of Natteslay or Bobtail lake, aggregating an area of four hundred and nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The band has a population of seventy-six, consisting of twenty-nine men, twenty-four women and twenty-three children. There were four deaths and three births.

Buildings and Stock.—This band has twelve log and split cedar houses, and owns no stock.

McLeod's Lake Band.

Reserve.—The village is situated on the western shore of McLeod's lake, and the reserve on both banks of Long river. The reserve contains an area of two hundred and eighty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-one, composed of twenty-nine men, twenty-four women and thirty-eight children.

There were five deaths and three births; decrease, two.

Buildings and Stock.—This band owns twenty-one houses and shacks. It has no stock.

Outlying Bands of Sikanees.

Band at Fort Grahame.

Location.—A nomadic band of Sikanees generally congregates and camps during winter about Fort Grahame, on the Findlay river.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers ninety-five, consisting of thirty-two men, thirty-one women and thirty-two children. During the last year there were six deaths and four births; decrease, two.

Band at Lake Connelly.

Location.—Another nomadic band of Sikanees usually camps during winter on the western shore of Lake Connelly.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and eighteen, composed of forty-three men, forty-two women and thirty-three children.

Outlying Bands of Naanees.

Location.—There are two bands of semi-nomadic Naanees that rove to the north of Lake Connelly, and winter on that lake's eastern shore.

Vital Statistics.—Their combined population is one hundred and fifty-two, consisting of fifty-five men, forty-eight women and forty-nine children. There were reported to have been six deaths and five births.

General Remarks.—The following remarks apply to all of the Carrier group and outlying bands.

Except those of the outlying bands all are provided with reserves, and their areas are given under headings respectively.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been during the year exceptionally good. They are advised of the necessity for cleanliness. Many have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their main occupations are fishing, hunting and trapping, at Stuart's lake and Fort George, boating and freight-canoeing. They are paying increased attention to potato-growing. In this the Sikanee band at Fort Grahame and that on Connelly lake have also made a beginning.

Education.—There are no schools on any of the reserves, but the people have learnt to use the syllabic writing in their own language.

Religion.—All the Indians of this group belong to the Roman Catholic Church. At Stuart's lake there is a large church and a mission, and there are also churches at Tache, Pintce, Fraser's lake, Stony creek, Fort George, McLeod's lake and Blackwater.

Characteristics and Progress.—All the Indians of this group, as a rule, are very strict in religious observance. They are excellent hunters and trappers. The Sikanees and Naanees subsist principally on fresh and smoked meat of moose and cariboo. In so remote a region there have hitherto been no opportunities of obtaining a livelihood by other means. Notwithstanding, these Indians have made distinct progress in their sphere.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year there has been little, if any, trouble in regard to intoxicating liquor amongst the Indians of this group.

For their morality they always deserve high commendation.

General Remarks.

It is most satisfactory to observe the steady and sustained progress made from year to year, even by those of the tribes whose opportunities appear the least.

In extreme contrast to the Indian frequently met with, of too precocious a development by outside influences, is the roving Indian, as a rule, of the far interior. A sincerity singular in degree and almost unique, is the most conspicuous feature of his character. Devout in his faith and content with what nature provides, he yet remains absorbed by a fascination for the deep recesses of the forest and banks of lonely lakes, which nature has still enshrouded with a hush of perfect silence and solitude, seldom disturbed except by the occasional plaintive note of the loon.

I have, &c.,

R. E. LORING,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Cowichan Agency,
Quamichan, August 23, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report with a list of government property in my charge for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Agency.—The agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island and extends from Cape Mudge, on the north, to Sooke, on the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the Gulf of Georgia.

Reserves.—The area of these reserves is nineteen thousand six hundred and thirty-seven acres, forming a portion of the territory occupied by the Cowichan nation, whose language and influence formerly extended to the bay and sounds on the American side of the guilf and up the Fraser river as far as Fort Yale.

The natural features are various on some reserves, the land is rich and fertile and on others, poor and rocky.

Resources.—In some bands grain and fruit-growing is carried on to a great extent, while in others very little attention is given to farming. The Fraser canneries attract many of the Indians of the agency. As soon as their crops are in, in the spring they leave for the canneries and hop-picking, and as a general rule, their crops are spoilt before their return, either by becoming too ripe or by being destroyed by cattle during their absence. As a rule little if any cash is derived from the canneries, as the run of fish is so uncertain. Some bands depend almost entirely on fishing for immediate market; these, as a rule, are the healthiest and strongest Indians in the agency, while others who depend on the canneries are, as a rule, sickly, as so much sickness seems to be picked up from such places where so many different classes congregate. Those bands which have not sufficient good land to support them by raising products, generally depend on earning wages by other various means.

Sanitary Condition.—From the nature and location of the different reserves a good sanitary condition is maintained throughout the year. The death-rate was very small during the past year, no infectious diseases having spread among the different bands, with the exception of one or two mild cases, in which great care was taken to have it immediately checked. A few deaths have occurred from other diseases, which, as a rule, occur from the bad ventilation of houses.

Buildings.—In most of the villages, especially in the Cowichan valley, the large rancheries are being done away with, with the exception of a few which have been built for dancing purposes. Most of the Indians now live in small cottages, rendering it more healthy than when so many used to live in one large house.

Boat-building is carried on to a great extent. The male members are becoming very handy with carpenter's tools, steam-boxes, &c., in which they take a great interest, and it is surprising the wonderful way in which they excel.

Stock.—The Indians in the Cowichan valley and Saanich own considerable stock, especially cattle, and in some villages they make a good return from them; stock during the past year fetching a good figure in the summer, but in the winter their cattle become very poor owing to scarcity of food and bad shelter. In other reserves on the coast of this agency they have very little pasture lands, rendering it impossible to raise much stock.

Farming Implements.—The Indians of this valley and Chemainus are continually buying new machinery, such as mowers, reapers, threshing-machines, &c. As a rule quite a return is made from these machines, owing to the white settlers, who are continually hiring them.

Education.—Throughout the agency much good is being derived from the different schools, more especially the Kuper Island industrial school. Great credit is due to the principal, the Rev. Father Donckele, and his assistants, the sisters of Ste. Anne, they having taught their pupils many useful trades. Much good is also derived from the different day schools which are carried on to a very good advantage.

Religion.—Throughout the agency the Indians are mostly Roman Catholics and attend regularly to the services of that church, with the exception of the Nanaimo band and a few of the Comox who are strong Methodists.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year very few of the Indians have been convicted for drunkenness, although some cases have been reported around the large towns where the temptations are greater. The morality of the Indians on the whole has been very good during the year.

Characteristics.—More interest has been taken in cultivating land for agriculture than in previous years. Owing to there being a much better market for products some of the bands did very well in selling fishing boats of their own make to fishermen on the Fraser.

General Remarks.—Under this head I would refer to the following facts regarding some of the bands :—

The Songhees band of Victoria earned considerable wages, owing to the scarcity of white labour in the city. Other of the smaller reserves around the city, such as Discovery island, Beecher bay and Sooke, make their living principally from fishing for immediate market and peddling them around the city.

In Cowichan valley a great deal more has been made from farming than from the canneries, the band having without doubt some of the most fertile land in the agency, and in consequence farming is carried on to a great extent. The Indians that own good lands such as these, very seldom go to the canneries, owing to farm produce being a good price and a good market close at hand. Although they may never have a large amount of money on hand at a time, they seem never in want. The Saanich Indians, although they waste considerable time at the canneries, do very well in the winter, as a general rule, being employed by the white settlers in cutting wood, fencing, &c. These bands are making better progress every year.

The Valdez island Indians, although they have no land fit for agriculture, spend most of their time fishing and boat-building, and also make a good return from fish oil.

The Comox and Nanaimo, like the Cowichan valley Indians, make very good return from agricultural products, such as oats, roots, fruit, &c., they being near a town and therefore having no difficulty in obtaining a market for their produce.

The Chemainus band seem to get quite a bit of employment at the Chemainus sawmills and at Oyster bay, where quite a town is going ahead ; they also derive quite a bit of employment in the coal mines.

Throughout the whole agency the Indians have been progressing favourably.

I have, &c.,

W. R. ROBERTSON,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
FRASER RIVER AGENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, August 23, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, together with statistical statement, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians in this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation.

BANDS IN CHILLIWACK DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in close proximity to each other in the Chilliwack district, forming a total area of three thousand eight hundred and forty-one acres, viz. : Aitchelitz, KwawKwawapilt, Squiahla, Skwah, Skulkayu, Skway, Tsoowahlie, Tzeachten and Yukkwekwioose.

Vital Statistics.—The nine bands named have a combined population of two hundred and ninety-six, a decrease of one since last census. During the year there were nine births and ten deaths ; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a contagious nature having occurred. Their villages are kept clean, and in a sanitary condition, and nearly all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The Indians on these reserves engage chiefly in agricultural and fishing pursuits. A little is also earned by them working for their white neighbours, and at hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are nearly all frame. They are kept clean and in good repair.

Their stock is of the variety usually found on the farms of their white neighbours, the small Indian ponies in many places being replaced by good serviceable draught horses. Most families have their own farming implements.

Education.—A lively interest is taken by these Indians in educational matters, the Roman Catholic Indians sending their children to the school at St. Mary's mission, and those of the Methodist religion to the Coqualeetza institute, both of which schools are doing an excellent work for these Indians.

Religion.—These Indians follow respectively the Roman Catholic, the Church of England and Methodist persuasions, and are attentive to religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are, on the whole, fairly industrious and law-abiding, but it is difficult to get them to persevere.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, moral, but unfortunately many of them are fond of liquor.

BANDS ON BURRARD INLET, HOWE SOUND AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

These bands, known as the Skawamish Indians and occupying reserves containing a total area of six thousand seven hundred and eighty-six acres, are as follows :—Burrard Inlet No. 3, False Creek, Mission Burrard Inlet, Kapilano, Skawamish, Howe Sound and Seymour creek.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of these six bands is three hundred and sixty-three. During the year there were six births and twelve deaths. Four of the deaths were caused by drowning—upsetting of canoes—there was one suicide; the remainder were from natural causes.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition. The Indians have all been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting, logging and loading vessels with lumber at the saw-mills. A little gardening and farming is also done by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians residing on these reserves have fairly good dwelling houses and outhouses. Their stock are well cared for and are of good breed. Their implements are in good condition.

Education.—A boarding school has been opened adjoining the mission reserve on Burrard inlet by the Roman Catholic bishop, with four sisters in charge as teachers, also a chaplain. This now fills a long-felt want, and is much appreciated by the Skawamish Indians.

Religion.—These Indians are all either Roman Catholics or pagans; those of them professing the Roman Catholic religion are regular attendants at church, and take great interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, the younger members being obedient to the advice given by the older Indians, and more especially to the advice of the older chiefs, who are men of good sense, and who advise their Indians wisely and in the right direction.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, on the whole, temperate and moral; a few only are given to drink.

Cheam Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, and about eighty miles from its mouth. It contains an area of fourteen hundred and thirty-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and seven, a decrease of three since last census. There were two births and six deaths during the year, also one Indian left the band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a contagious nature—excepting consumption—having made its appearance among them. Of the six deaths, two were from consumption, and one from old age; the other cases were those of children. The village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band engage chiefly in agricultural and fishing pursuits. A little is also earned by them at hop-picking and working for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have all fairly good dwellings, with good barns and stables. Their stock are well taken care of, as also are their farming implements.

Education.—A lively interest is manifested in education. Most of the children of school age attend the Indian school at St. Mary's mission.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, with the exception of one who became a Methodist while a pupil at the Coqualeetza institute. They have a nice church at their village, which they attend regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious, law-abiding, good people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral, a few only being fond of liquor.

Chehalis and Scowlitz Bands.

Reserves.—The Chehalis and Scowlitz Indians occupy reserves on Harrison river, Scowlitz reserve being at its mouth, and Chehalis about four miles upstream, forming a combined area of three thousand one hundred and forty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is one hundred and fifty-nine. There were four births and six deaths during the year, making a decrease of two since last census.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians on the whole has been good, and no sickness of a serious nature made its appearance among them during the year. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming, dairying, fishing and hunting are the chief occupations of these Indians. James, of Scowlitz, is milking twelve cows during the season, and Johnny Leon, chief of Chehalis, is milking five cows. Other members of the bands milk one or two cows each.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable frame dwellings. They have fairly good barns and stables, and take good care of their stock, putting up plenty of hay for them during the winter. They have good farming implements, and take good care of them.

Education.—Most of the children of school age of these bands attend the Indian school at St. Mary's mission.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics, with the exception of five who belong to the Anglican Church; they are attentive to the instructions received from their pastors.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are progressing, and live much more comfortably than in former years.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people, only a few of them being fond of liquor.

Coquitlam Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam river, about six miles from New Westminster. It contains an area of two hundred and eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty-five. No births nor deaths occurred during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in fishing and hunting. Being near New Westminster, they furnish the local market with most of the fresh fish and game required.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have fairly good dwellings. They do not keep much stock, preferring to make a living by fishing and hunting.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a nice church on their reserve, where they attend divine service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral, a few only being fond of liquor.

Douglas, Skookum Chuck, Samahquam and Pemberton Meadows Bands.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserves situated between the head of Harrison lake, along the Lillooet portage to Pemberton, containing a combined area of three thousand four hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these bands is four hundred and eighty-one. There were twenty-two births and twenty-two deaths during the year. Quite a large percentage of the deaths was due to consumption.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians, on the whole, has been good and, excepting consumption, no sickness of a contagious nature has made its appearance among them during the year. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and the majority of these Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, packing, acting as guides to prospectors, and agricultural pursuits are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables, and keep them in good repair. The barns and stables are mostly log buildings.

Their horses are mostly small Indian ponies. Their cattle, on the other hand, are excellent animals of good breed and are well taken care of, a plentiful supply of hay having been cut to feed them during the winter.

Farming implements are also well taken care of.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have three churches: one at Douglas, one at Skookum Chuck, and one at Pemberton Meadows, where they attend divine service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are a simple-minded, good people.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral, and are strictly honest, few only of them being addicted to the use of liquor.

Ewawoos and Texas Lake Bands.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on the south bank of the Fraser river, about two miles east of Hope, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about seven miles east of Hope. They contain a combined area of eight hundred and ninety-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is fifty-eight. There was one birth and two deaths during the year; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good; their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition; and all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting and agriculture, a little mixed farming being done by each family.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Nearly all of these Indians have comfortable dwellings, and keep them in good order.

Their stock is of the same variety as that usually seen with their white neighbours.

Their farming implements are well cared for, and, although not numerous, are suitable for their requirements.

Education.—A lively interest in education is taken by the Indians of these two bands. Most of their children of school age are attending school at St. Mary's mission or at All Hallows, Yale.

Religion.—These Indians are mostly Roman Catholics; a few belong to the Church of England. They are a simple-minded, good people. There is a church at each village, and services are held frequently, and well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious, law-abiding people, and are obliging and kind to their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral, good people.

Hope Band.

Reserve.—These Indians occupy a reserve about one hundred miles from the mouth of the Fraser river, on the north and south banks of the river, containing an area of fourteen hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of eighty-seven. There were three births and three deaths during the year; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature making its appearance among them.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in agriculture and fishing, each family doing more or less mixed farming and fruit-culture; also poultry-raising.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have all comfortable dwellings and fairly good barns and stables. They take good care of their cattle and horses, putting up a good supply of fodder for them during the winter.

They have a good supply of farming implements including a threshing-machine, of which they take good care.

Education.—The greater number of these Indians have been educated at the Indian boarding school at St. Mary's mission, and all of them are anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—Most of these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a nice church on their reserve, where they attend divine service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They live better and more like their white neighbours than any other band in the district. The chief of the band, Pierre Ayessik, is a man of good sense and above the average in point of intelligence. To him in a great measure is due the credit for the advanced state of the Hope Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people, and show a good example to other bands.

Homalko and Klahoose Bands.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated in the vicinity of Bute inlet, and Malaspina straits. They contain a combined area of four thousand seven hundred and eighty-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—These bands have a population of one hundred and sixty-five. There were four births and five deaths; no other change in the population during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition; and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, logging and farming constitute the occupations of these Indians. Only a little farming is done by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings occupied by these Indians are mostly good comfortable dwellings, although some of them are not so; and their dwellings are of the poorest description. Their stock are never housed and are allowed to run wild. They keep no horses.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics and are attentive to their religious duties. They have a church on their reserve at Squirrel cove, and one at the mouth of Bute inlet, where they attend divine service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded, good people, and as a rule provide for all their requirements, very seldom expecting or asking for assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral, good people. It is to their credit that there is not a half-breed in either of the two bands.

Katsey Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about ten miles from New Westminster. It contains an area of three hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-eight. There were three births and three deaths during the year; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians on the whole has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing and farming. Being near New Westminster, they find a ready market for all the fish they can catch during the whole year. Each family does a little mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. Their stock are of a similar grade to those found with their white neighbours, and are well taken care of, as are also their farming implements.

Education.—A number of these Indians send their children to the Indian school at St. Mary's mission, the parents being anxious to give their children an education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on their reserve, where divine service is held, and they are attentive to the religious instruction given them by their priest.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a moral people, but owing to their close proximity to New Westminster and the ease with which they can procure liquor, quite a few of them have become addicted to the use of intoxicants.

Langley and Wharnock Bands.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on MacMillan island, in the Fraser river, about twenty miles east of New Westminster, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about twenty-four miles east of New Westminster. They contain a combined area of one thousand four hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is sixty-eight. There were two births and four deaths during the year ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has on the whole been fairly good, although several of them appear to be consumptive and are not strong. They keep their villages clean and in a good sanitary condition. All the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—All these Indians do more or less mixed farming, and during the canning season, fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have comfortable dwelling-houses, which are kept clean and in a good state of repair ; also fairly good barns and stables. Their cattle and horses are of good breeding and are well taken care of, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—Many of these Indians have been educated at St. Mary's mission Indian school, and all of them take an active interest in educational matters.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They practise their religion faithfully and are good people. They have a small church on each reserve, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate, moral people and are not given to the use of liquor.

Musqueam Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north arm of the Fraser river, close to its mouth. It contains an area of four hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of ninety-two. During the year there were three births and five deaths ; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their village has been kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—These Indians all do more or less mixed farming, and during the canning season, fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They all have comfortable dwellings with fairly good barns and stables. Their horses and cattle are well taken care of, as are also their farming implements.

Education.—These Indians are anxious to have their children receive a good education. Some of them have their children at Coqualeetza institute, some at St. Mary's mission and some again at Kuper Island school.

Religion.—Seventy-nine of these Indians are Roman Catholics, ten are Methodists and three are pagans. Few of them are religiously inclined, and it is difficult to get them to break off from their old customs.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and on the whole are improving, although quite a few of them prefer to live as they did in olden times.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are on the whole a temperate and moral people, a few only of them being addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

Matsqui Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about thirty miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of one thousand and seventy-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of forty. During the year there was one birth and one death ; no other changes in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable dwellings with fairly good barns and stables. Their stock are of the usual breed found among the white settlers ; they are well taken care of, as are their farming implements.

Education.—These Indians take considerable interest in educational matters, most of the younger Indians having attended the mission school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and attend church every Sunday at St. Mary's mission, and are attentive to their religious duties.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, a few only being fond of liquor.

Indians at New Westminster.

Reserves.—These Indians have reserves in New Westminster and at Brownsville, on the south bank of the Fraser river, opposite New Westminster, comprising an area of ten acres.

Vital Statistics.—These Indians number sixty-eight. There were two births and two deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their dwellings are kept clean, and in a sanitary condition. All the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They make a living chiefly by fishing, supplying a good deal of the fresh fish required for the local market.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have comfortable dwellings. A few of them own their dwellings, which they occupy in New Westminster and on which they pay taxes. Very little farming is done by them ; just a few garden patches. They do not go much into stock.

Education.—These Indians take quite an interest in education ; none of their children, however, are at school, as the school at St. Mary's mission is full.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a nice church on their reserve at Brownsville, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and good people. They do not belong to any particular band, but have come here and settled from several parts of the province.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are on the whole a temperate, moral people, some of them being exceedingly good. A few of them are addicted to the use of liquor ; these, I am sorry to say, are immoral, as well as intemperate.

Nicomen and Skweaham Bands.

Reserves.—These Indians occupy two reserves on the north bank of the Fraser river, about forty-four miles from New Westminster, comprising an area of six hundred and thirty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is forty-eight. There were two births and two deaths during the year; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. Nearly all of them do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season, fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses. Their stock are of the same variety usually found among their white neighbours, and are well taken care of. They take good care of their farming implements.

Education.—These Indians do not trouble much about education, and very few of them can either read or write.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, but pay little attention to religion. They have a small church at Skweaham, but it is seldom used.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, good people, follow their own old customs a good deal, but are improving slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are addicted to the use of liquor, and unfortunately can always find unscrupulous white men and Chinamen to procure it for them. They are, as a rule, moral.

Ohamil Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about seventy-four miles east of New Westminster, and contains an area of six hundred and twenty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of fifty-eight. There was one birth and one death during the year; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables, which are kept in good repair. Their cattle and horses are well cared for and are of a similar grade to those found among their white neighbours.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians, nearly all of them doing more or less mixed farming, and during the canning season, fish for the canneries.

Education.—These Indians take an active interest in education, most of the children of school age attending the school at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—These Indians are much attached to their religion. They have two small churches on their reserve; one belonging to Indians who are members of the Church of England and the other belonging to those of the Roman Catholic Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, law-abiding people and are easy to get along with.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate moral people.

Popcum and Squatits Bands.

Reserves.—The reserves of these two bands are situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about sixty-five miles east of New Westminster, and contain a combined area of five thousand three hundred and twenty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is fifty-nine. There were four deaths and one birth during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition. The health of these Indians has been good. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Fishing and farming are the chief occupations of these Indians, each family doing a little mixed farming, and during the fishing season fishing for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses, which they keep in fairly good repair. Their horses are small Indian ponies. Their cattle are of good breed, and are well cared for, as also are their farm implements.

Education.—These Indians take a lively interest in educational matters, and most of the parents are anxious to send their children to school. A few, however, take no interest in education.

Religion.—Twenty-six of these Indians belong to the English Church ; ten to the Methodist Church, and twenty-three to the Roman Catholic Church. The members of each denomination have their own church and are attentive to their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going, simple people, and are easy to get along with.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral, a few only being fond of liquor.

Semiahmoo Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band borders on the international boundary line and fronts on Semiahmoo bay. It contains an area of three hundred and ninety-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is thirty-two. During the year there was one birth and two deaths. Two women left the band, one having married a Lummil Indian and one a white man.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians during the year has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Their chief occupation is fishing, a little mixed farming or gardening being done by each family.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable dwellings and outhouses, which they keep in good repair. Their cattle and horses are similar to those of their white neighbours and are well taken care of, as are also their farming implements.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever gone to school, and owing to the school at St. Mary's Mission being full, there is no room for any of the children of the band at the school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on their reserve, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going, simple people, and are easy to get along with.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral, but, owing to their close proximity to the American boundary, they can easily procure liquor. On the whole there is little to find fault with.

Sechelt Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina straits, and contains an area of eighteen hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and twenty-six. There were ten births and twelve deaths during the year ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, their village kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, hand-logging and gardening are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians have all comfortable dwellings, which they keep in good repair. Their stock are allowed to run at large during both summer and winter, and on the whole do fairly well.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics ; they have a beautiful church at their village, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple, kind people, easy to get along with. They are honest in their dealings with their white neighbours and with each other.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people. Drunkenness is practically unknown among them, and, to their credit, there is not one half-breed in the band.

Sumass Band.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated at Miller's Landing, on the south bank of the Fraser river, at Sumass Bar, on the north bank of the Fraser river, and at Upper Sumass, on Sumass lake ; and contain an area of thirteen hundred and seventy acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of fifty-eight. There was one birth and one death during the year ; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Mixed farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. Their stock are of good grade and are well cared for. Their implements are also well cared for.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever gone to school. Those who have show a marked improvement over those who have not.

Religion.—Of this band twenty-three are Methodists and thirty-five are Roman Catholics. They are all very enthusiastic in religious matters, each denomination having its own church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple, easy-going people, rather indolent but not troublesome.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, a temperate, moral people, few only of them being fond of liquor.

Sliammon Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Malaspina straits, and contains an area of four thousand seven hundred and twelve acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of two hundred and sixteen. There were five births, nine deaths, and two women left the band by marriage during the year; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians, on the whole, has been good, and their village kept clean and in a sanitary condition. Most of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting and hand-logging, only a little farming being done by them.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians are improving their dwellings a good deal. Their stock run wild through the bush.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and are much attached to their religion. They have a small church on their reserve, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded, easy-going people, obedient to authority and scrupulously honest.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral. To their credit their is not one half-breed in the band.

Skwawahlook's Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, between Ruby creek and Hope. It contains an area of one hundred and ninety-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of twenty-three. During the year there were no births, and but one death; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, their village kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Mixed farming and fishing constitute the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses. They take good care of their stock during the winter. They also take good care of their farming implements.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and are attentive to their religious duties. They have a small church on their reserve, where religious service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, easy-going people, obedient to authority, and are on very good terms with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate, moral people.

Tchewassan Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Gulf of Georgia, near Point Roberts, and contains an area of six hundred and four acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of forty. There were three births and four deaths, no other change in the population, during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. They fish for the canneries during the fishing season; the rest of the year they work on their farms.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. They have a good grade of horses and cattle, also good farm implements, which they take good care of.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever received any education, owing to the fact that the school at St. Mary's mission is constantly full. A few of them have sent their children to Kuper Island school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They are not very religiously inclined. They have no church on their reserve, and when they attend church they go to Kickiet reserve (Brownsville), which they usually do at Christmas and at Easter.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are, on the whole, a good-natured, simple-minded people; having enough for the present, they have little thought for to-morrow.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are moral, but I am sorry to say they are not a temperate people. Owing to their location being in the centre of the fishing industry, a great many worthless white men, who congregate in the locality, will procure liquor for them any time they have money to pay for it.

Yale Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Fraser river, about one hundred and twelve miles from its mouth. It contains an area of eleven hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty-nine. During the year there were two births and two deaths; no other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. They fish for the canneries during the fishing season, and the rest of the year work on their farms. A few work as section hands on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses. They do not keep many cattle or horses. Their horses are the usual Indian ponies.

Education.—These Indians take a good deal of interest in the education of their children, and are anxious in this respect to see them on a par with their white neighbours. Those of them who are Protestants send their children to All Hallows' school, and those who are Roman Catholics send their children to the school at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—Thirty-two of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church, and fifty-seven are Roman Catholics. They are very attentive to their religious duties, and all good Indians, each denomination having its own church in the village, where divine service is held from time to time.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded, good people, easy to get along with, and live in harmony with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians throuhout this agency are on the whole steadily improving, more especially is this noticeable when visiting their homes, which are better furnished and are kept cleaner than formerly, good stoves, cooking utensils and furniture of various kinds being found in nearly every house. Those of them who have been educated and who have taken up housekeeping show a marked improvement in their homes as compared with those of their less fortunate neighbours who have never received any education. The four schools in this agency, viz., All Hallows' at Yale, St. Mary's Mission school at Mission city, Coqualeetza Institute at Chilliwack, and Squamish Mission school, have been very well attended, and the pupils attending them are making good progress and show the good training they receive in the examinations held by me when inspecting these schools on my periodical visits. To the principals in charge of these schools, and to their staff of assistants, too much praise cannot be given for the care and attention bestowed on the pupils under their charge.

I have, &c.,

FRANK DEVLIN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, July 31, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Kamloops-Okanagan agency is located in and scattered over the greater portion of Yale district, immediately north of the international boundary line, and contains approximately twenty-four thousand square miles. The agency contains an aggregate acreage, according to plans, of three hundred and thirty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty-four acres. Some of the plans of additions made to the reserves in the Upper Similkameen have not yet been completed. This would enlarge the area somewhat.

Means of Conveyance.—The Canadian Pacific railway, with its extension of the Shuswap and Okanagan branch, and a stretch of steamboat navigation of some seventy miles, encircles the agency, somewhat in the form of a horse-shoe, from Spuzzum, on the Fraser river, to Penticton, at the foot of Okanagan lake, a distance of three hundred and forty-two miles. Other portions, extending beyond and lying within this segment, are reached by stage lines, by saddle-horses, and in some of the more inaccessible portions—particularly along the Fraser—on foot.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians belong to the Shuswap, Thompson river and Similkameen tribes, and speak the languages known as Shuswap, Thompson and Similkameen. Many of the younger ones speak very good English.

Natural Subdivisions.—The agency is divided naturally by the rivers which drain it, into the Fraser, Thompson, Nicola, Similkameen and Okanagan districts.

FRASER DISTRICT.

Reserves.—This district, extending from Spuzzum to Nesikup, the western boundary of the agency, contains the following reserves, viz. :—Spuzzum, Boston Bar, Kanaka Bar, Boothroyd's and Lytton. These reserves are again divided among various bands of Indians.

The same natural features characterize all of the Fraser reserves : 'bench' lands along the river's banks at various elevations from high-water level to several hundreds of feet in height, in places a succession of benches extending to a background of rugged, timbered mountains. These terraces, with their houses, gardens, small orchards and small cultivated fields, form generally a very picturesque landscape. Below Lytton, outside of the small area cultivated, little open ground or natural pasturage exists. From Lytton to Nesikup, up the Fraser, the natural character of the country becomes more open, with fairly good grazing lands. More irrigation, too, is required to raise crops ; the facilities for irrigation are good, but the amount of tillable land is limited.

Resources and Occupations.—The bands below Lytton grow principally small patches of timothy and clover, hay and vegetables, as well as small quantities of fruit—apples, plums and small fruits. The Indians depend more on mining, when the stage of water is suitable, fishing in season, and hunting to some extent. Also, many of them get employment on the railroad, and give good satisfaction as section hands. Above Lytton they farm more extensively, and have more horses and larger herds of cattle. They also follow mining and fishing extensively.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them. The villages during winter are kept in fairly good sanitary condition. On the opening of spring the great majority of the Indians abandon their houses and villages and live in tents, either on their little plots of ground or scattered along the river, as their mining operations require. This has a sanitary effect on the older ones, but the children are sometimes exposed to the inclemency of the weather in early spring. Vaccination has been attended to.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The majority of their buildings are of hewn logs, very substantially built, and roofed with cedar shingles principally. Around Lytton and Kapatsitsan (North Bend) a good proportion of the houses are frame.

Of stock, the Indians have a number of horses, mostly for riding and packing, and some cattle. They have sufficient farm implements for their limited requirements.

Education.—A few children from some of the bands have attended the industrial school at Kamloops, and All Hallows, Yale. Some of the Spuzzum band have attended the provincial day school recently opened near the latter place, and they have made good progress.

Religion.—All the Indians profess Christianity, and belong either to the Roman Catholic or Anglican denominations. They have good churches and attend service regularly.

Spuzzum Band.

Reserve.—The area of this reserve is four hundred and fifty-seven acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-eight. During the year there were four deaths and five births.

Progress.—During the year they have built a fine bridge across Spuzzum creek to connect their reserve with the road leading to the railway station. This was a heavy undertaking, and it had been under contemplation for several years.

Boston Bar Bands.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands include Tquayum, Kapatsitsan and Scuzzy, embracing a combined area of six hundred and twenty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of Tquayum is seventy-three. There have been three deaths and two births during the year.

The population of Kapatsitsan is fifty-three. There have been five deaths and three births.

The Skuzzy reserve has become almost deserted, and the population merged in that of Tquayum and Kapatsitsan.

Characteristics and Progress.—These bands are industrious and well-behaved. They work largely for wages, fish, hunt and mine for gold, and do not lay up much for a rainy day. Some little improvement is being made in adding to their very small garden patches.

Boothroyd Bands.

The reserves of these bands contain five hundred and sixty and one-half acres, and are occupied by Nkatsam, Sook and Kamus bands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Sook-Kamus bands is seventy-two. There have been two deaths and one birth during the year.

The population of Nkatsam band is eighty-four. There have been four deaths and one birth during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and law-abiding, causing little, if any, trouble. They make a comfortable living by working on the railway, by mining, fishing and from the produce of their lands. One old house has been replaced by a new one, and others improved. Also considerable improvement has been made in fencing during the year.

Kanaka Bar Bands.

The reserves of these bands contain an area of one thousand and sixty-three and one-half acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of Hlukhlukatan band is fifty-six. There have been five deaths and three births during the year.

The population of the Siska band is thirty-two. There were no deaths and no births during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and steady, and are very well-behaved. Their condition remains much the same from year to year.

Lytton Reserves and Skappa.

These reserves, thirty-two in number, contain ten thousand five hundred and sixty and a fraction acres. They are occupied by the Klikumcheen, Nkya, Spapium, Nhumeen, Stryne, Snahaim, Skapp, Yeut, Nesikeep and Skappa bands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Klickumcheen band is one hundred and thirty-eight. There have been four deaths and seven births during the year.

The population of the Spapium band is thirty-four. There have been three deaths and one birth during the year.

The population of the Nhumeen band is thirty-five. There have been no deaths and one birth during the year.

Teh population of the Stryne band is fifty-seven. There has been one death and one birth during the year.

The population of the Snahaim band is forty. There has been one death and no births during the year.

The population of Skapp band is twenty-two. There have been two deaths and three births during the year.

The population of Yeut band is forty-one. There has been one death and one birth during the year.

The population of Nesikeep band is thirteen. There have been no deaths and no births during the year.

The population of the Skappa band is eighteen ; no deaths and no births during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—All of these bands are industrious and law-abiding and succeed for the most part in making a good living. The opportunities of increasing their tillable land are limited, still some progress has been made in this direction and in the improvement of their fencing. Four houses, three log and one frame, and one kitchen, have been built during the year. Also several new wagons have been purchased.

Temperance and Morality.—Few cases of drunkenness occur among the Fraser Indians and they are generally good-living people.

THOMPSON DISTRICT.

This district extends along the Thompson river from Lytton to Kamloops, and includes, with its tributaries, the Bonaparte river and Deadman's creek, the following reserves : Nicaomin, Cook's Ferry, Oregon Jack creek, Ashcroft, Bonaparte and Deadman's creek. At Kamloops the Thompson is divided into the north and south branches, the Kamloops reserve being situated at the confluence and being bounded on the west and south by these branches respectively. The north Thompson reserve is fifty miles up the north branch, and Neskainlith, Adam's lake and Kuaut on the south branch and Shuswap lake, the source of this branch.

Nicaomin and Shhahanih Bands.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands, eighteen in number, are situated along the banks of the Thompson, between Lytton and Cook's Ferry, on Nicaomin creek and on the lower Nicola river.

They contain twelve thousand six hundred and twenty-six and one-half acres.

They consist of small, irregular and detached bench lands lying along the rivers, at different elevations, and mountain grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Nicaomin band is fifty-one. There were no deaths or births during the year.

The population of the Shhahanih band is seventy-nine. There have been four deaths and two births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these bands generally has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming and stock-raising on a small scale, mining, fishing and hunting, and working as labourers on the railroad or for farmers and stock-raisers in the Nicola country. Those settled on the Nicola do some freighting and packing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, well put together and comfortable.

Their stock consists of horses and cattle, chiefly the former, and a few pigs.

Of farm implements, they have ploughs, harrows, wagons and harness sufficient.

Religion.—All but two of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church. Two belong to the Roman Catholic faith. They have no building.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They are making some progress in improving their houses and lands.

Cook's Ferry Bands.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands, fifteen in number, are located along both banks of the Thompson, and on the higher plateaus and in the valleys adjacent thereto, from Cook's ferry to Ashcroft. The reserves in the Oregon Jack group are also included, making an area of eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy-six acres.

The country consists of bench lands, with open or sparsely timbered bunch grass hills and mountain meadows. Around Cook's ferry the benches are dry and unproductive. Further up the river, in the vicinity of Spatsum, they are better adapted for cultivation. The bands occupying these reserves are Nkumcheen and Spatsim, the latter inculding the small bands known as Paska and Nepa.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Nkumcheen band is eighty. There were three deaths and no births during the year.

The population of the Spatsim band is one hundred and thirty-seven. There have been seven deaths and one birth during the year. Five of these deaths were due to a drowning accident.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, stock-raising, mining, fishing and hunting, and various occupations as cowboys and labourers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs and covered with earth. They are inferior to those on many reserves, but building material is hard to procure.

These Indians raise horses of average quality, and other domestic animals.

They are well supplied with ploughs, harness and other farm machinery.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and well-conducted. The Spatsum band is making good progress in farming.

Religion.—All of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church. They have two church buildings.

Ashcroft or Stlahl Band.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, four in number, are situated on the right bank of the Thompson, mostly on an elevated plateau several hundred feet above the river. They contain five hundred and seventy-seven acres. The country consists of open benches and rolling bunch grass hills. The benches are suitable for cultivation, and with water for irrigation would produce well. The hills formerly afforded good grazing, but the bunch grass has been much eaten off.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty. There have been two deaths and two births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has been among them. Their houses are very well kept during the winter, and during the summer they are for the most part abandoned.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming on a small scale, as nearly all their land requires irrigation, and they have but little water; fishing and hunting; as farm hands and cowboys; freighting on the Cariboo road, and cutting and hauling wood to Ashcroft town.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, and, with one or two exceptions, of inferior grade.

They possess a number of horses and a few cattle.

They have sufficient farm implements for their requirements, and wagons and harness for freighting and hauling.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and well-behaved. They are unable to make much progress on their reserve for lack of water for irrigation purposes. During the year some improvements have been made in their houses.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Anglican Church. They have one building and are good attendants.

Bonaparte or Tluhtaus Band.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are located on the Bonaparte river, a tributary of the Thompson, and on Hat creek, a stream flowing into the Bonaparte.

They contain sixteen thousand one hundred and thirteen and a fraction acres. The natural features are some brush lands along the creeks, benches, where irrigation is required, natural meadows and bunch grass hills.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-four. There have been three deaths and four births during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings are mostly old, small and poorly furnished inside and out. These Indians have a fair proportion of rather good horses, and some cattle. They are fairly well supplied with farm implements, wagons, harness and saddles, according to their needs.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming and stock-raising, fishing and hunting, freighting and packing, and working for stockmen in the vicinity as cowboys and farm hands.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, but they are unable to raise much on their reserve for lack of water for irrigation. As they work largely for wages, they spend as they go. During the year one good log house has been built, several others improved, and their church completed.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them, and sanitary conditions are favourable.

Deadman's Creek or Skickistin Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Deadman's creek, an affluent of the Thompson, and extends from its mouth up some twelve miles.

The area of this reserve is twenty thousand one hundred and thirty-four acres.

The natural features consist of rolling bunch grass benches and hills, the benches suitable for cultivation, if watered, some brush and meadow lands higher up the creek—a magnificent grazing reserve, but unprotected by fencing.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and ten. There have been seven deaths and four births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No epidemic has appeared among these Indians, and the general health has been good. Sanitary conditions are good, and regulations have been fairly carried out.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings of these Indians are of a poor order of log cabins, roofed with earth for the most part. They have fair-sized bands of good saddle horses, and some cattle, also a fair proportion of farm implements.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and have a good church edifice.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. They have become too much attached to the pursuit and life of cowboys, to the neglect of the cultivation and improvement of their own lands. While they make good wages at this occupation, they do not make any provision for the future. Some improvement has been made in clearing and fencing land.

Kamloops Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is principally situated at the junction of the North and South Thompson rivers, immediately opposite the city of Kamloops.

It contains thirty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-nine acres.

The natural features of this reserve consist of extensive river flats and benches, containing fine meadow and grain lands, with a sufficient and convenient quantity of water for irrigation purposes; the slopes facing the rivers are open bunch grass hills, furnishing excellent pasturage, and the mountains higher up are timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and forty-one. There have been twenty-two deaths and seventeen births, decrease five.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No epidemic has appeared among these Indians, and the general health has been good. Sanitary regulations are fairly observed about their houses and village. The garbage accumulating during winter is collected and burned in spring, and as soon as the warm weather sets in, a good many of them remove to the fields and hills and live in tents. Vaccination has been attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians raise grain, hay, vegetables, horses and cattle; they hunt and fish, and are extensively employed by neighbouring ranchers as farm hands and cowboys, in which latter occupation they employ their horses largely.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses and buildings of these Indians are comparatively of a poor class. Many of the mud-roofed cabins of two decades ago still exist in a somewhat decayed and dilapidated condition. The buildings that have been erected in recent years are of a better order, but compare unfavourably with many other less-favoured localities.

In stock, the Indians have a number of fairly good horses, suitable for farm and saddle, and a few cattle.

They are well supplied with farm implements, ploughs, harrows, rollers, mowing-machines, horse-rakes, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have one very respectable edifice, and observe strictly the rites and ceremonies of their church. They have the presence of the priest much among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious, none of them may be said to be indolent, but many of them do too much running about, and consequently spend most of what they make, instead of acquiring property and improving their lands. Their fields present a more prosperous appearance than formerly. There are few infractions of the law among them, outside of cases of procuring liquor, which, in spite of the most careful attention and the most rigorous enforcement of the law, too often gets among them, and has in some instances led to serious tragedies.

Chuckchuqualk Bands.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands, four in number, are situated on the North Thompson river.

Three thousand two hundred and thirty-nine acres constitute the area of these reserves.

These reserves consist of large flats and low benches along the river banks, and of timbered slopes and mountains. The flats afford good tillable land, and the slopes furnish good summer grazing.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and twenty-three. There have been seven deaths and five births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No epidemic has visited these Indians, the deaths occurring being from ordinary causes.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in mixed farming, hunting and fishing, stock-raising, packing, and working as labourers at various occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have rather a poor class of log buildings, the older ones covered with earth. Those built in recent years are a great improvement, and are roofed with shingles.

They have a few horses and cattle, and are fairly supplied with farm implements.

Religion.—All of these Indians belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one church building, and manifest great interest in church matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding and good people. They are making some progress in agriculture. They hunt more extensively than other bands, but this pursuit is to some extent dying out.

Neskainlith or Halaut Band.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are situated on the South Thompson river, three miles from the foot of Little Shuswap lake, and on Salmon arm.

Six thousand nine hundred and one acres constitute the area of these reserves.

The natural features are : on the Thompson, open bench lands, requiring irrigation, and good grazing lands on the mountain slopes ; on Salmon arm, natural meadows and bottom, brush and timbered lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-five. There have been four deaths and five births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them, sanitary regulations are well observed, and vaccination has been attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming, stock-raising, hunting and fishing, the cutting and rafting of wood, and working as labourers for ranchers and woodmen constitute the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have very good buildings, mostly of cedar logs and roofed with cedar shingles. They have good work and saddle-horses, and a number of cattle, and are well supplied with nearly every kind of farm implements and machinery, including a threshing-machine.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one church building, are well looked after by the priest, and are good Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and good workers, and they cause little trouble to the authorities. In past years most of their spare time from their crops in summer has been occupied in building dams and irrigation ditches to store and carry water to their reserve on Thompson river. These works have recently been completed. These Indians have made very marked progress in cultivation and fencing.

Adam's Lake or Kaltkam Band.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, six in number, are situated on the Thompson river, at the foot of Little Shuswap lake, on Adam's lake and on Salmon arm.

The combined area is seven thousand two hundred and eighty-three acres.

The natural features are : on the Thompson river, extensive bench lands, requiring irrigation, and good grazing lands on the slopes of the mountains, with timber higher up ; at Adam's lake and Salmon arm, natural meadows, brush and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and seventy-three. There have been twelve deaths and nine births during the year, a decrease of three.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No infectious disease has appeared among these Indians ; the comparatively large number of deaths have occurred from natural causes and among the young. Sanitary regulations are well observed, and the Indians have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians find employment in mixed farming, stock-raising, hunting and fishing, the cutting and rafting to Kamloops of wood, and working as labourers for adjacent ranchers and woodmen.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have very good buildings, mostly of cedar logs, and roofed with shingles.

They have good work and saddle horses, and some cattle and hogs, and are well supplied with necessary machinery and implements for farming extensively.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one church edifice, and are good-living people.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and good workers, and they cause little trouble to the authorities. They have completed their system of irrigation works, added largely to their acreage in crop, done a large amount of fencing, and built four houses and five stables within the year.

Kuaut Bands.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands, five in number, are situated at the head of Little Shuswap lake, Little river and on Salmon arm.

The area of these reserves is seven thousand eight hundred and forty acres.

The natural features of these reserves are : at the head of the lake, small area of bench and open grazing land; along the river flats and at Salmon arm heavily timbered lands, requiring much labour to clear.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-eight. There have been two deaths and seven births during the year, an increase of five.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been excellent. No epidemic has appeared among them. Sanitary conditions about their houses and village are good. They have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians carry on mixed farming and stock-raising; they hunt and fish, derive some revenue from the sale of wood cut in the process of clearing land, and as labourers in various capacities.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have a superior class of buildings, mostly of logs, while several of them are boarded outside with rustic, and lined inside with dressed lumber. They are all substantial buildings, well finished, and roofed with shingles.

The Indians possess a fair proportion of horses and cattle, and have a number of ploughs, harrows, rollers, mowing-machines and horse-rakes, harness and saddles.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have one of the finest church edifices in the agency, and are good people.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and hardworking Indians. They are not so favourably located as many bands, having to clear most of their land; but they are making commendable progress. During the year about fifty acres of land has been cleared, and a good deal of fencing done.

Education.—Children from most of the Thompson bands are attending the industrial school at Kamloops, and a system of shorthand Chinook has been introduced among them by the priest, in which many of them are able to carry on correspondence.

Temperance and Morality.—The Thompson Indians are on the whole comparatively moral, but the tendency among several of the bands is towards intemperance. The Skichistin, Tluhtaus and Kamloops bands have probably a tendency in this direction more than others, the opportunities for disreputable whites and half-breeds to traffic in liquor to Indians being greater. I am pleased to report, however, that very many convictions for violation of the Indian Act in this respect have, within the year, been obtained, and the offenders severely punished. The appointment of a paid Indian constable on Kamloops reserve has been the means of bringing quickly to justice many offenders—Indians and whites.

NICOLA DISTRICT.

This district extends along the Nicola river and lake from Lower Nicola to Douglas lake, and includes the Hamilton creek and Coldwater reserves. It is occupied by the Kwinskanaht, Kwinshaatan, Naaik, Zoht, Nziskat, Spahamin and Hamilton Creek bands.

Kwinskanaht Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located along the Lower Nicola river. It contains four thousand five hundred and fifty acres. The natural features are bottoms and bench lands along the river, and grazing lands along the mountains.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-two. There have been two deaths and two births during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have good substantial log houses, a number of horses and cattle, and ploughs, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles sufficient for their requirements.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm and raise stock on a small scale, freight and pack, fish and hunt, mine a little, and work as labourers for white settlers.

Religion.—These Indians are either Roman Catholics or Anglicans, mostly the former. They have no church.

Kwinshaatan Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coldwater river, ten miles from its junction with the Nicola. It contains an area of six thousand two hundred and seventy-six and one-half acres. The natural features are, bottom and bench lands along the river, and mountain grazing lands, lightly timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fourteen. There have been two deaths and one birth during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm a good deal, and raise horses and cattle. They also fish and hunt extensively, and are employed by neighbouring farmers as labourers and stock hands.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have good log and frame houses, some horses and cattle, and are well supplied with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and remarkably law-abiding. They have made good progress in clearing and fencing their land, but they do not possess much wealth. They have made good progress during the year, having cleared eleven acres of land, built two stables, and purchased three wagons, two sleighs, two mowing-machines and one horse-rake.

Religion.—All but seven of these Indians belong to the Roman Catholic faith; seven are Anglicans. They have a good church, and are strict in the observance of religious duties.

Naaik Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band, called Mammet, is situated along the valleys and slopes of the Nicola and Mammet rivers. It contains eleven thousand five hundred and seventy-six acres.

It contains a happy combination of extensive brush and natural meadow lands along the rivers, extensive bench lands, with abundance of water easily obtained for irrigation, and sloping bunch grass foot-hills, with sufficient timber for all requirements.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-seven. There have been seven deaths and nine births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians raise considerable quantities of grain, hay and other farm products. They have good horses, harness, wagons, sleighs and packing outfits, with which they freight and pack extensively, from points on the Canadian Pacific railway to Nicola, Similkameen and other places. They also procure ready employment, when not engaged in their own farming, among the numerous white settlers and stockmen of the district. They do not hunt or fish as extensively as many other bands.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have numerous houses and outbuildings of logs and frame, and of superior quality. They have many good horses, which they are constantly improving, and considerable cattle and other domestic stock, for all of which they make good provision.

With farm implements, such as ploughs, harrows, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles, mowers, horse-rakes and fanning-mills, they are well supplied.

Religion.—A considerable majority of these Indians belong to the Anglican Church, the rest to the Roman Catholic. The Anglicans have a fine church, and they are regular attendants.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are exceptionally industrious, and some of them are consequently increasing in wealth; others remain in much the same condition from year to year. Their reserve is better fenced, cultivated and improved than any other in the agency. In a very short period, at the present rate of progress, all the available land on the reserve will be under cultivation. During the year considerable land has been cleared and broken, fencing improved, two houses and one stable built; three wagons, three sleighs, three ploughs, two mowing-machines and one horse-rake acquired.

Zoht Band.

Reserve.—This small reserve is situated on Clapperton creek, near the foot of Nicola lake. It contains an area of six hundred and sixty acres. There is some bench land, inferior for cultivation, and fair grazing mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty. There were no births and no deaths during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming, and have a few horses and cattle. They do some fishing and hunting, but subsist more on the proceeds of the labour that they do for white ranchers in the vicinity.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, and are fairly comfortable.

They do not possess much stock, chiefly horses, and they have farm implements sufficient for the amount of farming they do.

Religion.—They belong to the Anglican denomination, and have a small church.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding. Several of them are old, and but little progress is being made.

Nziskat Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the mouth of Coldwater river. It contains an area of three hundred and sixty acres.

It contains some wild meadow, a small proportion of light bench land, and the rest is inferior grazing and timber lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is twenty. There have been no deaths and no births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians have few natural resources. They farm little and have little stock. The majority of them are old, and two of them blind men. One of these does a considerable freighting business, with a boy or girl as guide. In other ways, by fishing and hunting, and by the assistance of their women and children, they manage to get along, but are unable to make much progress. Some improvement is noticeable in their houses.

Religion.—They belong equally to the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches. They have no church building.

Spahamin Band.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, eight in number, are situated chiefly on the Nicola and Douglas lakes and Spahamin creek.

They contain a combined area of thirty thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight acres.

Along the river bottoms and by the margin of the lakes, brush land and low, open flats and natural meadow lands; on the lower foot-hills, some bench lands suitable for cultivation, and magnificent stretches of undulating bunch-grass grazing lands, with sufficient timber along the river and towards the base of the mountains.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and eighty. There have been three deaths and five births during the year, an increase of two.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in mixed farming, stock-raising, cattle and horses—the latter extensively—fishing and hunting, freighting and packing, and working as labourers and cowboys for the neighboring stock-raisers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings, houses and stables are of a superior order, being of logs and frame, larger and better furnished throughout than the majority of Indian houses, those built in recent years showing a marked improvement.

These Indians are the most extensive stock-raisers in the agency, and have the best quality. Some of the best stallions and brood mares to be found in the province are owned by these Indians. Their cattle are also of a high grade.

They are well supplied with farm implements, ploughs, harrows, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles, mowers, horse-rakes and reaping-machines.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic denomination. They have two fine churches, and are devout and earnest worshippers.

Characteristics and Progress. Taken as a whole, they are an exemplary band of Indians. They are probably the wealthiest and most independent in the agency. A large proportion of their range land is fenced, and they are from year to year adding to it. During the year they have cleared a number of acres of brush land, and fenced large tracts of grazing land; also added to their implements one truck, one plough and two mowing-machines.

Hamilton Creek Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Hamilton (or Quelchena) creek, about ten miles from its mouth. It was originally intended as a grass reserve for the Lytton bands, and is occupied mostly by Indians from these bands.

It contains an area of four thousand four hundred and forty acres.

It largely consists of open, rolling bunch-grass lands, with small benches and flats along the creek suitable for cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty. There have been no deaths, and there have been two births during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are few, and consist of small log houses.

The Indians have a number of cattle and horses, which, owing to the favourable character of the locality, require little provision or attention during winter.

They have sufficient farm implements for the area they cultivate.

Religion.—They mostly belong to the Anglican denomination—a few to the Roman Catholic Church. They have no church building, but are occasionally visited by a clergyman from Lytton.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of Nicola district are comparatively moral and temperate.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them, and there has been a slight increase of births over deaths. The sanitary conditions are good. The Indians keep their houses fairly clean and orderly—in many instances commendably so—and in spring collect and burn the garbage that has accumulated during the winter months. To some extent they live in tents during the summer. Vaccination has been pretty thoroughly attended to.

Education.—A very limited number of the children of this district are receiving the benefits of instruction afforded by attendance at the industrial school, Kamloops. They have also a system of shorthand Chinook, which has been introduced among them by the priest, in which many of them are able to carry on correspondence.

SIMILKAMEEN DISTRICT.

This district extends along the Similkameen river, from Princeton to the international boundary line, and it is occupied by the Chuchuwayha, Ashnola and Shennoskwankin bands.

Chuchuwayha Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated along both banks of the Similkameen, principally in the neighbourhood of Twenty-mile creek.

It contains, according to plans completed, five thousand seven hundred and ninety-two acres. (Some of the plans are not completed.)

At the junction of Twenty-mile creek with the Similkameen, the canyon of the latter opens out into some nice river benches, chiefly on the left bank, which are well watered and well adapted for cultivation. Back of the benches, on the steep mountain sides, there is considerable open or sparsely timbered land, which affords good summer pasturage.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-two. There has been one death and one birth during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising, hunting and fishing, mining and packing, are the chief occupations. The last-mentioned trade has greatly increased, as mining properties are being developed in different sections of the Similkameen.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic denomination. They have a church, and, although rarely visited by a priest, they conduct their own services regularly.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, and they are fairly comfortable.

They have small bands of horses and some cattle and hogs; also ploughs, harrows, rollers, mowing-machines and horse-rakes, to conduct their farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Little progress has been made for some years, but they are now in a position to make some money.

Ashnola Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Similkameen, chiefly on the right bank, at the mouth of Ashnola creek. It adjoins Chuchuwayha, and extends to near Keremeos.

It contains ten thousand two hundred and five acres.

The natural features are: brush, natural meadows and bench lands, the latter requiring irrigation, along the river bottoms and banks, and steep mountain slopes, open or thinly timbered, affording good summer pasturage.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-three. There have been no deaths and no births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in mixed farming, hunting and fishing, stock-raising and working for stockmen as cowboys, in which occupation they employ their horses.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have a fair class of log houses, quite a number of good horses and some cattle, and sufficient farm implements, ploughs, harrows, rollers, mowers and horse-rakes, also wagons and sleighs.

They provide well for their stock during winter.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have no building, and are seldom visited by a priest, yet they conduct service among themselves.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and well-behaved, and are generally well-to-do. They are making some progress in farming and improving their houses, and have added one wagon to their list of implements.

Shennoskwankin Band.

Reserve.—This reserve extends along the Similkameen valley from Keremeos to the boundary line.

It contains an area of nine thousand six hundred and sixty-seven acres.

There are extensive brush and meadow lands along the river bottoms, some higher bench lands, requiring irrigation, and mountain pasture lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-one. There have been five deaths and three births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, principally the raising of hay, stock-raising, hunting and fishing, some packing, and employment as labourers and stock hands with neighbouring ranchers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians' houses are built of logs, and many of them are roofed with earth. They are not pretentious, but are warm in winter. The Indians have a good band of horses and cattle, and provide well for them in winter. They are also well provided with farm implements.

Religion.—They belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have one building, and are good people.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding, and several of them are accumulating considerable wealth in the way of stock.

They are making progress in farming, improving and providing for their stock.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians (Similkameen) have in the past been fairly temperate and moral. The loose way in which liquor licenses have recently been granted, and the total absence of police protection, together with the large immigration of miners and prospectors into the country immediately surrounding some of these reserves, are tending to produce intemperance and immorality among some of these bands, more particularly that of Chuchuwayha.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them. Sanitary conditions are good, and vaccination has been performed.

Education.—They are without any means of education, except that afforded two of three of the children of Shennoskwankin, who have been attending the public day school at Keremeos.

OKANAGAN DISTRICT.

This district extends from the head of Osoyoos lake along the Okanagan river and Okanagan lake to the head of the latter, and includes the Spallumcheen band. It is occupied by the Nkamip, Penticton, Nkamaplix (including the Mission band at Duck lake and Kelowna), and the Spallumcheen band.

Nkamip Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated around the head of Osoyoos lake, and extends up the east side of the Okanagan river.

It contains an area of thirty-two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight acres.

It consists largely of bunch-grass prairie, and bunch-grass hills. There is some natural meadow bordering on the lake, and higher bench land along Gregoire creek, and some distance back from the Okanagan river. These bench lands, when watered, are well adapted for growing grain and fruit.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-three. There have been three deaths and two births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians engage in mixed farming, stock-raising and dairying, hunting and fishing, freighting and packing, and employment as farm hands and stockmen.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have a fair class of log and frame houses, good bands of horses, a fair proportion of cattle, and are well provided with ploughs, harrows, land-rollers, mowers, horse-rakes, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles for carrying on their farming, freighting and packing operations.

Religion.—They all profess the Roman Catholic faith. They have one church; no regular priest officiates, but they are strict in the observance of religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding.

Numerous small orchards of mixed fruits—apples, plums, pears, peaches, cherries —have been planted, and are bearing nicely. Strawberries are also cultivated.

Two log houses and one stable have been built during the year.

Penticton Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the south-west end of Okanagan lake, and stretches south on the west bank of the Okanagan river, and also at Dog lake. It lies between Trout creek on the north and Marro creek on the south, with Nos. 2 and 3 reserves adjoining.

It contains forty-eight thousand and six hundred and ninety-four acres.

It consists of extensive natural meadow and bottom lands at the foot of Okanagan lake and along the Okanagan river to Dog lake ; higher up there are bench lands, admirably adapted for growing grain and fruit, with good water facilities and magnificent grazing lands on the foot-hills.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-six. There have been five deaths and eleven births during the year, an increase of six.

Resources and Occupations.—In the growing of grain, hay and fruit of all kinds and stock-raising, the resources of these Indians are practically unlimited. Besides, they have good hunting and fishing, freighting and packing, and ample opportunities of making a living by working for neighbouring ranchers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—They have a fair class of log and frame houses, good bands of horses, and small herds of cattle ; also farm implements of all kinds in proportion to their requirements.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have one building, and, although only visited once or twice yearly by the priest, they take considerable interest in spiritual matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of these Indians are industrious and evince quite an interest in keeping up a nice home and garden, and in looking after their farms. Others are becoming too much addicted to drink, and spend too much of their time running about. Still, on the whole, a very great improvement is noticeable within the past year, and their reserve presents a more prosperous appearance. With better means of enforcing the law against evildoers, this reserve should, in the course of a few years, regain that position it should hold, as among the first in the agency.

During the year two log houses, with shingled roofs, have been built, fifteen acres of land cleared, one mowing-machine, one horse-rake, one wagon and one plough acquired.

Nkamaplix Band.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, ten in number, are situated principally around the head of Okanagan lake, and along or adjacent to its shores. They contain a combined area of twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety acres. There are some natural meadow lands along the lake shores, extensive, receding benches, admirably adapted for grain-growing, and requiring little, if any, irrigation, with extensive and excellent grazing lands on the surrounding slopes and hills.

Vital Statistics.—The population (including Duck lake and Kelowna) is two hundred and thirty-six. There have been thirteen deaths and twelve births during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians farm more extensively than any others in the agency. They raise horses, cattle and hogs. They hunt and fish to a limited extent, and work as labourers in various ways, deriving quite a revenue from hop-picking alone, which industry is conducted on a large scale, in the immediate vicinity. They are exceptionally well supplied with all kinds of farm implements.

Religion.—All but one, who is classed as a pagan, belong to the Roman Catholic denomination. While some are very zealous, others show little concern about religious matters. They have three churches.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and are becoming good farmers. A marked improvement is becoming apparent from year to year in their conduct, and their condition financially is improving. Sixty acres of land has been broken for the first time, fencing improved and two wagons acquired during the year.

Spallumcheen Band.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are situated in the Spallumcheen valley, and on the Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers. They have a combined area of nine thousand six hundred and eighty-one acres.

On the Spallumcheen, there are open prairie and densely timbered flats ; on the Salmon river, mostly bunch grass prairie. No irrigation is required on these reserves.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and one. There have been five deaths and ten births during the year, an increase of five.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians depend largely on farming. They raise some horses, cattle and pigs, hunt and fish, and work as labourers for neighbouring farmers. They also make considerable from the sale of wood in winter time, cut from land which they are clearing, and from hop-picking. They are well supplied with farm implements.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have an excellent church edifice, and are mostly good-living people.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding. They are attempting, by a better system of farming and by growing more hay, to get their land freed from wild oats, which have overrun the reserve. But for the revenue they have derived in other ways mentioned, they would last year have had great difficulty in making ends meet.

Temperance and Morality.—All of these bands of Indians are comparatively moral and fairly temperate. Some among them are addicted to drink when they have an opportunity, and unfortunately, in so large a district and with so few officers of the law, the opportunities are all too frequent. I am happy, however, to be able to report a change for the better, more apparent in the vicinity of Penticton.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No epidemic has appeared among these bands. The general health has been good, and the deaths which have resulted have been from ordinary causes. Sanitary conditions about their houses and villages are well maintained. Vaccination has in most places been attended to.

Education.—There is no system of education among these Indians.

General Remarks.

In addition to the resources and occupations of Indians in this agency mentioned, the women of the various bands assist very materially, apart from their domestic duties, in the manufacture of deer-skins into buck-skin, which they sell or make into articles of clothing, moccasins, mitts and gloves, for wear or for sale, by making baskets of cedar roots, mats of rushes, of which they make summer tents and carpets, gathering wild berries, which grow in abundance, for food or sale, and by working for white people as domestic servants.

The industrial school at Kamloops has been attended to its fullest capacity, and the pupils have made good progress in their studies and trades, and improved in their general appearance and address. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the reverend principal, the matron and the teachers in charge of this institution for the care and attention they betow upon the pupils, and the assiduity with which they perform the difficult duties they have undertaken.

The Indian hospital at Lytton continues to benefit and relieve many Indians, and is being well looked after by the secretary, Rev. R. Small, and nurse, Miss Bonie. Dr. Wade, of Kamloops, is the attending physician.

I have, &c.,

A. IRWIN,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Kootenay Agency,
Fort Steele, August 28, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900, an inventory of the government property, as required by the department, having already been forwarded.

Location of Agency.—The agency is situated in the south-east portion of British Columbia, and is bounded by the Rocky mountains on the north and east and the United States territory on the south, and the Okanagan agency on the west.

Reserves.—The reserves embrace an area of forty-two thousand and sixty-one acres, a reserve of thirty-three acres and a half at the industrial school near St. Eugene's Indian village, and eleven and a half acres surrounding the Indian office at Fort Steele.

Tribe.—The reserves are occupied by the Kootenays, and a small band of the Shuswaps, known as the Kinbasket band.

Population.—The combined population of the several bands is five hundred and thirty-four, showing a decrease of seven during the past year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the several bands has been fairly good, no epidemic or disease of a contagious nature visited them during the year, and the sanitary condition of their dwellings continues to improve. Vaccination was carefully attended to, and the Indians are beginning to understand its value as a preventive against small-pox. This disease was prevalent south of the boundary during the spring amongst whites and Indians, but fortunately our Indians escaped contagion, as the provincial authorities maintained a strict quarantine at the several exposed places.

At the St. Eugene Indian village the usual spring cleaning was attended to, all the refuse was removed and burned.

St. Mary's Band.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming is beginning to be the chief means of making a living; a number follow packing to the mines and cattle-herding. During the past year a larger area of land was put under cultivation, as the Indians can now depend upon a good supply of water for irrigation. An effort will be made the coming fall to put in an irrigation ditch on the bench lands, which is easy to cultivate as it is partly prairie.

Tobacco Plains Band.

Resources and Occupations. These Indians rely mostly on farming, cattle-raising and hunting for a living. They are making satisfactory progress. They have built over a mile of ditch for irrigation, which (when complete) will enable them to put under cultivation some bench land around the Indian village.

Columbia Lake Kootenays.

The Indians of this band follow farming and cattle-raising. They have a good market for all the hay and grain they can raise at the Windermere mines, and in the new towns that are growing up in this portion of the district. They are intelligent and industrious, and, with one or two exceptions, are self-supporting.

Lower Kootenays.

These Indians follow hunting and packing for a living. They cultivate little gardens, and cut wild hay on the bottom or over-flowed lands, which they save for cattle feeding in the winter. A few are raising cattle and are succeeding fairly well. While these Indians are not progressing at the same ratio as the other bands in this agency, yet, I am glad to say that their condition is satisfactory.

The Shuswap Band.

Cattle-raising and farming are what these Indians depend on chiefly. They continue to take the lead amongst the Indians of the agency for good farming, improved stock and neatly-kept dwellings.

Last fall three of them went prospecting and discovered a number of good quartz leads on a creek called Horse Thief Number Three. On their return they were able to dispose of a part of their interest in the claims for the sum of $800, which was divided amongst themselves. They still retain some claims in the same locality, which, when developed, may prove very valuable.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The dwellings, stables and sheds on the different reserves are built of hewn or round logs, and the roofs are covered with

shakes, shingles or poles covered with earth. Some of the houses are well built, and are very comfortable. At the St. Eugene village there are three or four frame buildings which, although small, are very neat and commodious dwellings. The high price of lumber prevents the Indians from making much improvement in this direction.

The Shuswap band purchased and paid for two improved self-binders and a threshing-machine (which had been used for a time); and the Kootenays several new mowers, rakes and ploughs.

General Remarks.

Education.—The industrial school continues to do excellent work under the principalship of the Rev. N. Coccola, O.M.I., and his competent staff, the Sisters of Charity. During the year the school maintained its reputation for good work, the attendance was kept up without any difficulty, discipline well carried out, and the progress made by the pupils in all the classes most satisfactory, the aim of the reverend principal and his assistants being to keep the school in an efficient state.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are Roman Catholics. They have been carfully instructed in their religion, understand its doctrines and teachings, faithfully observe its festivals, and are devout and attentive to their religious duties. They are under the spiritual care of the Rev. N. Coccola, O.M.I., (who thoroughly understands the Indian character), and his assistants, the Rev. Messrs Ouellette and Meleux. There are five Roman Catholic churches in the agency for the Indians, four on or near the reserves, and St. Eugene's, a large and beautifully finished church, at the Indian village near the St. Mary's.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on the different reserves are steadily improving their condition. The majority cultivate creditably, they understand the value of irrigation, routine cropping and manuring; they save their hay and grain with much more care than formerly, and are beginning to understand how valueless their Indian ponies are, and are trying to dispose of them and replace them with cattle. Their dress and mode of living are more like their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—Although the Indians are more exposed to temptation than formerly, owing to the advent of the railway, which has brought into the district some not of a desirable class, yet, I am pleased to say, that I know of no case of intemperance amongst them, and I can confidently add that they are free from other vices that are so common amongst Indians everywhere.

The past winter was extremely mild, and sickness was less than in former years. The Indians were fairly well supplied with food, they got good prices for their produce, which enabled them to provide for their families. The stock wintered well, and the loss was very small.

I am pleased to say that the affairs of the agency are in a most satisfactory condition, and I hope that they will continue so.

I have, &c.,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Kwawkewlth Agency,
Quathiaski Cove, September 16, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, together with agricultural and industrial statistics and list of government property under my charge, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location of Agency.—This agency includes all the Indian villages and reserves that lie between Cape Mudge, on Valdez island, Gulf of Georgia, and Smith's sound on the mainland of British Columbia, and all the villages and reserves in Quatsino sound on the west coast of Vancouver island.

Area of Reserves.—The area of the reserves is seventeen thousand and fifty-two acres, the greater part of which is rocky, worthless soil.

Tribe or Nation.—All these Indians belong to branches of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of all the bands in this agency is one thousand five hundred and twenty-seven, including men, women and children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No serious epidemic has appeared among these Indians. In the early part of April influenza attacked quite a number, but only four deaths occurred, and these were all old people. The health of the Indians generally has been good. I revaccinated quite a number in the spring before they started for the salmon canneries. There is some improvement in the cleanliness of the Indian houses, especially among the younger members.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of these Indians are various. They earn a good deal of money generally when working at the salmon canneries, and they depend on this a good deal for their supplies during the winter. They also earn a good deal as guides and canoemen. They nearly all lay in a stock of dried salmon and halibut, and a large quantity of oulachon oil is made in the spring of each year. This year a very large quantity of this nutritious oil was made, so much that the price went down to half its usual figure. Only two of the bands in this agency engaged in fur-sealing. More or less furs are taken during the early spring. Very little attention is given to agriculture, and much of the soil is barren and worthless.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The majority of the houses are still built in the old style of split cedar boards for sides and roofs; but there are a number of small frame houses, often neatly built and painted, and these are occupied by the younger members, as they seem to prefer the privacy and comfort that the smaller houses give. Very little stock of any kind is owned by these Indians.

The owner of the stock living on the Campbell river reserve has either killed or sold all his cattle. They had become so wild that being an old man he could do nothing with them, so he thought it better to sell them and buy some more young stock to replace them. Some few pigs are kept, but they are of little profit to the Indians, as they take little care of them and lose most of the increase during the winter months.

Very few farming implements are owned by these Indians. The Indians of the Salmon river band have one plough given them by the department, but they have made no use of it, not being able to procure a team of any kind. One Indian of this band has planted three dozen apple, pear and plum trees, and these are thriving well. The dyke on the Salmon river reserve was put into thoroughly good condition this

spring, the department kindly aiding the Indians, and it ought now to be proof against any freshet in the river. Unfortunately three of the owners of lots within the dyke died in the spring, and several other deaths occurring in this band about the same time, they seemed to lose heart and have done less this year than formerly.

Education.—All the schools in this agency, five in number, have been kept open during the past year. At the industrial school, Alert bay, a good attendance has been maintained, and good progress made under the able management of Mr. Corker, the principal, his wife, Mrs. Corker, acting as matron. Great care and attention is given to the boys whether in sickness or health. Mr. Halliday, acting as trades instructor, has taught the boys carpentering, and under his teaching several of the boys bid fair to be good mechanics. The attendance at the day schools has been fairly good and the progress steady though slow. The girls' home does not do much in the way of increasing its numbers, but the progress made by the girls is all that could be desired. Miss Carleton acts as matron.

Religion.—Nearly all the Indians who profess Christianity belong to the Anglican Church, but the majority are still pagans, and very little real interest is taken in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, as a rule, are fairly industrious and law-abiding. No serious crime has been committed by them during the past year. As long as they still continue the custom of distributing property they will not accumulate money for any better purpose; but this custom is gradually dying out among the younger members who no longer take the same interest in it that they used to, and there is a gradual improvement in the way of living. Much of their time is spent in hunting and fishing and they seem fairly happy and contented.

Temperance and Morality.—I am sorry to say there has been more intemperance during the past year than for some time. The opportunities for obtaining liquor have been increased by the opening of licensed houses in the vicinity of the mines, and the Indians have obtained considerable quantities of liquor from unprincipled white men who frequent these houses.

There is not so much open immorality among them as there used to be, but there is much room for improvement in this respect.

I have, &c.,

R. H. PIDCOCK,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
North-west Coast Agency.
Metlakatla, August 8, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900, the statistical statement having been previously sent.

Vital Statistics.—The statistics show a slight natural increase of the Indian population of this agency, and an increase by immigration from Kiturnteool, a village in the Cassiar district, and from Alaska, making a total increase of fifteen for the year.

Six Haida Indians have removed to Alaska.

The Metlakatla band shows the greatest natural increase.

The Haida Indians, who last year made their first increase, have fallen back again, and decreased one by deaths more than births.

Their young children are still weakly and difficult to rear. The same remark applies to the Kitkope band, the Oweekayno band, and the three Tallion bands. There is but little hope of these people increasing in numbers for some time to come, although there is still a remnant that is likely to survive and eventually increase.

As showing the present conditions and the spirit of the Tallion Indians, I may state that the Indians of Kimsquit, one of the Tallion bands, have repeatedly and unanimously requested the Indian agent to procure for them any orphaned and deserted children that can be found anywhere for adoption into their tribe, white children preferred, but all will be acceptable with the exception of negroes or Chinese children.

The Tsimpsean nation, the Ni-ghar nation and the greater part of the Oweekayno nation, numbering three thousand four hundred souls, are fairly healthy and will increase.

The houses of nearly all the Indians are situated close to the sea beach or river banks, and require but little artificial draining.

When the largest Indian village on the coast, Port Simpson, has had its rearrangement and drainage system completed, the Indians should increase rapidly. This work is being hastened as quickly as possible by the Indian managers of Port Simpson municipal affairs.

There has been no epidemic disease this year to cause unusual loss of life.

The birth and death rates have been very nearly equal and somewhat lower than in former years.

Sanitary Condition.—In sanitary matters the Indians are improving every year. They have living in their midst five professional medical men, whose best attention is given to the health of the Indians free of charge; also seven missionaries who, through long practice, are quite good doctors, all looking sharply after the health of the Indians, and all possible sanitary improvements about their places of residence.

Education.—The education of the people of this agency is carried on by five professional teachers, seven native teachers, eighteen missionary teachers, and twenty-five missionary ladies, in all fifty-five religious and secular teachers, having thirty-three churches and seventeen school-houses. There is a school population of six hundred and forty-two Indian children, five hundred and ninety of whom live in the vicinity of schools.

There are also a few Salvation Army officers who are helping to educate and improve the Indians.

Stock.—During the past year there has been a small increase in the value of farm produce, caused by the introduction of cattle, horses and sheep.

Occupations.—The fishing industry shows a marked improvement over the previous year, the salmon catch of July and August, 1899, being very good at the Skeena and Nass rivers.

Although the proceeds of the hunting industry have fallen off, yet the increase of income from all sources amounts to $9 per head for all Indian wage-earners, both male and female, equal to an increase of $24,000 for the year.

I have, &c.,

C. TODD,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
West Coast Agency,
Alberni, September 18, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward my annual report to June 30, 1900.

Agency.—The West Coast agency extends from Otter point to Cape Cook, comprising two hundred miles of the west coast of Vancouver island.

Reserves.—There are eighteen tribes in this agency. They have one hundred and fifty reserves and fishing stations, aggregating twelve thousand four hundred and twenty acres, five acres per capita of population. There are two large reserves in Barclay sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshahts, containing one thousand and thirty acres, and the other at Numakamis, Sarita valley, belonging to the Oiahts, containing one thousand seven hundred acres, mostly good land; sixty-seven acres of this Oiahts reserve are leased for mining purposes for the benefit of the Indians, there being an immense deposit of iron and also copper ore on the leased property. The acreage of the other reserves ranges from two acres to two hundred and fifty acres each. These reserves are mostly rocky, timbered and tidal lands, with only small patches suitable for cultivation.

Principal Reserves.

Tseshaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Tshaheh, west bank of the Somass river, Alberni, one thousand and thirty acres; population, one hundred and twenty-four—forty men, thirty-nine women and forty-five children and young people.

Opitchesaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Ahahswinis, east bank of Somass river, Alberni, ninety-six acres; population, sixty-five—seventeen men, twenty-three women and twenty-five children.

Howchuklisaht, No. 2 Reserve.—Elhlateese, at the head of Howchuklesit harbour, Alberni canal, four hundred acres; population, forty-six—thirteen men, eighteen women and fifteen children.

Oiaht, Nos. 7 and 8 Reserves.—Ahadzoosas, part of Diana island, one hundred and fifteen acres, and Haines island, thirty acres, eastern entrance of Barclay sound; population, one hundred and sixty-four—fifty-seven men, fifty-six women and fifty-one children.

Toquaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Maheoah, Village passage, Barclay sound, one hundred and twenty four acres; population, twenty-one—nine men, eight women and four children.

Ewhuilhlaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Ittatso, Ucluelet arm, Barclay sound, one hundred and sixty-two acres; population, one hundred and sixty—fifty-three men, fifty-two women and fifty-five children.

Clayoquaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Opitsat, Clayoquot sound, one hundred and eighty acres; population, two hundred and fifty-five—eight-three men, one hundred and twelve women and sixty children.

Kelsemaht, No. 11 Reserve.—Yahksis, Flores island, Clayoquot sound, one hundred and eighty acres; population, sixty-seven—twenty-seven men, twenty-three women and seventeen children.

Ahousaht, No. 15 Reserve.—Mahtosis, Matilda creek, Clayoquot sound, two hundred and fifty acres; population, two hundred and sixty-eight—eighty-nine men, ninety-one women and eighty-eight children.

Heshquiaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Heshque, Heshquiat harbour, two hundred and twenty-two acres; population, one hundred and fifty—forty-six men, fifty women and fifty-four children.

Mooachaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Yuquot, Friendly cove, Nootka sound, two hundred and ten acres; population, one hundred and ninety—sixty-seven men, seventy-eight women and forty-five children.

Matchitlaht, No. 15 Reserve.—Cheshish, back of Bligh island, Nootka sound, twenty-nine acres; population, fifty-seven—twenty-three men, twenty-two women and twelve children.

Noochahtlaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Nuchatl, Esperanza inlet, sixteen acres; population, seventy-five—thirty-eight men, twenty-seven women and ten children.

Ehattisaht, No. 10 Reserve.—Oke, Esperanza inlet, thirty-two acres; population, one hundred and three—thirty-nine men, thirty-seven women and twenty-seven children.

Kyukaht, Nos. 1 and 2 Reserves.—Aktese Village island, one hundred and eighteen acres; Kukamukamees, Mission island, seventy-five acres; Barrier islands, Kyuquot; population, three hundred and forty-seven—one hundred and forty-one men, one hundred and twenty-two women and eighty-four children.

Chaicclesaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Acous, Battle bay, Ououkinsh inlet, one hundred acres; population, forty-six men, forty women and thirty-eight children.

Nitinaht Tribe.

These Indians live in four villages at the entrance of Juan de Fuca strait, viz.:

Tsooquahna, No. 2 Reserve.—Two hundred and thirty-five acres; population, twenty-seven—nine men, nine women and nine children.

Wyah, No. 3 Reserve.—One hundred and thirty-two acres; population, seventy-four—twenty-six men, twenty-nine women and nineteen children.

Clo-oose, No. 4 Reserve.—Two hundred and forty-eight acres; population, sixty-two—eighteen men, twenty-one women and twenty-three children.

Carmanah, No. 6 Reserve.—One hundred and fifty-eight acres; population, forty-five—fourteen men, eighteen women and thirteen children.

Nitinaht Villages.—Each of these four villages has its own chief, but there is one head chief of the Nitinaht tribe, who resides at Wyah, and to this village nearly the whole of the tribe resort for the fall salmon-fishing, and generally congregate there part of the winter. Wyah village is situated at the mouth of Nitinaht lake, which is really an inlet with narrow entrance from the salt water; into this inlet, which is nearly five miles long, flow the streams from which, with the Chawit river on Clo-oose reserve, these Indians get their supply of salmon.

Pacheenaht, No. 1 Reserve.—Pacheena, Port Renfrew, village at mouth of the San Juan river, one hundred and fifty-three acres; population, sixty-nine—eighteen men, twenty-nine women and twenty-two children. The Pacheenahts are a distinct tribe from the Nitinahts, with their own chiefs, but are allied to them and speak the same dialect, and at sealing time all the Nitinahts assemble at Pacheena village, Port Renfrew being the only harbour on their coast.

General Remarks.

Population.—The population of the whole agency is two thousand four hundred and eighty-three—eight hundred and seventy-nine men, nine hundred and fourteen

women, and six hundred and ninety children ; increase of population for the year, two ; birth-rate per thousand, forty-two ; death-rate, fifty-two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The slight increase in the population this year is due to the return of some Indians who have been away from their reserves some years, but there is also a marked improvement in the general health of these tribes for the year just past, there being an increase in births, as compared with the year before, of thirty-four, and a decrease of deaths of sixty-nine ; this is probably owing partly to greater facilities in getting medical attendance, also to there having been no epidemic sicknesses among them this year, except influenza, which was only prevalent in a few of the tribes. On my last visit along the coast I found the villages in a fairly good sanitary condition ; most of the fish refuse is deposited on the beach and carried away by the tide. Typhoid and diphtheria are unknown among these Indians, and they are gradually learning the value of cleanliness and ordinary sanitary precautions.

Resources and Occupations.—The past year has been a favourable one for Indian sealers ; many of the schooners made good catches in Behring sea, and some of them had exceptionally good catches in the spring on the California coast, the Kyuquots engaged in sealing averaged $280 per man for the whole season ; in all the schooners there are a few women who ship on the same terms as the men, steering the canoe for their husbands ; some also are engaged as cooks. Seven sea otters only were procured on the coast this year.

Few of the men went to the fisheries, nearly all the able-bodied men being engaged as sealers, and there was a decrease in the amount of wages earned ; there was also a decrease in the amount of dog-fish oil made. The Kyuquots made a little money selling salmon to the storekeeper for salting purposes. Fish is very plentiful at Kyuquot, and this might lead to a profitable industry.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Twenty-five new frame houses have been built and some improvements and painting done at the various villages, and a few more houses are in course of construction. Many of the young men live in comfortable cottages, some of them well furnished, clean and tidy. There is an increase of twenty in cattle and young stock in the agency, and the Alberni Indians have seven more horses and five more carts. Tom Nahwaik, of the Tseshaht tribe, has bought a plough and waggon, but while sealing is the staple industry, and takes so many from their homes, there will be little permanent improvements on the reserves, except buildings.

Education.—There are six day schools in the agency receiving the government grant, two Roman Catholic, at Kyuquot and Clayoquot, three Presbyterian at Alberni, Ucluelet and Ahousaht, and one Methodist at Nitinaht. The Roman Catholic school at Clayoquot, on the Opitsat reserve, was closed for the last two quarters, but will be reopened by the Rev. Father Charles, O.S.B., the ensuing quarter.

The Presbyterian schools are all doing good work, the attendance at the Alberni school is principally made up with the inmates of the Indian Home industrial school, some six pupils attending from the adjacent village. At the Ucluelet school attendance has been irregular, owing to the nomadic habits of the Indians, but the pupils make fair progress ; several children from this school have been taken into the Home boarding school at Alberni. Mr. Russell at Ahousaht has built a residence close to the school, on the Mahktosis reserve ; he has a teacher to help him and a good attendance of children.

The Rev. W. Stone has had a better attendance at his school on Clo-oose reservation, Nitinaht, and Dr. Service, also of the Methodist mission, has opened a small school on the Opitsat reserve, Clayoquot. Besides the schools receiving help from the department, the Rev. M. Swartout has built school houses at both the summer and winter villages of the Oiats. Mr. McKee, the teacher, moves with the Indians, and has a pretty regular attendance of young children.

Boarding Schools.—The Roman Catholic Church has completed and opened the Bishop Christie Indian boarding school in Clayoquot sound. It is a commodious and well-appointed building, the boys' department on the one side and the girls' on the other, with separate staircases, class-rooms and dormitories. The chapel, handsomely fitted and seated, is in the centre of the building, with entrances from the boys' and girls' side of the house. The dormitories are provided with single iron bedsteads. Accommodation and sanitary measures are all that can be desired; the laundry is at a short distance from the back of the house, with offices on each side; water is supplied from a running stream, across which a dam has been built, and a small hydraulic ram brings the water to a tank the height of the building, from which the house is supplied. The staff consists of the Rev. P. Maurus, O.S.B., principal and boys' teacher; Sister Mary Placida, matron and girls' teacher; Sister Mary Clotilde, seamstress; Sister Mary Frances, cook; Bro. Leonard, foreman, and Bro. Gabriel, carpenter. There are thirteen boys and twelve girls in the institution, which I consider a good beginning, as it is a new thing to the Indians, and they are very loath to part with their children; there are three boys from Kyuquot, two of whom are sons of Chief Hakela, a girl and boys from Hesh quiaht, the rest of the pupils belong to the Clayoquot tribe; the pupils seem happy and contented and under good discipline.

The Presbyterian Alberni (girls' home) boarding school is progressing favourably under the present management; the staff consists of Mr. J. R. Motion, principal and instructor; Mrs. Motion, matron; Mrs. Cameron, teacher, and Charles Ross, an Indian lad, assistant instructor. There are twenty-one boys and twelve girls in the home, seventeen pupils have been admitted during the year from the different tribes in Barclay sound; two boys were permitted to go sealing, and another, Andrew, was allowed out on leave on account of his health, scrofulous sores having broken out on his neck. The health of the inmates has been good, only two serious cases of illness having occurred, both of the chest. Frank Muuata had a bad attack of pneumonia, both lungs being affected; the doctor who attended him said it was only the unremitting attention and nursing of Mr. and Mrs. Motion that saved the boy's life. His father, Harry Chairchemen, came to see him when he was sick, and was very grateful for the care taken of his boy; the other boy had a severe attack of bronchitis, but made a good recovery.

The mission building has been thoroughly repaired and renovated, rooms and staircase wainscotted and painted, plaster repaired, walls and ceiling kalsomined and four rooms papered. This work has all been done by Mr. Motion, assisted by the older boys. The pupils take turns in working in the house and on the land. About six acres has been cleared up, some fencing done, cord-wood cut, and one hundred and sixty young trees planted. Of the former inmates of the mission, four boys are sealing, one boy died of consumption, the other is on wages at the mission as assistant instructor, two girls are in service in Victoria, one girl died of consumption, one married, and the others are living with their parents, and I can give a good report of the behaviour of nearly every one of them. The present inmates of the home seem to be quite happy and contented, and the parents seem well satisfied with the way their children are treated. The progress at school has been satisfactory, and there is an improvement in the speaking of English.

Religion.—Regular services are held in the churches at the Roman Catholic missions; the new church, St. Mark's, on the Aetese reserve, Kyuquot, is attended by the young men and women of the tribe, the chief being a regular church-goer, but the majority of the band do not show much interest in religion; the Rev. Father Sobry also pays occasional visits to the Chaicclesaht, Ehattisaht and Nootkahtlaht bands.

The Rev. Father Brabant, pioneer resident priest on this coast, is still in charge of the Hesh quiat and Nootka missions, the Hesh quiats are good Catholics, sober, industrious and moral; they are all married in church and have done away with superstition. The Rev. Father is paying a visit to Europe in the interest of the missions,

and is publishing a most interesting account of his work and experiences on the west coast, particularly with reference to the Hesholiat mission. The Rev. Father Charles, O.S.B., has taken charge of the mission on the Opitsat reserve, Clayoquot, in place of the Rev. J. A. Van Nevel; services are well attended by the Indians. The Rev. M. Swartout, of the Presbyterian mission, who is resident part of the time at Oiaht, having his home at Ucluelet, preaches to the Indians in Barclay sound in the native language. Sunday services for the Indians and Sunday school for the children are held in the school-houses at Ahousaht, Ucluelet and Oiaht; these bands are showing more interest in religious teaching. Mr. Motion, principal of the Alberni school, has services for the Tseshats and Opitchesahts at their villages, and also services for the school children on alternate Sundays; every other Sunday the inmates of the home attending the Presbyterian church, some of the adults also attend this church, and the Alberni Indians are ready to listen to the teachings of Christianity.

Dr. Service, Methodist medical missionary, preaches several times a week, and has regular Sunday services in an Indian house on the Opitsat reserve, Clayoquot, and the Rev. W. Stone reports well of his work among the Nitinahts. He will be absent for a few months this summer on a visit to Ontario in the interests of the Methodist mission.

Temperance and Morality.—I may again report favourably of the temperance and morality of these tribes; there are only occasional instances of drunkenness, and the coast has not been troubled with any boats selling intoxicants, and the majority of the men live decently with their wives.

Characteristics and Progress.—While these tribes are slowly advancing in civilization and adopting the customs of white men, the old Indians still keep up their old beliefs and superstitions and endeavour to make the young people follow in their footsteps, but with the teaching of the missionaries and increasing facilities for education their old superstitious practices are slowly declining; the young men will tell you they do not believe in them but practise them to please the old people, acting as white men do in presenting a play.

These Indians give very little trouble to the authorities, and are amenable to the law and are generally industrious and good-tempered. They do not, as a rule, save money—they can do with very little or spend a good deal. An Alberni Indian last season came back from sealing with $65 cash; he spend $60 in lumber and started to build a cottage, endeavouring to borrow money to buy windows and doors, trusting to $5 to buy flour and groceries for himself and wife till he could ship for another season. They are mostly good to their wives and very fond of their children, the old people fishing and making money for their sons as long as they are able to work. They are generally honest in their dealings and do not repudiate a debt, but are often bad payers. The lads and young men are showing an increasing desire for education. Constant, of Hesholiaht, Mack, of Oiaht, August, of Ahousaht, John, of Kyuquot and Jim, of Chaicclesaht, have each of them opened trading stores on their reserves. Constant and August are able to order their goods and do the necessary correspondence connected with their business themselves. I now frequently receive letters from lads who have attended the various schools.

I have, &c.,

HARRY GUILLOD,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Williams Lake Agency,
Clinton, August 28, 1900

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Agency.—This agency is situated north and partly west of the Kamloops-Okanagan agency, south of the Babine agency, having the Rocky mountains as a portion of its eastern boundary and the Fraser agency for its western boundary.

This agency contains an aggregate of seventy-seven thousand two hundred and thirteen acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong chiefly to the Salish and Tinneh peoples. A majority of the young men and women speak the English language fairly well.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three, composed of nine hundred and eighty-six males and nine hundred and eighty-seven females; an increase of forty-five since my last report.

Alexandria Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on a plateau a short distance above the banks of the Fraser river, and about four hundred miles from its mouth, and contains an area of eighteen hundred and forty acres.

Its natural features are open bench lands requiring irrigation and good grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty-one. During the year there were eight births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good with the exception of a few cases of grippe. No sickness of a serious nature appeared amongst them during the year. The dwellings are kept clean.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming. They are also good fur-hunters, but this industry is getting less every year. Quite a number find employment as farm hands with white settlers. The women dress and manufacture deer skins into gloves and moccasins, which are sold or used on the reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a number of dwellings and stables made of hewn timber and mostly all shingled. They have good horses and about thirty head of cattle, a few pigs, and farming implements enough for their wants.

Education.—Only a few children have received any education; these have attended the Williams lake industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics; they have a neat church on the reserve and take much interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, live very comfortably and fully up to their means.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are moral, and with one or two exceptions temperate.

Alkali Lake Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on a level bench, a few miles east of the Fraser river, and about three hundred and twenty miles from its mouth, and contains six thousand five hundred and sixty-seven acres. A large portion of this reserve is fit for cultivation, but water for irrigation is not available, and quite a large portion is used for pasturage. There are also some very fine hay meadows from which large quantities of hay are cut every year.

The natural features are bench lands requiring irrigation, excellent hay meadows and fair timber on the mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and seventy-two, an increase of eleven in the past year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—A few cases of la grippe was the only sickness amongst the band during the year and these not of a serious nature. Premises are kept clean and vaccination attended to by me.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are good farmers, raise quite a quantity of grain and vegetables for the amount of land they cultivate. Quite a number of men are employed as farm hands with white settlers, and the women are expert at making moccasins and gloves from the tanned deer skins.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fair dwellings, mostly of a substantial nature, and shingled; good horse-stables, have good horses and quite a number of cattle, and are well supplied with farming implements, wagons and sleighs.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are strict Roman Catholics, have a very neat church on the reserve, finished in modern style. A missionary of the church makes regular visits amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and law-abiding, and are becoming much better off, and follow the example set them by their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a moral and temperate people. The chiefs and assistants are always on the alert in checking evil.

Anaham Band.

Reserves.—The reserve of these Indians is situated in a beautiful valley in close proximity to the Chilcoten river and about sixty miles from its mouth. It has an area of nine thousand five hundred and seventy acres.

The natural features are open bench lands requiring irrigation, water for which is in abundance; good grazing lands and fair timber on the mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of two hundred and ten, an increase of three since my last report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band was good during the year, a few cases of la grippe amongst them, but nothing to cause alarm. Their premises have been kept clean, refuse matter burnt up and vaccination attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do considerable farming and stock-raising; they own the best reserve in the agency, and have splendid hay meadows. Quite a number of men find employment as farm hands, drovers for stock-raisers, while some are employed as freighters using their own horses and wagons.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, comfortable horse-stables, plenty of horses, and two hundred and fifty head of cattle.

They are well supplied with farming implements, and this year added a self-binder to their farm machinery. They have good wagons and sleighs.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education, there being no schools in the neighbourhood.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on the reserve, and are frequently visited by one of the missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding, and are becoming much better off, paying more attention to raising cattle and cultivating their lands than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these Indians are a moral and temperate people.

Anderson Lake Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the upper end of Anderson lake, being the most southern portion of this agency. It has an area of four hundred and eighty-four acres.

The reserve consists of bottom lands and good hay meadows, surrounded by excellent grazing lands and timber of good quality.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty-five. There was one death and no births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians was good. Premises are kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All of these Indians have been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming, have excellent gardens and quite a number of apple trees, and an abundance of small fruit. Some of the men are employed as farm hands; while quite a number go to the coast during the fishing season, and are there engaged by the salmon canners as fishermen.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings, good horse-stables, are well supplied with horses, quite a number of cattle, and a fair supply of farming implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, have a small church on the reserve, where regular service is held.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, law-abiding, earn a comfortable living, and seem contented and happy.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a moral and temperate people; isolated as they are, there are few opportunities for them to obtain intoxicants, even if inclined to intemperance. The nearest place where intoxicants are sold is forty miles distant from them.

Bridge River Band.

Reserve.—The reserve laid out for these Indians is along the low banks of the Fraser and Bridge rivers. The lands fit for cultivation are in small patches, but the Indians manage to raise a fair supply of grain and roots. There are six thousand five hundred and ninety acres reserved for this band.

The reserve consists of bench lands following the rivers, all requiring irrigation, and good grazing along the mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and two. During the year there was one birth and one death.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was very little sickness amongst these Indians. The reserve is kept clean, dwellings comfortable and vaccination attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians are very industrious, raising fair crops of grain and roots. Some work as farm hands for white settlers, others act as guides for tourists and hunters, and some go to the Cariboo mines as freighters, using their own horses and wagons. The women make gloves, moccasins and other articles from the tanned deer-skins, and earn considerable money from the sale of berries, which are plentiful near the reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have comfortable dwellings and good horse-stables; they have good horses, a few head of cattle, and are well supplied with farming implements, wagons and sleighs.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have a small church on the reserve.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received the benefits of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers, honest and law-abiding, and seem perfectly contented and happy.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

Canoe Creek Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on a small stream called Canoe creek, which empties into the Fraser river about three hundred miles from its mouth. These Indians have good lands which could be cultivated, but it all requires irrigation, and there is no water to be had for that purpose. They have ten thousand five hundred and eighty-nine acres reserved for them.

The reserve consists of open bench lands requiring irrigation, good grazing lands and very fair timber on the mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and fifty-seven; there were five deaths and four births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. The chief cause of death was pneumonia. The villages are kept clean. The Indians are vaccinated regularly.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, working as farm hands for white settlers and as cowboys for stock-raisers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings of logs, good horse stables, a great number of horses and some cattle. They have all the farming implements they require, as well as wagons and sleighs.

Education.—A number of children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They are building a nice church on the reserve, which when completed will add much to the appearance of the village.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, law-abiding and honest, but live fully up to their means.

Cayoosh Creek Band No. 1.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Cayoosh creek where it joins the Fraser river about two hundred and twenty-miles from its mouth. It contains

three hundred and ninety acres, and consists of bench lands following the rivers and good grazing lands along the mountain sides.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is thirty-two. During the year there was one birth and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good; no infectious diseases appeared among them, and all sanitary precautions are taken.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, gold-mining, working as labourers, hunting and fishing are the principal pursuits.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are comfortable, mostly of hewn timber, and mostly shingled. They have a few horses, wagons and sleighs, and farming implements sufficient for their wants.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and have a small church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

Cayoosh Creek Band No. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about four miles from Cayoosh creek, and on a bench above the Fraser river, and contains six hundred acres.

It is composed of open bench lands requiring irrigation; on the mountain slopes good grazing lands and fair timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixteen. During the year there were two deaths and no births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, the deaths occurring having been from old age.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, fishing, hunting and gold-mining are the principal occupations of these few Indians. The women make some money by the sale of gloves, moccasins and berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly comfortable houses, made of logs; have a few horses and cattle, wagons, sleighs, and a fair supply of farming implements.

Education.—No children from this band have ever attended school.

Religion.—All these Indians belong to the Anglican Church. They have no church of their own but attend worship at Lillooet, a distance of six miles from the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are industrious, well behaved and make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

Clinton Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Clinton valley and contains ten hundred and seventy-three acres.

This reserve consists of a few small flats and meadow lands along the banks of a small stream running through the reserve, and timbered mountain slopes afford good grazing.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-three. During the year there have been three births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No epidemic diseases visited this band, the deaths occurring being from ordinary causes.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians raise some grain, hay and roots; work as labourers at various occupations, are good hunters, and during the winter season sell large quantities of fire wood in the village of Clinton. The women earn considerable money gathering berries, making gloves and moccasins, and working as domestics in white families.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very fair buildings, good horses, wagons, sleighs and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—A few of the children of this band attended the public school at Clinton some years ago, but the Indians have removed to a portion of the reserve ten miles distant and are now unable to attend.

Religion.—These Indians have a neat church on the reserve, and are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, honest and industrious, and earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

Fountain Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on terraces on the east bank of the Fraser river, and two hundred and fifty miles from its mouth. It contains an area of one thousand seven hundred acres.

There are open bench lands requiring irrigation, good grazing lands on the hills and mountain slopes.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and ninety-seven. During the year there were nine births and eight deaths. The causes of death were old age and grippe.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of grippe, this band was free from sickness during the year, sanitary regulations being well observed. Vaccination was attended to by me.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation is farming, while some are engaged as labourers at various industries; also in gold-mining and teaming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have fair dwellings of hewn timber, and in most cases covered with shingles; good horse-stables, good horses and a few cattle, wagons, sleighs, and are well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a splendid church on the reserve, and a well trained brass band.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very intelligent, good workers, law-abiding and industrious, making good progress cultivating and fencing their lands.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole, they are temperate and moral.

Dog Creek Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Dog creek, and contains thirteen hundred and seventy-one acres.

It consists of open bench lands requiring irrigation, good grazing lands on the hills and mountains.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of fourteen. During the year there were three births and one death.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No sickness visited these people, and sanitary regulations were well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, working as labourers on settlers' farms, acting as cowboys for stock-raisers, and hunting, are the chief pursuits.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fair dwellings and stables, a few good horses and cattle, and farming implements sufficient for their wants.

Education.—A few children from this band attend the William Lake industrial school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have no church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, law-abiding and honest, and make fair progress in cultivating their lands.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are moral and temperate.

High Bar Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Fraser river, about three hundred miles from its mouth, and contains two thousand nine hundred and twenty-four acres.

The reserve consists of open bench lands requiring irrigation, the supply of water for this purpose is limited, and they are unable to cultivate much land on this account. There are good grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-three. During the year there were four births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, and sanitary conditions around their dwellings good.

Resources and Occupations.—They farm and garden on a small scale. They hunt and fish, work as farm hands for white settlers, cowboys for stock-raisers, and guides to hunters.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These people have fair dwellings and stables, good horses, a few head of cattle, and sufficient farming implements for all their needs.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, have a small church on the reserve, and pay much attention to religious matters.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. Owing to the scarcity of water for irrigating their lands, they are unable to make much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

Kenim Lake Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Bridge Creek valley, twenty miles to the east of the Cariboo wagon road, and contains four thousand five hundred and six acres.

A portion contains bench and grazing lands, some meadow lands along the creek bottom, the remainder heavily timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-one. During the year there were eight births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, very little sickness of any kind amongst them.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good buildings, good houses, quite a number of cattle, and are well supplied with farming implements and machinery.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and pride themselves in having the finest church in the agency. They take a great interest in religion.

Education.—Quite a number of children of this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, law-abiding and hard workers, and make good progress in cultivating their lands.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, trapping, fishing, hunting, are the principal pursuits.

Lillooet Band No. 1.

Reserve.—A portion of this reserve is situated on the west side of the Fraser river, near the town of Lillooet, and the remainder about six miles below, on the east side of Fraser river.

The reserve contains nine hundred and forty acres.

This reserve is situated on bench lands, a great portion of which could be cultivated, but water for successful irrigation cannot be obtained.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-four. During the year there were nine deaths and only two births. In most cases the deaths were the result of grippe.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of la grippe, which caused the death of many, the reserve was free from any other sickness. Vaccination was attended to by me.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, gold-mining, hunting, fishing, working as labourers at various occupations, while some are freighters, owning their own teams and wagons; quite a number make money in supplying the town of Lillooet with fire-wood, and experienced guides earn many hundreds of dollars accompanying hunters in search of bear and mountain sheep.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have some good buildings, good horses and a few head of cattle. They are well supplied with farming implements, wagons, sleighs, harness and saddles.

Education.—A few of the children of this band have been attending the public school at Lillooet.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, have a neat little church on the reserve, and are very strict in observing the rites of the church. Their priest visits them frequently.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding, and the majority of them make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people, but occasionally they are tempted to indulge in intoxicants by worthless white men and half-breeds, notwithstanding the alertness of the provincial police.

Lillooet Band No. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west bank of the Fraser river, and contains six hundred and forty acres.

It consists of open bench lands suited for cultivation, all requiring irrigation.

Vital Statistics.—There are only four people living on this reserve.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, houses are cleanly kept and reserve in good order.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, gold-mining, fishing and hunting.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The houses are fairly good, a few good horses and cattle and a fair supply of farming implements.

Religion.—They belong to the Anglican Church ; have no place of worship on the reserve, but occasionally go to church at Lillooet.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

Pavilion Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east and west sides of the Fraser river, and contains an area of four thousand four hundred and fifty acres.

The reserve consists mostly of bench lands and all requiring irrigation.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-eight. There were two births and two deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary conditions are regarded and vaccination attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, working as farm hands with white settlers, hunting, fishing, gold-mining, and some engaged as cowboys.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have not made much improvement in their buildings. They have good horses, a few head of cattle, wagons, sleighs and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They have a small church on the reserve and are occasionally visited by their priest. They take a great deal of interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding and are making some improvements on their reserves.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are, as a rule, temperate and moral.

Quesnel Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Fraser river, and about four hundred miles from its mouth. It contains sixteen hundred and sixty-eight acres.

This reserve consists of flats along the Fraser river, covered with brush, and on higher benches covered with heavy timber.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-two. During the year there were ten births and eight deaths ; most of the deaths were caused by old age and grippe.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of an attack of grippe, the health of this band has been good. Vaccination was attended to by me.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, working as boatmen, hunting, trapping, fishing, and some are employed as farm hands with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwellings are fairly good, the horse-stables of a poor class. They have a number of horses and sleighs, and a fair supply of farming implements.

Education.—None of the children from this band have ever attended school or received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and take much interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, but prefer hunting and fishing to cultivating their lands, consequently are not making much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are temperate and moral.

Seton Lake or Mission Band, No. 1.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Seton lake, and contains ten hundred and eighty-five acres.

It consists of open bench lands requiring irrigation, timbered mountain slopes and very poor grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-nine. During the year there were four births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, not much sickness of any kind amongst them. Sanitary precautions have been taken; village and houses kept fairly clean, and vaccination attended to by me.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and gardening on a small scale, freighting in boats and canoes, packing with horses to the Bridge river mines, employed as labourers at various occupations, and hunting and fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are fairly good, mostly of hewn timber, and covered with shingles. They have a number of horses, a few cattle, and farming implements sufficient for their requirements.

Education.—The children from this band have never received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and have a small church on the reserve. A priest of that faith makes regular visits amongst them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. Water for irrigation is scarce; otherwise they could cultivate more land.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

Seton Lake or Enias Band, No. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Seton lake, and about six miles from its outlet. It contains one hundred and sixty-six acres.

It is composed of bench lands requiring irrigation, timbered mountain slopes; no grazing lands.

Only two Indians reside on this reserve.

Seton Lake or Slosh Band, No. 5.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the head of Seton lake, and contains ten hundred and eighty acres.

It consists of bench and bottom lands, all requiring irrigation, and surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is thirty-four. During the year there was one birth and one death.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has been good, no sickness appearing amongst them.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing and packing with horses to the Bridge river gold mines.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a fair class of buildings, good horses, a few head of cattle, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles, and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—No children from this band have received any education.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics; they have a small church on the reserve, where they hold regular service.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and hardworking; most of their land has to be cleared, and they have made good progress in improving it.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

Seton Lake or Necait Band, No. 6.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the foot of Anderson lake, and contains eighty-four acres.

It consists of bench and bottom lands, surrounded by high mountains, heavily timbered.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-nine. There was one birth and one death during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has been good—no sickness of any kind appearing amongst them.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, gardening, freighting in boats and canoes across Anderson lake, hunting, fishing, while some are employed as labourers at various occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have very good buildings, a few good horses and sleighs, and a good supply of farming implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—They belong to the Roman Catholic Church. A priest visits them frequently when services are held at a small church on the reserve.

Soda Creek Band.

Reserve.—A portion of this reserve is situated on the east side of the Fraser river and the remainder along the Cariboo wagon road, about fourteen miles south of the former.

The reserve contains three thousand and five acres.

The portion along the Fraser river is on bench lands, while that along the wagon road is meadow land—good grazing at both places.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-four.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of this band has been good. The village is kept clean and the houses are kept in good order.

Resources and Occupations.—Principally farming and teaming, working as farm hands and cowboys for white people.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings and horse stables; good horses and cattle, wagons, sleighs, reapers, mowers, a threshing-machine and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few of the children from this band attend the Williams Lake industrial school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and have a neat church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are very industrious and law-abiding, and are making good improvements on their reserves by fencing and bringing on water for irrigation.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

Stoney Band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the Chilcoten valley, and on the west bank of the stream of that name, and contains four thousand eight hundred and ninety acres.

This reserve consists of bench lands requiring irrigation, good grazing lands and excellent hay meadows.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and five. There were four births and no deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature appearing amongst them, and sanitary precautions are well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing and trapping, while quite a number are engaged as cowboys.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have fairly good houses, horses, sleighs, harness, saddles and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and have a small church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are industrious, but spend more of their time in hunting and trapping than in cultivating their lands, and for this reason they do not make much progress on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

Toosey Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Riskie creek, a small stream which flows into the Chilcoten river. The reserve has an area of six thousand three hundred and thirty-four acres.

It consists of open prairie or bench lands requiring irrigation; hay meadows surrounded by excellent grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifty-five.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these people has been good; no sickness of a serious nature appeared amongst them; sanitary precautions are well observed.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing, trapping and quite a number are employed as cowboys, and are also engaged as farm hands with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have fairly good buildings. They have horses, cattle, wagons, sleighs, harness, saddles and a good supply of farming implements.

Education.—No children of this band have ever attended school or received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, making good progress on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

Williams Lake Band.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Wiliams lake valley, and contains four thousand six hundred and five acres.

It consists of good bottom lands and excellent hay meadows, surrounded by good grazing lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-four. During the year there were seven births and one death.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Quite a number of this band were sick with la grippe and pneumonia, but only one death occurred during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—Principally farming, teaming their products to the mines, working as farm hands with white settlers, hunting, fishing and trapping.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good buildings, horses, cattle, wagons, sleighs, saddles, harness and a good supply of farming implements of all kinds.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this band attend the industrial school at Williams lake.

Religion.—They all belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and have a neat place of worship on the reserve, where there is a religious service held.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, law-abiding people; have made good progress during the year in fencing and ditching, enabling them to bring water for irrigation on a portion of the reserve which hitherto had not been cultivated.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these people are temperate and moral.

General Remarks.

The Indians of this agency are on the whole making steady progress both in the cultivation of their lands and their attention to home duties. Their dewellings are kept much neater and are better furnished; good stoves and cooking utensils being found in nearly all the houses. The women of the various bands have contributed very much by the manufacture of gloves, moccasins and other articles of wearing apparel from the tanned deer skins, for which they find a ready market. They also sell and dry berries of all kinds, which grow in abundance. They are also engaged as domestics with white families.

I have, &c.,

E. BELL,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Indian Superintendent's Office,
Victoria, November 12, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour herein to present my annual report upon Indian affairs in the province of British Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1900.

The yearly reports received from the respective Indian agents throughout this superintendency, together with their statistical statements, were, immediately on their receipt, duly forwarded to the department.

In connection with these reports, I may state that every agent has been repeatedly urged to comply as far as possible with the requirements of the department, so fully explained in its circular in furnishing such information as was therein particularized.

The following summary, under different headings, will, I trust, be considered satisfactory as illustrating, upon the whole, a favourable aspect of the condition of the aborigines in British Columbia.

Population.—Notwithstanding the fact that the superintendency has been free from all or any epidemics of a serious or extensive nature, the returns show a slight decrease, through deaths resulting from consumption, and in other cases from influenza amongst the old people. It is, however, pleasing to know that the bill of mortality for the period reported upon is not nearly as heavy as that of the preceding year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been exceptionally good, no epidemics nor fatal disorders of any magnitude have visited any of the agencies. A satisfactory advance in improved sanitary observances is notably on the increase, the result of constant and untiring efforts on the part of the agents of the department, assisted by the missionaries of the different denominations stationed throughout the superintendency. This important advancement in their condition is, I may say, materially aided by the growing intelligence of the Indians respecting a subject of such vital importance to their well-being, &c.

The vaccination of the Indians is periodically attended to, and every precaution taken to ensure cleanliness and good health throughout the different agencies.

The different hospitals aided by the department, continue to do good work by relieving many during the year whose sufferings without such care and attention as the management of the respective institutions under consideration are able and willing to bestow would have been great, and in many cases attended with fatal results.

To such as were destitute through extreme age, infirmity or other causes, relief has been afforded to a limited extent, and as the particular case under consideration most needed.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The desire is gradually increasing and taking effect among the Indians to live in houses built after the models of those occupied by white people, rather than to exist in the old-fashioned rancheries where for generations they congregated in families and were subjected to many evils which, in earlier days, were not noticeable among them, arising from exposure to cold and wet, and from the unsanitary condition of their surroundings, &c. In my visitations throughout the different agencies, I am continually gratified with evidence of such advancement, denoting as it does a healthy enlightenment in the direction of some of the most substantial of the benefits of civilization.

The Indians, in many localities where the reserves contain good land that can be profitably cultivated, year by year, purchase improved self-binders, threshing-machines, mowing-machines, reapers, rakes and ploughs, &c., &c.; and frequently, after completing their own work, earn considerable money by hiring to the white settlers themselves, their mowers, reapers and threshing-machines.

A steady advance is being made in acquiring a good breed of horses, which are always marketable, and in getting rid of the now comparatively worthless 'cayuse' or Indian pony; cattle are also increasing by degrees throughout the superintendency, and good serviceable stables and barns are frequently to be seen upon the reserves, which prove that the natives realize how necessary it is to have shelter and protection for their stock during the rigours of winter, and to have their grain and hay well housed, &c.

Education.—The boarding and industrial schools, of which full and interesting reports have been duly forwarded to the department, continue to do good work, and afford satisfactory evidence of results most favourable to the efficiency of such esta-

blishments as a means of guiding the natives, young and old, to a more advanced civilization, which not only leads to present and future improvement in their manner of living, &c., but also induces a desire, especially among the younger Indians, to free themselves from the superstitious beliefs and practices which have proved such a stumbling-block to those hitherto labouring for the betterment of their condition.

It is also encouraging to notice that the suspicion and dread abiding in the minds and hearts of many of the old Indians when these schools were first started, is, year by year, dying out, and is being replaced by a wholesome realization of the advantages springing from the education and careful training of their young people, which is plainly shown by the increasing desire expressed for the admission of the children into these comfortable homes, where the greatest kindness and attention is bestowed upon the pupils, whom they are proud to see growing up under such favourable auspices. I cannot close this subject without stating that the various denominations under whose care and guidance these schools are conducted are deserving of all praise for their devotion to the work in hand ; and it is encouraging to all interested in their welfare to know that the pupils, as a general rule, prove intelligent, and are in most cases desirous of profiting by the instruction afforded them, appreciating in a measure the great care bestowed upon them by their teachers and by the department.

Religion.—Religious services and observations continue to be practised by the Christianized Indians throughout the superintendency, and as the older Indians die out, the inclination to forsake the heathenish customs which had such a powerful influence over them in the past is becoming more pronounced. They are very proud of their churches and spend large sums of money upon them, either in building new ones or in decorations, &c.

Characteristics and Progress.—The British Columbia Indians continue to be energetic and industrious, supporting themselves and their families, except in such instances as when, through sickness, old age, or other misfortunes, they find themselves unable to do so. As farm labourers, stock-drivers, boatmen, packers, guides, loggers, fishermen, sectionmen on the railway, miners, &c., they continue to give good satisfaction and earn much money throughout the year.

At times they voluntarily turn out with their own teams, wagons and implements and improve the public roads in the neighbourhood of their reserves. They also, in some instances, have constructed substantial bridges over rivers and streams crossing the roads. Each year they extend the fences upon their land and cultivate large tracts. In some localities they raise wheat and other grain extensively, go in a good deal for mixed farming, and exhibit a praiseworthy endeavour to increase their stock and improve the breed of their horses. They are very clever as boat-builders, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., and are very expert choppers. They are peaceably disposed, and as a rule law-abding, are friendly in their relations with the white people, and strive to observe and respect the white man's law.

Temperance and Morality.—Under this head it may be stated that there are many encouraging indications of the growth of a knowledge of the evils arising from the pursuit of immoral practices and the use of intoxicants amongst the Indians, and, were it not that, unfortunately, there is in many places throughout the province an almost total absence of police supervision, the evils referred to would be of much less frequent occurrence. Everything that can be done under the circumstances by the agents, who are to a great extent assisted by the missionaries, is being done to protect the Indians and check such vices, which, happily, are not general amongst the native tribes.

General Remarks.—Every year, as time advances, proves that the days when the Indians had, to all intents and purposes, a monopoly of the work to be done each season at the canneries and hop-fields are rapidly disappearing. These sources of employment, at which large earnings are gathered in by the Indians (men and women),

are being gradually closed against them owing to the advent of people of all nationalities, who flock into the country seeking such employment periodically. The most formidable rivals that the Indians have to contend with, numerically, are the Chinese and Japanese. The former have been co-labourers at the canneries for years, and did not so very much interfere with the natives as they found employment chiefly within the canneries, whilst the latter, who of late have been entering the country in hordes, and who compete with the Indians as fishermen, are reducing the earnings by over-competition, &c., to such an extent as to make it no longer a source of profit to the Indians, the latter having to travel long distances from their homes and to meet considerable expenses attendant thereupon.

Fortunately such a contingency as that under consideration has for some time been expected, and for years no opportunity has been lost in trying to open the eyes of the Indians to the coming situation, and to urge upon them the advisability of their devoting more attention to the cultivation of their reserves and to the fostering and development of such remunerative industries as were within reach of their native camping grounds. As a result, of late there has been a falling off in the number of those leaving their homes in search of such precarious employment, and an increase in the numbers who, remaining on their reserves, are there striving to build up industries of a more permanent and certain nature.

The appointment of a paid constable by the department to act in the city of Victoria and its environments during the months of October, November and December, 1899, and January, 1900, resulted in much good in checking the sale of intoxicants to Indians and preventing the irregularities, and at times lawlessness, that might otherwise have occurred.

Since the appointment of the Indian constable at Kamloops, there has also been a marked improvement in the conduct of the Indians through the prevention of the sale of intoxicants, and the deterrent effect of his presence among them. I may state that these appointments were found necessary on account of the inadequacy of the provincial police force.

In reference to seeds and implements, every encouragement is given to the deserving under this head. To those who are endeavouring, with a fixed desire, to improve their condition by the cultivation of available land, but who are too poor to purchase such things for themselves, tools and seed in moderation are supplied, and a careful watch kept to see that proper use is made of them.

The good resulting from the aid afforded by the construction of dykes and irrigation ditches upon some of the reserves by the department continues to prove satisfactory, and much additional land has consequently been brought under cultivation to the profit of the Indians generally.

Medicines continue to be supplied to the missionaries and other applicants who are in a position to dispense the same, as occasion requires, to the indigent sick. The demand, however, under this head is on the increase, not so much upon the grounds of necessity, but chiefly on account of the ever-growing number of missionaries of all denominations who come to labour amongst the Indians in British Columbia, all and each of whom demand, not as a concession but as a right, a liberal supply of drugs from time to time.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
Indian Superintendent.

British Columbia,
Office of the Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, December 3, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of the proceedings of the Indian Reserve Commission, and of the work done respectively by the gentlemen, Messrs. Skinner and Devereux, employed in the survey of Indian lands in British Columbia during the past year.

Mr. Green was detailed to finish the survey of reserves at Pitt lake and Hope, which service was completed on March 21 last.

On April 21, Mr. Surveyor Skinner was despatched to the Skeena river where he surveyed the reserves for the Kispyoux and Kitseguecla bands of Indians. He also completed the survey of four reserves for the Kitwangar band, but owing to his believing that the others (four) laid off in 1891 by the late reserve commissioner were no longer of use to the Indians (*see* Mr. Skinner's accompanying report), he deferred the survey of these, pending further instructions.

Much unavoidable delay was experienced by this gentleman, while en route to his field of operations, from high water, and from the erratic movements of the steamers plying between Victoria and the Skeena, and Port Essington and Hazelton, on that river.

On May 1, Mr. Surveyor Devereux proceeded under instructions to the southern portion of the superintendency to complete the survey of reserves in that locality, which were but temporarily defined in the past. This work was necessitated owing to recent mining developments in the valley of the Similkameen, and to the uncertainty existing as to the actual boundaries of these reserves, a condition of things which gave rise to constant disputes which to a great extent, if not attended to, would have prevented the opening up of the country, &c.

On the completion of this duty, Mr. Devereux was instructed to examine the boundaries of the Osooyoos reserve, and, if necessary, to define them on the ground, it being impossible to find the lines, as all the old posts had disappeared

On June 16 following, accompanied by Mr. Green and Mr. Agent Devlin, I visited the Seshelt band of Indians, for the purpose of defining additional fishing stations for their use, which had for some time been held in abeyance owing to pressure of other work. These allotments, which include some fisheries, houses and gardens, were assigned to them ; Mr. Green completing the surveys while on the ground.

Subsequently I visited Valdez island, where a plot of land which had long been in the occupation of some of the Klahoose Indians, was finally secured to the latter in like manner.

On the completion of the above service I returned to Victoria, where I arrived on June 27.

On August 23, Mr. Green, in accordance with authority received from the department, proceeded to the Nass river to survey the Indian town-site at Kincolith: after the completion of that work he returned to Victoria on September 22.

Messrs. Skinner's and Devereux' reports are inclosed, together with schedules showing the reserves surveyed by them and the mileage run.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

British Columbia,

Victoria, October 31, 1900.

A. W. Vowell, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

Sir,—I have the honour to present the following report upon the past season's work.

I left Victoria on April 21 by the steamer *Tees*, en route for the Skeena river, to survey the reserves for the Kispyox, Kitseguecla, Kitselas, and Kitsumkaylum Indians, and arrived at Port Simpson on the 26th.

Leaving Port Simpson on April 30, I arrived at Kitselas canyon on May 7, the steamer being delayed by high water for three days. A further delay of four days occurred at Kitselas, during which time I made a traverse of the left bank of the river on Kitselas reserve No. 1.

The steamer *Monte Cristo* having passed through the canyon successfully on May 12, I had my camp packed across the portage, and taking passage on her arrived at Hazelton on the 14th. I left Hazelton on May 15, and arrived at Kispyox reserve No. 2. After completing this reserve on the 25th, I moved to reserve No. 1 on the 26th.

Commencing the survey of Kispyox reserve No. 1, on May 28, I completed it on June 21, having had much difficulty, owing to the rough nature of the ground and the high water in the river.

On June 22, I commenced the survey of Kispyox reserve No. 3, but was compelled to leave before completing it on account of the high water in the Kispyox river overflowing a large portion of the land, and rendering work impossible. I therefore left on the 27th and proceeded to Hazelton, where I was delayed until July 3; no canoes being obtainable to enable me to proceed down the river.

Having purchased a canoe at Kispyox, I had it brought down on July 3, and leaving on the 4th, I arrived at Kitseguecla reserve No. 2 the same day.

After completing reserve No. 2 on July 24, I made a careful search for the initial point on reserve No. 3. Owing to the encroachment of the Skeena river, by which a large portion of the timber has been washed away, I was unable to find it. From this, and finding that a new channel is being opened which will damage the land very much, I decided it advisable to inform you of these facts before making a survey.

Leaving reserve No. 2 on July 26, I moved to Kitseguecla reserve No. 1, and commenced work on the 27th. The survey of this reserve occupied me until August 31, the country being extremely rough, and the timber and brush very dense. I was able, however, to run all the lines.

From this point I moved down to Kitwangar reserve No. 2, and commenced work on the reserves for this tribe on September 3.

On September 17 I left my assistant at work at Kitwangar and returned to Kispyox, where I arrived on the 19th, and having completed the work there, I returned to Kitwangar on the 27th.

Having completed Kitwangar reserve No. 1, I moved to reserve No. 6, and made the survey there on October 4. I was unable to find the initial point, the river having encroached very much on the banks. I was also unable to find the marked tree on reserve No. 5, the river having washed it away. After a careful examination of the ground, I found the Indians had cut and sold most of the available timber for firewood, and were at that time engaged in cutting cord-wood in another place. I decided to inform you of these facts before taking any action.

From this point I moved down to reserve No. 3, which I surveyed on October 8. Thence I went to reserve No. 7, which I found the Indians had abandoned, and moved their fishing houses, one to a point three-quarters of a mile above the reserve, the other half a mile below. I also found on reserve No. 4 the same thing had occurred. Having made inquiry, I was informed that the system of fishing has changed, and the Indians no longer use their dip-nets and fish-traps ; consequently, they say they no longer use these locations.

Considering that much expense would be incurred in making surveys of portions of land no longer used, I judged it advisable to place these facts before you for your information and further instruction before making the survey. The weather being at this time very bad, I decided to cease work for the season. I, therefore, left reserve No. 4 on October 12, and arrived at Port Essington on the 14th, where I paid off the men the following day.

I was detained at Port Essington from October 15 until October 20, when, taking the steamer *Alpha*, I arrived in Vancouver on the morning of the 25th, and in Victoria the evening of the same day.

I inclose a schedule of reserves surveyed and mileage run.

I have, &c.,

E. M. SKINNER.

SCHEDULE of Reserves Surveyed by E. M. Skinner—1900.

Date.	Reserve.	Acres.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.
May	Kispyox No. 2	Work not plotted.	400·68		
"	" " 1		720·07	14	00·75
June	" " 1 traverse		827·27		
"	" " 3		329·93	14	37·20
July	Kitseguecla " 3 connection		59·90		
"	" " 2		647·99		
"	" " 1 traverse		184·00	11	11·89
August	" " 1 "		300·08		
"	" " 1		1130·20	17	70·28
September	Kitwangar " 2		246·69		
"	" " 1		881·95		
"	" " 1 traverse		378·17		
"	Kispyox " 2		162·26		
"	" " 3		189·25	23	18·32
October	Kitwangar " 6		99·12		
"	" " 3		65·70	2	4·82
				82	63·26

E. M. SKINNER,
Surveyor in Charge.

British Columbia,

Victoria, November 26, 1900.

A. W. Vowell, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

Sir,—I have the honour to present the following report covering the past season's work in the survey of Indian reserves in the Osooyoos division of Yale district.

I proceeded to the Similkameen river for the purpose of completing the surveys begun by Messrs. Jemmett and Skinner.

The boundaries of many of the reserves in this valley were not defined on the ground by these gentlemen, owing to the precipitous character of the country and the cost of survey, which would have been very great. This was all very well as long as the country was simply a pastoral one, but since these surveys mineral has been discovered in the hills lying adjacent to the reserves, which necessitated the accurate defining of the boundaries.

The survey of Chuchuwayha reserve, No. 2, Upper Similkameen Indians, was begun on May 11 and finished on July 23.

On July 25 the work of defining the boundaries of the reserves for the Lower Similkameen tribe was begun, and reserves Nos. 9, 10, 10A, 10B, and 11 were completed on September 11.

I left for Osooyoos on September 13, arriving at reserve No. 1, two days later. The survey of the western and northern boundaries of this reserve were completed on October 20.

On October 26 I started for No. 12 reserve, Keremeos, and began this work, finishing on November 10.

Mineral claim locations were noticed upon nearly all the reserves belonging to the Similkameen Indians ; more particularly was this the case upon Nos. 2 and 12A.

I inclose herewith a schedule showing the reserves surveyed and the number of miles run.

I have, &c.,

F. A. DEVEREUX,
Indian Reserve Surveyor.

Schedule of Reserves Surveyed by F. A. Devereux—1900.

Date.	Tribe.	Remarks.	Miles Run.	Total Miles.
	Upper Similkameen Indians.			
May June July	Reserve No. 2 and No. 2 B	Boundaries Base lines Traverse	18 5 7 5 14 0	40 0
	Lower Similkameen Indians.			
July	Reserve No. 11	Boundaries Base lines	2 5 2 0	4 5
August	Reserve No. 10 A	Boundaries Random lines	2 0 2 0	4
"	Reserve No. 10	Boundaries Base lines Random lines	4 75 3 25 1 50	9 5
September	Reserve No. 10 B	Boundaries Base lines	2 00 1 70	3
"	Reserve No. 9	Boundaries Base lines	2 00 1 25	3 25
October and Nov.	Reserve No. 11	Boundaries Base lines	6 00 1 25	7 25
	Okanagan Indians.			
Sept. & October.	Reserve No. 1	Boundaries Base lines Tie lines	18 5 4 0 4 0	26 5
				98 7

F. A. DEVEREUX,
Indian Reserve Surveyor.

REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS

BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN HOME,
FORT WILLIAM, June 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit our annual report of the St. Joseph's Indian Home for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The St. Joseph's Home, Fort William, is situated on the south bank of the Kaministiquia river, between east and west Fort William, about three miles from Lake Superior.

Land.—There is one acre of land belonging to the school.

Buildings.—The home is a two-story frame building, 70 x 45 feet, painted on the outside a light cream, with basement on a stone foundation. The basement contains two small play-rooms, one for the boys and the other for the girls, two furnace-rooms and bake oven, laundry with stationary tubs, from which water is conveyed to main sewer, pantry and kitchen with hot-water tank attached to cook-stove from which hot water is carried to different parts of the building, hall and cupboards for hanging children's hats and coats, refectories for sisters and pupils. On the first floor are boys' dormitory, 15½ x 27½ feet, infirmary, lavatory with hot and cold water, music-room with stage and musical instruments used for entertainments or concerts given by the pupils at different periods during the year, chapel where the children assemble for morning and evening prayer, and a reception-room for visitors. On the second floor there are two dormitories, one 15½ x 27½ feet, for the bigger girls, and the other 15½ x 31½ feet, for the smaller girls, a sewing-room, two bath-rooms, two clothes-rooms and sisters' apartments. A detached storehouse, 12 x 20 feet, is used for provisions and clothing. The school is a few rods from the home, a frame building 20 x 44 feet, divided into two class-rooms, heated by stoves. Last fall we had a hen-house built, new fences built, old ones moved and repaired, half the cost of which the department kindly paid. We have now quite a number of hens and chickens.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for only thirty-five pupils.

Attendance.—The total attendance during the year was thirty, and the number of day-pupils was thirty.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work covers the full course of the public schools of Ontario. The work during the year has been very satisfactory. Besides school hours, the pupils have regular hours for study in the morning and evening.

Industries Taught.—The girls are trained in all the branches of domestic work; cooking, baking, laundrying, gardening, sewing, mending, running sewing-machine, darning, quilt and rug-making. Gardening, splitting and carrying wood, pumping, making up their own beds, sweeping and dusting their own apartments and going errands, form the principal occupations of the boys when not in school.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm attached to the school. Gardening is followed by the pupils to a certain extent.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great attention is paid to the moral and religious training of the pupils. No trouble is spared to impart to the children a knowledge of Christianity, the duties to their Creator, obedience to the laws of the land and to

their superiors, as well as their behaviour to one another. Their conduct has been very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been very good for the greater part of the year. We had two cases of pneumonia and a number of cases of sore throat, all of which recovered. One dear little girl died after a short attack of lung trouble. She was seven years old, and had been in the home only a short time.

The food is sufficient, substantial and varied. Cleanliness of person is insisted upon. The house receives thorough ventilation every day. All have been vaccinated.

Water Supply.—The water is drawn from the Kaministiquia river by means of a force pump placed in the basement, which conveys the water to a tank fixed near the roof of the building, from which the water supply is distributed by means of lead pipes to different parts of the house.

Fire Protection.—All fire-appliances are in good order. Four Star glass-lined fire-extinguishers are placed in different parts of the building, and there are two fireman's axes in readiness.

Heating.—The building is heated by two hot-air furnaces, wood being the fuel used.

Recreation.—During the winter the pupils are supplied with different kinds of games, music, singing and as much outdoor exercises as possible. In the summer months the boys take pleasure in playing football, fishing and other sports. The girls enjoy rowing, singing, playing ball and other little games.

Remarks.—In concluding our report, we beg to tender our thanks to the department for the kind assistance given during the year. Our good agent, Mr. Hodder, too, made our work comparatively easy by his earnest co-operation with us in all matters connected with the home.

We have, &c.,

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWK INSTITUTION,
BRANTFORD, August 13, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on the Mohawk institution for the year ended June 30, 1900.

This institution was established by 'The Corporation for Propagating the Gospel in New England,' briefly, 'The New England Company,' in the year 1831.

Location.—It is situated a mile and a quarter from the centre of the city of Brantford, most of the farm lying within the city boundary.

Land.—The land occupied by the school comprises four hundred and sixteen acres, of which two hundred (the Mohawk Glebe) are rented.

Buildings.—The buildings are of white brick, having a basement, first and second floors, with a third floor in part arranged in case of need as a hospital for contagious diseases.

The basement comprises girls' play-room, 53 feet by 33 feet, 10 feet high, boot-room, 17½ feet by 8½ feet, 10 feet high; clothes-room and lavatories, 36½ feet by 26⅝ feet, 10 feet high; kitchen, 29 feet by 18 feet, 10 feet 4 inches high; dining-room for officers,

36 feet by 19 feet, height, 9 feet; pupils dining-room, 39 feet by 29 feet, 10 feet 4 inches high.

The first floor.—Senior school, 35 feet 9 inches by 29 feet 9 inches, height, 9 feet 10 inches; junior school, 42 feet 9 inches by 33 feet 8 inches, height 11 feet 10 inches; sewing-room, 21 feet 4 inches by 23 feet 6 inches, height, 10 feet 2 inches; visiting room, 15 feet 8 inches by 13 feet 8 inches, height, 10 feet 2 inches.

Officers' Quarters and Offices.—The second floor, dormitories and sick-rooms in both boys' and girls' departments. Boys' No. 1, 21 feet 3 inches by 20 feet, height, 10 feet. Boys' No. 2, 40 feet by 29 feet 9 inches, height, 10 feet. Boys' No. 5, 28 feet 8 inches by 15 feet, height, 9 feet. Boys' No. 6, 31 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 8 inches, height, 9 feet. Sick-room, 14 feet by 10 feet 6 inches, height, 10 feet. Officers' room, 12 feet 10 inches by 10 feet 4 inches, height, 10 feet. Girls', 58 feet 4 inches by 34 feet 4 inches, height, 11 feet 9 inches; 30 feet 8 inches by 37 feet 6 inches, height, 9 feet. Sick-room, 19 feet 6 inches by 13 feet 2 inches, height, 9 feet. Officers' room, 9 feet 10 inches by 9 feet 8 inches, height, 11 feet 9 inches.

The third floor.—Girls' dormitory, 17 feet 10 inches by 28 feet 6 inches, height, 8 feet 9 inches.

The west wing of the building forms the superintendent's residence.

The laundry, a detached two-story brick building, is fully equipped, and has shower-baths for the girls.

A detached play-house for the boys, the basement of brick, contains clothes and dressing room, 44 feet by 18 feet 6 inches, height, 8½ feet; lavatory with shower-baths, 14 feet 4 inches by 18 feet 6 inches, height, 8 feet 11 inches; the upper story, frame, contains band-room, reading-room, 23 feet 2 inches by 18 feet 11 inches, height, 11 feet; play-room, 41 feet by 20 feet, height, 8 feet 5 inches.

All floors are of hardwood, oiled, excepting the play-rooms, which have cement floors.

The farm buildings are extensive, having accommodation for sixty cattle and seventeen horses, and there are two greenhouses.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for one hundred and twenty-five pupils, fifty-five boys and seventy girls, and a staff of eleven officers.

Attendance.—On June 30 there were fifty-six boys and sixty-nine girls, classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	15 pupils.
"	II.	26 "
"	III.	29 "
"	IV.	31 "
"	V.	10 "
"	VI.	14 "
		125

The average attendance for the year was one hundred and twenty-eight.

Class-room Work.—Class-room work covers the full course of the public schools of Ontario.

The educational progress has been satisfactory. Of the thirty-seven pupils admitted, twenty were totally ignorant and eleven were little better, and as few of these could speak any English or understand anything said to them, the teachers' labours have much increased and their patience been tested to the uttermost.

School Hours.—The school hours are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., in summer; and in winter, from 8.45 to 12 a.m., and 1.30 to 4 p.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m.

All pupils in standard V and VI have private study, from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Pupils form two divisions A and B. First week, A division attends school in the morning, B division in the afternoon ; second week the order is reversed.

The pupils of standard I are in school full time throughout the year, and those of standard II during the winter months.

Farm and Garden.—Nearly the whole of our crop of wheat was winter-killed and the entire growing season was one of extreme drought ; the only satisfactory crops were hay and corn.

Industries Taught.—Industrial work is carried on by the division out of school, all pupils being employed from 7 to 8 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m.

The girls are trained in domestic work, including sewing, knitting, cooking, baking, laundrying and butter-making.

Farming and gardening form the principal occupation of the boys, including the management of hot-houses and a dairy of forty cows.

A few boys are also instructed in carpentry, painting, &c., and under direction of the trade master, erect and repair all buildings connected with the institution and mission stations.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are conducted for the whole school daily, and divine service at the Mohawk church at 11 a.m. on Sundays.

Religious instruction is given daily in the schools, and on Sunday from 9 to 10 a.m., 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. and 7 to 8 p.m.

The boys are organized as a company of cadets, divided into four sections, under senior boys, who are responsible for the cleanliness and order of their respective sections. Four section monitresses exercise similar supervision over the girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the school has been very good. There were no serious cases of sickness, though we had many cases of measles of a mild type. One girl died from cerebral abscess.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied by a windmill from a well. To keep up the supply rendered necessary by the introduction of flush-closets, a horse-power has been attached to the windmill for use when there is no wind.

Fire Protection.—The buildings are lighted by electricity. Every dormitory is furnished with two or more fire-escapes, and for further protection we have one 'Fire King,' twelve 'Ever Ready Fire-extinguishers,' fire grenades in all principal buildings, axes and also buckets filled with water in specified places.

Heating.—The buildings are heated throughout with coal furnaces, furnishing a constant supply of warm fresh air, the foul air being removed by heated flues drawing it off the floors.

Recreation.—The recreation hours are one hour at noon, two hours in the evening in summer, and one hour in the winter, and for school divisions throughout the year, from 4 to 5 p.m. ; also one half holiday each week.

There is no school from July 16 to August 21. During this time the masters and governors take their vacation ; each pupil has half a day holiday, and the industrial work of the institution goes on as usual.

The boys are furnished in their play-ground with swings and horizontal bars ; they also have a field where they play cricket, baseball and football. The girls are provided with swings, croquet, balls, skipping-ropes, &c. Those who prefer to read are furnished with magazines and books from the school library, and the boys have the daily newspapers sent to their reading-room.

I have, &c.,

R. ASHTON,

Superintendent.

REPORT OF SIX NATION SCHOOL BOARD.

REPORT on the schools of the School Board, Six Nations Indian reserve, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

This board was established in 1878. The present members are :—

E. D. Cameron, Esq., Indian Superintendent, Chairman.
Rev. R. Ashton, Superintent of Mohawk Institution, Hon. Secretary.
Rev. J. L. Strong, Missionary.
W. Wilkinson, Esq., M.A., Principal of Public Schools, Brantford.
Joab Martin, Albert Hill, Aug. Jamieson—Representing the Council of the Six Nations.

The nine schools are inspected twice a month by the Rev. I. Bearfoot, the board's superintendent. Of the teachers, four are whites and five Indians.

Attendance.—The table appended shows an increase of twenty-four on the roll, and ten in the average attendance.

There were two hundred and nineteen school days. Five pupils made full attendance, twenty-one attended over two hundred days, sixty-two from one hundred and fifty to two hundred days, two hundred and three attended less than fifty days.

Nearly twenty-five per cent of children of school age never enter a school.

The teachers make constant inquiries after absentees, and the board offers to the children money prizes : highest attendance, $2 ; next, $1.50 : two hundred days, $1 ; one hundred and seventy-five days, 75c. ; one hundred and fifty days, 50c.

Since the organization of the board twenty-two years ago, seven school-houses have been built, and the other two have been improved and refitted.

The average attendance of pupils has increased from one hundred to two hundred and five.

The cost per pupil on the average attendance was $14.66.

R. ASHTON,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT for the Year ending June 30, 1900.

School	Name of Teacher.	No. on Roll	Average attendance	Ratio per cent of average upon the Register No.	School	Name of Teacher.	No. on Roll	Average attendance	Ratio per cent of average upon the Register No.
1	Mr. Peter Hunks.....	56	17 ·	47 ·	7	Miss N. Latham	56	·	·
2	Mr. John Clark	59	20 ·	· ·	9	Mr. C. A. Park..	45	22	·
3	Mrs. E. Bearfoot....	67	22 ·	33 ·	10	Miss S. Davis	56	· ·	·
4	Mr. J. Liekens	78	28 4	48 ·	11	Miss T. Davis..... ...	57	21	37 ·
6	Mr. P. Adams.....	23	11 0	· ·					
						Totals, 9 schools	520	205·1	39·4

R. ASHTON,
Hon.-Sec.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION,
MUNCEY, July 26, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—It is with pleasure that I transmit to you my annual report of the condition and prospects of this institution. I am happy to say that this jubilee report is presented under the most favourable conditions and with the brightest prospects in the history of this school.

Location.—Our location is on the south bank of the River Thames, and is beautiful for situation. It would be difficult to find a more suitable site. Our nearest station is Muncey, on the St. Clair branch of the M.C.R., about a mile from the institution. We are thirteen miles from the rising railway city of St. Thomas, and twenty miles from London.

Land.—The two hundred and four acres of land assigned for the industrial farm is all that could be desired in quality, but not in quantity. To make up for the lack in quantity, we lease through the department about three hundred acres of the Oneida reserve just opposite and reaching from the river band back to high-water mark. This land is annually overflowed, and as a consequence it is nearly as rich as the valley of the Nile. It is the choicest of pasture land and is principally used for that purpose. With a grant of only $60 per pupil to cover all expenses and very largely to do all the labour part of the improvements, and no other source of supply but the farm, it requires the utmost economy to cover expenses. If the department would relieve us of the burden of rent by adding about three hundred acres to our farm, it would wonderfully assist.

Farm.—It will give some idea of our farming operations to say that, our jubilee harvest will include 100 acres of excellent wheat, 60 acres of first-class oats and barley, 60 acres of corn in excellent condition, 200 tons of hay in the barn in prime condition, 20 acres of roots and fruit which promise an abundant return. With capacity for 300 tons of ensilage, we are able to handle to advantage 220 head of live stock, with horses, hogs and poultry in like proportion. Having all modern appliances for harvesting, grinding and threshing, the work is largely a recreation.

Buildings.—At present, apart from the group of buildings proper, we have two comfortable residences, one for the foreman over all departments on the farm, the other for the foreman over the live stock. When present improvements are completed on the old institution, it will furnish hospital accommodation, there being two wards for the girls and two for the boys, baths, lavatories and all complete. It will also furnish two school-rooms and a home for the cook and family and watchman and family. Our extensive buildings and the amount of loose property, together with untimely visitors, make a watchman a necessity. The work of remodelling the old institution is being pushed forward as rapidly as the multifarious other claims on the staff will admit. We expect to have all completed by Christmas. With its elevated slate roof, new and modern windows and doors, together with a complete covering of cement finished in squares, it will not be recognized as the building of former years.

School-room.—Under our system of careful classification we have all the advantages of a graded school, so that two professional teachers have handled an average of

over one hundred pupils successfully. Our text books, promotion papers, examinations for entrance to the high school and public school leaving, are all the same as the public schools of Ontario. We are subject to the county school inspector.

The boys' department, including play-room, lavatory, assembly-room, is all under daily inspection by the male teacher, while the corresponding inspection of the girls' department is a part of the daily charge of the matron.

Accommodation.—The number of pupils authorized by the department is one hundred. Our average for the year is slightly in excess of that number. The completion of the two attics for dormitories during the year affords accommodation for fifteen more girls and the same number of boys. This year our pupils represent sixteen reserves.

Religious Training.—The regular family worship and Sabbath school services are rendered more attractive by the alternate reading of the Scriptures, judicious questions, illustrations with the use of the maps, blackboards, charts, and plenty of music. We are blessed with a missionary and church on two sides of the institution at less than a mile, to which the pupils go once Sabbath, accompanied by an officer. The church that furnishes the best music or the brightest service with plenty of illustrations is the 'drawing card.'

Sanitary Condition.—An abundant supply of living water, first-class ventilation, and complete system of sewerage, account in part for the excellent health of the pupils.

Heating and Lighting.—Our hot-water heating system in the main building and annex is not only economical, but it and the lighting by acetylene gas, lessen the danger of fire. A system of hose and chemicals is so located as to provide against an incipient fire in any part of the building.

I have, &c.,

W. W. SHEPHERD,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES.

SAULT STE. MARIE, September 18, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh industrial schools, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes are situated on the bank of the St. Mary's river, one and a half miles east of the town of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario.

Land.—The area of land in connection therewith is ninety acres, which is the property of the school.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, with principal's residence adjoining, and forming the main block, 160 x 74 feet, with south projection, 17 feet 6 inches by 17 feet 2 inches, and north wing, 21 x 27 feet: all three stories except principal's residence, which is a two-story building.

First floor, main block, fourteen rooms, viz. :—

Dining hall, 58 feet by 20 feet 7 inches ; kitchen, 30 feet 6 inches by 16 feet ; staff dining hall, 20 feet 9 inches by 11 feet 9 inches ; furnace-room, 11 feet 5 inches by 9 feet 2 inches ; girls' play-room, 25 feet 3 inches by 16 feet 5 inches ; girls' lavatory, 13 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 8 inches ; furnace-room, 22 feet 9 inches by 12 feet 3 inches ; general office, 17 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 9 inches ; boys' lavatory, 36 feet 3 inches by 18 feet 5 inches ; boys' clothing-room, 25 feet 5 inches by 12 feet 10 inches ; furnace-room, 25 feet by 11 feet 10 inches ; principal's office, 17 feet 9 inches by 13 feet 9 inches ; store-room, 20 feet 6 inches by 17 feet 9 inches ; clothing-room, 12 feet 6 inches by 10 feet; visitors' entrance, 14 feet by 14 feet.

Second floor, main block, eleven rooms, viz. :—

School-room (junior), 38 feet 3 inches by 33 feet 3 inches; lock-up, 12 feet 3 inches by 8 feet ; staff bedrooms : (*a*) 11 feet 10 inches by 12 feet 3 inches ; (*b*) 20 feet 11 inches by 12 feet 3 inches ; (*c*) 20 feet 8 inches by 10 feet 9 inches ; (*d*) 11 feet 9 inches by 9 feet 10 inches ; (*e*) 11 feet 10 inches by 9 feet 5 inches ; dormitory, 27 feet by 16 feet ; sewing-room, 25 feet by 16 feet 10 inches ; girls' clothing-room, 23 feet by 16 feet 4 inches ; lady superintendent's office and work-room, 14 feet by 14 feet.

Third floor, main block, eight rooms, viz. :—

Dormitories : (*a*) 34 feet by 28 feet ; (*b*) 34 feet by 31 feet 4 inches ; (*c*) 57 feet by 20 feet 9 inches ; (*d*) 23 feet 6 inches by 20 feet ; (*e*) 22 feet 6 inches by 18 feet 6 inches ; tank-room, 10 feet by 12 feet 3 inches ; clothing-room, 19 feet 4 inches by 12 feet 3 inches ; clothing-room, 14 feet by 9 feet 3 inches.

Drill hall and senior school, 30 feet by 60 feet, two stories.

Chapel, nave and chancel, 57 feet by 30 feet ; vestry, 7 feet by 11 feet ; porch at east end, 10 feet by 14 feet.

Industrial building, 30 feet 6 inches by 20 feet 6 inches, two stories, and 20 feet 6 inches by 36 feet, one story.

Hospital, 20 feet 6 inches by 20 feet, two stories ; hospital kitchen, 12 feet by 12 feet, one story.

Factory, 24 feet by 40 feet, two stories, and 14 feet by 24 feet, one story.

Cottage, 29 feet 6 inches by 20 feet, one story ; cottage wood-shed, 12 feet by 10 feet, one story.

Band stand, 7 feet 6 inches diameter, inside.

Dairy, 27 feet 6 inches by 21 feet.

Stables and loft, 20 feet 6 inches by 43 feet 6 inches.

Cart-shed, 16 feet by 40 feet.

Wood-shed, 24 feet by 16 feet.

Farm cottage, 31 feet by 18 feet 6 inches, one story.

Barn and cow stabling, 35 feet by 50 feet.

Carpenter's cottage, 24 feet by 16 feet, two stories.

Closets, 16 feet by 16 feet, and 12 feet by 10 feet

Accommodation.—Since the recently erected addition for girls, there is now accommodation for one hundred pupils ; sixty boys and forty girls, and twelve members of the staff.

Attendance.—The total attendance during the year was seventy; six boys were discharged, and one was sent home on sick-leave. The average daily attendance was sixty-five.

Class-room Work.—The school is divided into senior and junior divisions, under the tuition of two male teachers, in separate buildings. The hours of attendance are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and 1.30 to 5 p.m., with fifteen minutes' recess during the middle of each session. There is also an hour of study from 7 to 8 p.m., Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted.

The present standing of pupils is as follows :—

Standard	I	17
"	II	12
"	III	10
"	IV	21
"	V	9
"	VI	2

Twenty-six boys qualified for promotion into higher grades. Two passed the high school entrance examination.

Industries Taught.—The following industries, carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking and farming, have been carried on to advantage. Each department has been fully occupied in meeting the demands of the institution.

The carpenter shop, or factory, a detached building, 24 feet by 40 feet, situated some few minutes' walk from the home, is fitted with steam-power and machinery for planing, sawing, turning, &c. A steam pump for pumping water from the St. Mary's river into the main building is also operated here. Every branch of carpentry work is taught by an experienced mechanic in charge. No trade has greater attraction for our boys, and they quickly become adept at it.

Great credit is due to both the boys and their instructor in undertaking and carrying out in a very able manner a large proportion of the work on our new building.

For some years past we have found it difficult to compete with the factories in making boots and shoes, i.e., we can purchase a strong well-made factory boot cheaper than we can make it ourselves by hand. We confine our efforts, therefore, almost entirely to repair work. The resoling, patching and mending of boots and shoes and shoe-packs for sixty or seventy boys is no small contract in itself and keeps our shop occupied.

All the sewing for the institution is done in our tailor shop.

In addition to repair work, cutting down and making over of second-hand clothing, one hundred and nineteen new garments were turned out in a very creditable manner.

Our farm, consisting of forty acres, is worked by a practical man in charge, assisted by a number of boys.

Operations are considerably hampered by a rocky and light soil, and only under exceptionally good seasons can we look for heavy yields.

An additional fifty acres of good farming land is much needed. Such a purchase, did means permit, would undoubtedly prove a most profitable investment for the homes.

Our hay crop was good. Oats light, and short of our requirements.

In the winter the boys are employed in teaming, chopping and sawing wood for the institution. Many of them are good axemen, and will individually cut and stack a cord to a cord and a-half per day.

Moral and Religious Training.—The religious training is that of the Church of England. Services are conducted each Sunday in the Shingwauk memorial chapel, except when the pupils attend St. Luke's pro-cathedral in town, which has been frequently the case during the year.

Morning and evening prayers are held in the school-room every day, and Sunday school on Sunday afternoons. The pupils are always well behaved and reverent during the services.

Methods of punishment adopted are fines, impositions, and keeping in to work on half holidays. Corporal punishment is administered in cases of gross disobedience only, and as a last resource.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils, on the whole, was satisfactory. There were two cases of scarlatina, which were promptly isolated, and the disease was checked.

The sanitary condition of the school is good. Drains are kept clean and regularly flushed. Lime and other disinfectants are used. All large refuse is placed in barrels and carted to the farm daily.

Water Supply.—An excellent supply of water is obtained from the river. It is pumped by steam-power through iron pipes into large tanks placed in the roof of the main buildings and laundry.

Fire Protection.—Hydrants are situated at convenient distances outside of the main building, and on each flat of the interior, to which one hundred feet of hose with nozzle, kept ready for use in case of fire, can be readily attached.

The institution is also supplied with four chemical fire-engines and fireman's axes.

Heating.—The main building is heated throughout by a hot-water system. The system of heating is satisfactory.

Wood stoves are used for heating the factory, chapel, boot-shop, senior school-room, laundry and hospital, and other detached buildings.

Recreation.—Out-door games are encouraged and freely indulged in by the pupils. In summer the chief recreations are baseball and football. Swings are provided for the girls and small boys. In-door games are provided for the winter.

I have, &c.,

GEO. LEY KING,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
WIKWEMIKONG, July 5, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this institution for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This industrial and boarding school is located on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, ten miles north of Manitowaning agency, in the Wikwemikong village, at the hillside that forms the west shore of Smith bay. The school is operated in connection with the mission, and the Indians, years ago, granted the use of about two hundred acres of land for the support of the mission and of the school together.

Buildings.—The boys and girls are educated in two different institutions, about two hundred yards apart, which are managed by two separate staffs of men and women respectively, under the common superintendence of the principal.

The boys' school is a two story frame building, 50 x 100 feet; it contains on the first floor two class-rooms, each 24 x 40 feet, one of which is allotted to the day scholars, and a play-room, 48 x 40 feet, with a hall between. On the upper floor is the old dormitory, with a floor area of 3,250 square feet; it is now used as a play-hall for the day scholars. On this same floor is the dining-room and the wardrobe. The dormitory and the infirmary are now in the main building of the mission, where the staff have their lodgings; here also are the kitchen, the chapel, the library, &c.

The girls' school is a frame building, 108 x 50 feet; on the first floor is the class-room of the day scholars, the dining-room for the children and another for the staff, the kitchen and two parlours. On the second floor is another class-room, 40 x 20 feet,

the chapel, a sewing-room, the infirmary and rooms for the staff. On the third floor are the dormitories and wardrobes. A few yards apart from this building is the wash-house, with two stories, 40 x 50 feet.

Towards the shore stand the blacksmith, tinsmith and paint shops combined, and the carpenter shop in connection with the saw-mill and woodworking machinery for planing, matching, turning, making mouldings, doors and sashes, &c. The shoemaker shop and the bakery are in the old mission building. There are, besides, connected with the farm three barns with spacious stables; in the basement of each, piggeries, henneries, a silo and sheds for agricultural implements and carriages.

The grounds for the immediate use of the pupils at time of recess are rather limited, and cannot easily be enlarged on account of the hilly nature of the land; but there is a large football ground at a distance of less than half a mile, besides an unlimited tract of wooded land for the promenades.

Accommodation.—By using vacant rooms in the mission building ninety boys can find comfortable accommodation, while we cannot accommodate now more than sixty girls.

Attendance.—We have had present in the course of the year, sixty boys and fifty-five girls, making a total of one hundred and fifteen pupils. The department allows a grant of $60 per capita for ninety pupils only, the remainder, twenty-five, are provided for at the expense of the mission.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed for it is from 9 to 11.45 a.m., and from 1.15 to 4 p.m., with a short recess in the middle of each session. There is also another hour of study at 7 p.m., for religious instruction and private work, such as reading, letter-writing, &c. The boys of the fifth standard were present in class only two hours and a half, the rest of the time being employed at their trades. All the girls attend class the full time, except such as are detained by turn to help in the general house-work. The pupils are about equally divided into four sections, and are under the tuition of four different teachers: the lower grades being taught in the same room with the day scholars.

Farm and Garden.—About a hundred acres of the land at our disposal is tilled, and the rest is used as a pasture. The farm is managed with a view of supplying the mission and the school with meat, vegetables, milk and butter. The quality of the land is fairly good, but very stony. The farm is well stocked with cattle, sheep, horses, hogs and chickens. The work is done partly by the boys, with the help of Indian workmen. About two acres is laid out and cultivated as a kitchen garden.

Industries Taught.—Boys in the fifth standard are trained to different industries from 7 to 10 a.m. and from 3.15 to 6 p.m. Others in the third and fourth standards go to their trades from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 4.30 to 6 p.m.

We had this year four carpenters, one shoemaker, two blacksmiths, two cooks and nine farmers.

Besides this special training given to a limited number of boys, all the other pupils are employed, a few hours daily, each one according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labour, such as sweeping, scrubbing, sawing and splitting wood, dairying, gardening, stock-feeding, helping in the kitchen, in the mill, on the farm, &c. They like these various occupations and become quite industrious.

The laundry work is done at the girls' school by the children, with the assistance of some women of the village.

Morals and Religion.—The pupils are instructed very carefully in morals and religion by their teachers and by the missionaries themselves, and I am pleased to say that great progress has been made in that respect by the pupils in general. Very frequent public and private exhortations have been the principal means used to obtain this most desired result. However, the scattering of the boys all over the premises for their daily work and industrial training, has a tendency towards weakening their spirit

of obedience and relaxing the discipline. They attend all the religious services held in the church, and receive twice a week special religious and moral instruction.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has not been good this year. There has been prevailing in the country and in the village a kind of typhoid, and our children did not escape the contagion. Many had to remain in the sick-room for a while ; but all possible care has been taken and all recovered.

The sanitary condition of both schools is good, owing to their healthy location and their general arrangement. The doctor visits us once a week very regularly.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied to the whole institution by the windmill and tank that were erected two years ago. They constitute also the principal protection against fire. Besides we have ten star fire-extinguishers, five fireman's axes, and buckets full of sand against lamp explosions, all of which are distributed in the various rooms of the school.

Heating.—Both schools are heated with box-stoves, and kept quite comfortable.

Recreation.—Two hours daily, besides Saturday afternoon, are given exclusively to recreation. Both schools have play-grounds, although small, furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances. They have also play-halls for rainy weather, winter and evening recreations.

General Remarks.—This institution is becoming more and more popular among the Indians of Ontario and Quebec, and many are very anxious to place their children here, and they bear very impatiently the delay of two or three years imposed upon them, for the want of means to support a larger number of pupils.

I have, &c.,

G. A. ARTUS, S.J.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,
WINNIPEGOSIS, July 20, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Situation.—The Pine Creek Roman Catholic boarding school is situated on the shore of Lake Winnipegosis, at the mouth of the Pine creek.

Land.—One hundred and sixty acres of land belonging to the Roman Catholic mission are connected with the schoool.

Buildings.—One stone building, 114 x 49 feet. In the basement are the kitchen, 22 x 16 feet, the refrectory, 46 x 22 feet, the dairy, 22 x 13 feet, the store-room, 30 x 15 feet, the wash-room, 30 x 29 feet, and the cellar, 34 x 22 feet.

On the first floor are the recreation hall for the boys, 23 x 22 feet, the girls' recreation hall, 23 x 22 feet, the class-room, 46 x 22 feet. Besides there are eight rooms, two as parlours, one for a library and five for the staff, all being 15 x 13 feet. On the second floor is a large chapel, 60 x 22 feet, two infirmaries, one for the boys and one for the girls, 17 x 15 feet each, one sewing-room, 22 x 15 feet, and five rooms for the staff.

In the attic are two dormitories, 49 x 45 feet each, and two rooms, 15 x 14 feet each.

Besides there are stables, one carpenter shop and one shed for implements.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for one hundred pupils.

Attendance.—The attendance is very good.

Class-room Work.—Most of the pupils work well.

Farm and Garden.—Eight acres of land are under cultivation.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, and care of cattle and horses. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, dairy work and the care of poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every day there is one hour for moral and religious training.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The measles prevailed last winter. All the pupils recovered. Now they all enjoy good health.

Water Supply.—A pump draws the water from the river.

Fire Protection.—We have nothing yet for fire protection.

Heating.—We are now getting in a steam furnace.

Recreation.—The pupils have recreation after breakfast, at noon, at four o'clock and after supper.

I have, &c.,

W. CHAUMONT,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, August 6, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is situated about a quarter of a mile east of the town of Portage la Prairie. In connection with the school there are two acres of land divided into the following : vegetable garden, flower garden and two play-grounds, one for girls and one for boys.

Buildings.—Frame, on a stone foundation, heated by hot air, and lighted by electricity, and can easily accommodate forty children.

Attendance.—The average attendance was somewhat smaller than in former years owing to the removal of pupils to other schools.

Class-room Work.—Good progress has been made by both boys and girls.

Industrial Work.—In the house the girls have been most carefully trained in habits of neatness and industry in the kitchen and laundry, and in all other departments of household work, also in sewing and knitting. The boys are employed in cutting wood, gardening, carpentry, and any other work which they are able to do.

Moral and Religious Training.—An hour in the morning is devoted to religious training, and also in the evening. As a rule the conduct of the children is good, and corporal punishment is resorted to as little as possible.

Health.—The general health of the pupils has been good, but it is well known that many of the Indian children are not strong and require particular care.

Sanitary Condition.—The building is well heated and ventilated.

Water Supply.—There is a good well, amply sufficient for our needs, and a large soft-water tank in the basement.

Fire Protection.—The school is more or less provided with appliances to protect it against fire, and has a number of exits should a fire occur.

Recreation.—The girls have many games in summer, and skating, etc., in winter. The boys have football, baseball, skating and athletic sports.

I have, &c.,

ANNIE FRASER.
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.
RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., July 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Rat Portage boarding school, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is situated south of the town of Rat Portage, on the shores of the Lake of the Woods. It is distant about two miles from the centre of the town.

Communication is mainly by water in summer, as a deep inlet separates the property from the town limits. The shore around is mostly high and abrupt, but the school is on a terrace-like incline, and the eye is regaled with charming scenery during the summer season.

Land.—There are fifty acres of land in connection with this school, the property of the Roman Catholic mission. Much of the land is rock, but fertile strips stretch out here and there, and furnish sufficient soil for gardening purposes.

Buildings.—The school buildings are of frame construction, with brick veneer. The foundations are of stone. The interior is plaster-finish, except the ceilings, which are of wood. The main building is 36 x 30 feet, three stories high, with an extension at the south end, 36 x 26 feet, two stories high. Besides, there is a lean-to kitchen attached to the rear of the main building, 16 x 14 feet.

The other buildings are :

Cottage, 20 x 16 feet, with lean-to, 14 x 12 feet, resting on stone foundation. It contains a hall and three rooms, and is the principal's residence.

Work-shop, 22 x 16 feet, with stone foundation.

Stable and carriage shed, under one roof, 46 x 18 feet.

Wood-shed, 20 x 12 feet.

Log-house, 18 x 14 feet, for the use of visiting Indians.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for forty children, distributed as follows : girls' dormitory on upper flat, 36 x 30 feet, less room for assistant matron. On second floor are : sewing-room, recreation-room, and two rooms occupied by the sisters, four rooms in all.

The ground floor comprises : hall, office, private dining-room, childrens' dining-room, and pantry.

PARENTS; AND CHILDREN ATTENDING QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The extension has three rooms on the first floor, viz. : class-room, chapel and boys' play-hall. The upper flat of extension is the boys' dormitory, 36 x 26 feet, including room for monitor.

The house is well furnished, on the whole, the dormitories have iron beds, and the class-room is well equipped. There being only one class-room available, it is necessary to take the boys and girls to class at alternate hours.

Attendance.—The register shows an attendance of thirty children (the number allowed by the department), but the actual attendance is somewhat in excess of that number.

Class Work.—The class work extends over the three first standards. Great pains are taken to explain the lessons to the children, and to teach them to converse in English. The boys are particularly successfully in English.

Farm and Garden.—Farming is out of the question in this district, but there is sufficient soil for gardening, and we have two acres under cultivation at present.

Industries Taught.—The garden furnishes considerable occupation to the boys during the summer season. They are taught the art of preparing the soil, of planting and tending to plants. Tree-planting has been taken up this year, and is an instructive pastime to the children. The winter work is mainly limited to providing wood and water. The girls are trained in the art of general housekeeping ; also in laundry work, sewing, cooking and baking.

Much attention is given to vocal music, and the children are very proficient therein.

Moral and Religious Training.—As is proper, the moral and religious training of the children receives special care ; it is also our main source of consolation. Respect for authority and obedience is continually inculcated and insisted upon. A certain time every day is devoted to Christian doctrine, and morning and evening prayers are attended in the chapel.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health has been good during the year.

Two cases of pneumonia, however, ended fatally, taking from us a boy and a girl. In the case of the girl it was a complication of grippe and pneumonia, which developed into consumption.

The food supply is wholesome and abundant.

Cleanliness of person is insisted upon, and ventilation is well attended to.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from the lake, and is hauled to the house by horse and cart. It is not very good during the hot season.

Fire Protection.—Three Dominion fire-extinguishers have been purchased since last report, and placed at convenient places on the different flats.

Ladders are also at hand. There are practically two exits from every part of the house.

Heating.—The building is heated by two furnaces, which give satisfaction. There is also a box stove in the boys' hall.

Recreation.—One hour is allowed for recreation at noon and the same in the evening. In summer an extra half hour is granted in the evening. Skating and coasting are the boys' principal amusements in winter. Bathing and boating are favourite pastimes during the summer season.

General Remarks.—In conclusion, I deem it proper to note the courtesy extended to us by the different officials with whom we have to deal, viz. : the Hon. D. Laird, Indian Commissioner at Winnipeg; L. J. A. Leveque, our local inspector, and also the secretary of the department at Ottawa.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. CAHILL, O.M.I.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
WATER HEN RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
WINNIPEGOSIS P.O., July 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is agreeably situated on the Water Hen bay.

Land.—About ten acres belong to the school.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows :—

(1.) The main building with a frontage of 70 feet and 42 feet deep, 'T' shaped, and one story high ; dining-room, 16 x 20 ; recreation-room, 20 x 20 ; bed-rooms (two), 10 x 10 ; dormitory, 20 x 25, and kitchen, 18 x 22 feet.

(2.) School-house, 24 x 31 feet.

(3.) Wood-shed, 12 x 14 feet.

(4.) Two storehouses, 12 x 15 feet each.

(5.) Horse-stable, 12 x 16 feet.

(6.) Cattle-stable, 14 x 14 feet.

Accommodation.—The number of pupils authorized by the department is fifteen, but about twenty could be accommodated.

Attendance.—The attendance has been over twenty-five.

Class-room Work.—Gratifying progress was made during the past year.

Garden.—Nearly all the pupils take lessons in gardening.

Industries Taught.—Instruction is given in farming and all kinds of housework, also in knitting, sewing and dairying.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily, and prayers are said in common every morning and evening.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils was good up to the month of March, but during March and April they were all sick. They were well the remainder of the year.

Water Supply.—Water is obtained from the Water Hen bay and kept in large barrels.

Fire Protection.—All necessary precautions are taken against danger of fire. The building has four exits, and water and pails are kept on hand.

Heating.—The school is heated by five stoves.

Recreation.—The recreations consist of baseball, football, swimming and boating in summer ; skating and sliding in winter, swinging and other amusements.

I have, &c.,

I. H. ADAM,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BRANDON, July 17, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Brandon industrial school is situated three miles northwest of the city of Brandon, about the centre of the hill that once formed the bank of the Assiniboine river.

Land.—There are three hundred and twenty acres of land belonging to the school.

Buildings.—The main building, principal's residence, farmer's residence, gardener's residence, barn and stables, two root-houses, ice-house, carpenter shop and bake-house.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for one hundred and ten pupils and all the single members of the staff.

Attendance.—The average attendance has been about one hundred and two, we have at present fifty-two girls and fifty-two boys.

Class-room Work.—All pupils attend school for three hours and some of the smaller boys six hours, five days in the week. Saturday morning all the girls and boys are at work. The afternoon is regarded as a half holiday, and used as a preparation day for the Sabbath. The programme of studies authorized by the department is adhered to, the pupils are graded as follows :—

Standard	I	20 pupils
"	II	33 "
"	III	44 "
"	IV	6 "
"	V	1 "

Reading, singing and present day history are made prominent.

Farm and Garden.—The farm consists of one hundred and twenty acres ; farming and gardening are considered the most important industries. Other handicrafts are taught as well as possible with a view to enable the pupil to do most of his own repairs when he graduates and is engaged in farming for himself. The acreage for the present year as follows :—wheat, nineteen acres ; barley, five ; oats, forty-three ; brome grass, three and a half ; millet, one and a half ; corn, one ; potatoes, eight and a half ; turnips, four and a half ; garden, seven ; summer fallow, fifteen ; breaking, ten ; hay land, eleven ; pasture land, one hundred and twenty ; and uncultivated and water, seventy-one.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farm, garden and carpenter work. The girls are taught sewing and all useful branches of household duties, with the object of making them thorough housekeepers.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious exercises every morning and evening. The additional services on the Sabbath are morning song service, Sabbath school in the afternoon and regular evening service. An effort is made at every suitable opportunity, both private and public, to give lessons on the necessity of truthfulness,

honesty, diligence, carefulness and faithfulness, and also other principles that tend to build up a true Christian character.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—We have had but one death during the year, and the general health of all has been good; our drainage system works well and the sanitary condition of the building is excellent.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is good: a large windmill pumps pure spring water from the well on the hill-side into two large tanks on the top flat and from these water is supplied to all needful points in the main building.

Fire Protection.—We have hose attached to our water-works, and pails at convenient points are kept full of water. Two Babcock, three Star and other chemical extinguishers are kept for use. During the year a large McCrobie engine has been placed in the basement, with a hose of sufficient length on each flat to reach any part of the same. Two fire-escapes have also been erected, and with proper training and care, the danger from fire is not great.

Heating.—The front part of the main building is heated by two large Smead-Dowd furnaces, but the system has been converted into an ordinary furnace system. Two large coal furnaces are used for the rest of the main building. The winter was mild but severe enough at times to test the experiment with the Smead-Dowd furnaces. Since the building was comfortable and no frozen pipes, we have concluded that the heating is satisfactory.

Recreation.—The girls have long walks, accompanied by a lady member of the staff—swinging and games outside. For inside amusement they have crokinole, checkers, forte, dumb-bells and Indian clubs. The boys have similar inside games; when out they have different amusements, but their favourite one is football. Our school programme is so arranged that every pupil may have a roam with his or her teacher once a month.

General Remarks.—Those who have graduated during the year, as far as we know are doing well. We have a zealous efficient staff who are doing their best to make the school a success and to create a home-atmosphere for our boys and girls.

I have, &c.,

T. FERRIER,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ELKHORN, November 17, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The new home, which we have occupied since September 7, 1899, is situated about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Elkhorn, and stands in about the centre of what was formerly known as the 'Gore,' a level piece of excellent turf, some forty-two acres in extent, bounded on the north by the Canadian Pacific Railway main line, on the south by the public road allowance. West of this land, and immediately adjoining it, lies our farm of three hundred and twenty acres, which contains excellent pasturage and wheat land.

Buildings.—During the year the department erected commodious and substantial outbuildings, situated at convenient distances from the main building. The following is a description of all the buildings:—

The main building, fronting the town, possesses a large back wing and a smaller front wing. It is a three-storied building with basement on stone foundation, having frame walls with brick veneer and a mansard roof, covered with metallic shingles, deck of same being covered with galvanized iron. It possesses an octagon-shaped bell-tower, also covered with metallic shingles. Its dimensions are as follows:—

Main building, 33 x 113 feet; back wing, 32 x 40 feet; front wing, 6 x 32 feet; height from ground to top roof, 46 feet; bell-tower, 26 x 6 feet (average diameter).

The basement is floored with cement and contains two large rain-water tanks of solid brick, plastered with cement, two store-rooms, a large boiler-room, two lavatories, a pantry, and one large kitchen, 32 feet square.

On the first floor are the two school-rooms, one at each end of the main building, and each measuring 24 feet by 32 feet.

In the back wing of the same floor is the dining-room, 32 feet by 34 feet, while the remainder of the floor contains the office, reception-room, sewing-room, and staff's sitting-room.

The second and third floors contain each two large dormitories, 32 feet by 36 feet, and a large number of smaller rooms, to be used as sick-rooms, and for the accommodation of the staff, while the third floor also contains a large water tank lined with lead.

Particular attention has been paid to the matter of stairways and exits. There are two large main stairs running from basement to top floor, one back stair from basement to top floor, and one front stair from first floor to second floor.

There are no less than eight separate exits from the ground floor, and three from the basement, while two wrought-iron fire-escapes run from top to bottom of the outside of the building.

Not the least noticeable thing about the building is the finished appearance of the inside. Hardwood floors have been put in each of the three stories, while all of the corridors, halls and large rooms have a wainscotting of beautifully grained fir. All the woodwork has had several coats of oil and varnish, which considerably brightens up the interior, and makes a fine contrast to the plaster above.

Outbuildings.—The building which comprises the gymnasium, carpenter shop, paint shop, and where we also purpose having our boot and shoe shop, stands one hundred yards south-west from the main building. It is a frame structure 36 x 60 feet, two stories high, lined inside and outside with matched lumber and tar paper on 2 x 5 inch studding; with mansard roof. On the ground floor is the gymnasium, 36 x 42 feet; the carpenter shop 18 x 36 feet, which is well supplied with benches, tools, and everything required in a well ordered shop. Over the carpenter shop is the paint shop, 18 x 22 feet; and adjoining this the proposed boot and shoe shop, 14 x 18 feet. The space over the gymnasium is used for a store-room. The horse and cow stables are situated about two hundred feet apart, and five hundred yards from the main building, and are substantially built in the same manner and of the same material as the gymnasium. The horse stable is 22 x 28 feet, and 14 feet high to plate, with shingle roof. This building comprises horse stable, carriage-room, and harness-room. The cow stable is similarly constructed, 22 x 36 feet, and 14 feet high. Midway between these buildings is a well 35 feet deep, which affords an abundant supply of good water for the stock at all seasons. The laundry stands in the north-west corner of the girls' play-ground, and about one hundred yards from the main building, is of frame construction with white brick veneer, on a stone foundation, size, 22 x 28 feet, and two stories high. It is well supplied with modern appliances. The coal shed, 14 x 28 feet, is convenient to the kitchen and furnace-room. Boys' and girls' outhouses, 14 x 18 feet. About two hundred yards from the main building is a frame building 14 x 14 feet, covering the pump and sewage tank. These with the

gymnasium and stables are built on stone foundations, painted brick-colour, with red trimmings to correspond with the laundry and main building. The buildings all face the town and present an imposing and attractive appearance.

One of the most pleasing features in connection with the buildings, is the fact that a large amount of the carpenter work has been done by our own boys.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation in the school for one hundred pupils and fifteen of a staff.

Formal Opening of the New School.—As the opening of the new building was a most important event in the school's history, I now copy an account which appeared in the Elkhorn *Advocate*, and which was also published in several other papers :—

'On Thursday evening, September 7, 1899, the new Elkhorn Indian industrial school was formally opened, and the Indian pupils are now occupying their new home. The old home was destroyed by fire in November, 1895, and from that date up to the present the school has occupied rented buildings. The erection of the new home was commenced in the spring of 1897, and it was with great feelings of satisfaction that the school management and the pupils saw the building finished and all ready for occupation last week. The date for opening the school was set for Thursday last, and during the day great preparations were going on for the event. The children and staff took their first meal in their new home at six o'clock. Major McGibbon, inspector of Indian agencies, was present, and made use of the auspicious occasion to deliver an address to the pupils. He said that it afforded him much pleasure to be present at the opening, and congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Wilson on the interesting occasion of the dedication of this magnificent building for the instruction of the Indian youth who may assemble within its walls, and to wish them and their efficient staff all prosperity and success.

'Mr. Wilson also spoke, expressing regret at the unavoidable absence of His Grace, the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, and his deputy, Hon. Jas. A. Smart, all of whom have shown a deep interest in the home.

'A general invitation being extended to the public to be present in the evening, by nine o'clock the commodious dining-room was filled, and the new home was very fittingly opened by a religious service in the following form :—

'Hymn, 683, In thy name O Lord assembling.
'Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Mercer.
'Hymn, 46, The Home Over There.
'Portion of Scripture, 103 Psalm, Rev. Mr. Lewis.
'Hymn 199, Where are the Reapers.
'Prayer, Rev. Mr. Miller.
'Hymn, 500, Jesus Bids us Shine.
'Address, Rev. Mr. Mercer.
'The Doxology.
'The Benediction, Mr. Mercer.

'Rev. Mr. Mercer's discourse was most appropriate. He briefly outlined the grand object of the work, and set forth the duties of each one to the other, strongly appealing to all to live upright and righteous lives.

'After the service the building was thrown open to the visitors, who went through it from top to bottom, and it is needless to say, greatly admired the workmen's skill evidenced throughout. There is every modern convenience, and appliances which go to make work easy and afford health to the occupants.

'After about half an hour's inspection, the visitors, staff and pupils all gathered in the dining hall, where refreshments were served, and were much appreciated and enjoyed. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, a few of the citizens expressing themselves in glowing terms of the bright prospects of the school and the general advancement made under Mr. Wilson's charge. Mr. Wilson

responded in a neat speech, thanking the assemblage for their vote of thanks, and expressing a desire that there may be many happy gatherings in the new school.'

Attendance.—Our attendance has not been so large as in former years owing to the fact that from the time of the fire in 1895, until the occupation of the present buildings in 1899, we were obliged to reduce our number on account of our insufficient accommodation in the buildings then being used. During this period children of school age were being drafted into other schools, from the reserves where we had drawn our pupils, and also this year twenty-three of our pupils have received their honourable discharge.

Class-room Work.—In the class-room the work is progressing steadily under the capable tuition of Miss Marks, who holds an Ontario second-class professional certificate.

The subjects studied are writing, drawing, reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, Canadian history, composition and letter-writing. The pupils are well informed in current topics. In composition a number of them excel. At the request of Major McGibbon, about twenty essays were written and forwarded to the department. These were excellently written in regard to both penmanship and thought, and won high praise from the inspector.

During the last quarter, weekly written examinations have been conducted, taking one subject each week. These spurred the pupils on to greater effort.

Physiology, hygiene and British history will shortly be added to the programme of studies. Our school-rooms are all that could be desired; they are well lighted, well ventilated, have good seating accommodation and all necessary appurtenances.

The English language is carefully taught, and correct speaking insisted upon. The older students have a keen appreciation of the value of knowledge, shirking no duty, however arduous, and daily receiving a thorough training for the battle of life.

Andrew Miles Sere, one of the pupils, says: 'After all it does some good to educate an Indian.'

Farm and Garden.—There are three hundred and twenty acres of farm land in connection with the school, of which sixty-four acres have been sown in wheat, thirty-six acres in oats, and ten acres in vegetable garden. Of that remaining, about one hundred and thirty acres is inclosed for pasturage, and the rest uncultivated. All the work of seeding, cultivating and general farm work was done by the pupils, under the supervision of the farm instructor.

Work in the garden was conducted in a profitable and satisfactory manner under the direction of Mr. Joseph Webster, with the assistance of Mr. Copeland and the pupils.

Particular attention is being given to this branch of industrial training, as we believe that in this country agriculture will always be the principal occupation.

Industries Taught.—Carpentry, boot-making, baking, printing, harness-making, farming and gardening are the industries taught.

A number of boys are constantly employed in wood-sawing and general chores about the institution.

Girls' Industrial Training.—The girls are taught sewing, knitting and dress-making by Miss Dickin, a competent dressmaker, who has been a member of the staff for over four years. They perform all the necessary household duties, and are instructed in cooking and laundry work, in all of which they show great aptitude, proving that they are as capable of learning as girls of our own race.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers are held morning and evening in the school-room. On Sunday the children attend St. Mark's church, the rector of which also holds a weekly Bible class in the home. Sunday school is held in the institution for the junior pupils, the seniors attending St. Mark's Sunday school. A number of the pupils are communicants, while all of them take considerable interest in their religious training. The conduct of the children during the past year has been very

good indeed. Punishments have been of rare occurrence, and no offences have been committed. Both boys and girls have their time fully taken up with either work or play, and thus the main incentive to wrongdoing is done away with.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the year the health of the pupils has been satisfactory, with the exception of last autumn, when there was a serious outbreak of measles, followed in seven cases by pneumonia. Fortunately one of our staff, Miss McCleary, is a trained nurse, and owing, I believe, to her untiring devotion to the children, there were no fatalities at this time. I am thankful to say that only one death occurred in the institution during the year. The sanitary arrangements are excellent. A large cistern is erected at a considerable distance from the main building, into which pipes are laid that carry off the water from the bath-rooms, kitchen and laundry; this is pumped out on the open prairie. No sewage goes into the cistern. The outhouses for boys and girls are erected at a safe distance from the school buildings, so that any danger from defective sanitation is removed.

Water Supply.—The water supply at the school is excellent and free from alkaline substances. A hot-air Ryder engine pumps our supply to a tank in the top flat.

Fire Protection.—All fire appliances are in good order ; the McRobie fire-extinguisher is placed in the building. Besides this there are a number of patent fire-extinguishers, fire axes and other appliances.

Heating.—The heating is done by a system of hot water.

Recreation.—All athletic sports are encouraged. Football is the most popular sport in summer. In winter, skating, hockey and curling are the principal pastimes for the boys. In summer the girls have swings and croquet, in their own playground. They also take long walks, accompanied by some member of the staff. In winter skating is their chief amusement.

The band, under the leadership of W. R. Bear, ex-pupil, has made excellent progress during the year.

General Remarks.—This, the year of the opening and occupying of the new school, has indeed been an eventful and busy one, one that will long be remembered as an epoch in the school's history. I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the untiring efforts of my excellent staff of co-workers, who have one and all laboured so earnestly for the spiritual and temporal welfare of our pupils, and are endeavouring in every way to make this school a 'home' in the true sense of the word.

Before bringing this, my first report, on the new home to a close, I feel that I cannot do so without expressing my deep gratitude to the department for all it has done in the interests and for the advancement of the Indian work here ; never before has the school's future looked more promising. We feel indeed that we have been greatly blessed, and earnestly trust that we may be given divine guidance and strength to perform faithfully those things that have been committed to our care.

I have, &c.,

A. E. WILSON,
Principal.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
MIDDLECHURCH, July 3, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated about seven miles from the city of Winnipeg, to the north, on the banks of the Red river, in one of the most fertile portions of the Red River valley, and is beautifully surrounded with large oak and maple trees.

Land.—The farm consists of three hundred and eighty acres, and is of peculiar shape, being eighteen chains wide and four miles long, being a number of old river lots made into one farm.

Buildings.—The main building is of white brick, on a stone foundation, and is three stories high, with a basement. The basement contains the four large hot-air furnaces, engine for pumping water, lavatories for boys and girls, baths and shower baths for boys and girls, and storehouses. On the first floor are the offices, dining-rooms for children and for officers, tailor shop, sewing-room for girls, and kitchen.

On the second floor are the officers' quarters and girls' dormitories, the latter having been increased to double their former capacity by the conversion of several smaller rooms into one large dormitory. On the third floor there is one large dormitory for boys, containing eighty beds. It is very spacious and well ventilated. It also contains the tank-room and male officers' quarters.

A short distance to the north of the main building is a large two-story frame building, with a large basement used for storing coal. The first floor is used for a drill hall, with the printing office at one end. The second floor is used for two class-rooms, the senior and the junior.

There is also a frame house, the upstairs being used for a residence for the gardener, and the lower part as a residence for the general assistant.

Attendance.—The attendance has been up to the full capacity the whole year, viz. : one hundred and twenty-five, and a number of applicants were refused admission for want of space.

Class-room Work.—A great deal of attention has been devoted to the work in the class-room—well-skilled teachers being in charge of this department. Good progress has been noticed in this department.

A great improvement has been noticed in the manner in which the children speak out—one of the great difficulties with Indian children being their proneness to speak in an inaudible tone.

Several pupils in the senior room have been taking up the ordinary public school third-class work. A number are being fitted with the idea of their taking reserve schools as soon as they are of age to be discharged. Three pupils who got their discharge during the year are now teaching schools on the reserves very successfully, and there are good reports of their success.

Farm and Garden.—The farm has received more attention than in former years, and as a result a good harvest was reaped. We had sufficient hay and oats to feed all our stock, and we had roots, vegetables and potatoes in abundance. As a result of the good crop of last year, a great many of our boys have been encouraged to take a greater interest in farming.

Industries Taught.—Owing to the large number of boys attending, it was necessary to provide trades for them, and we have several boys learning the following trades : carpentering, blacksmithing, printing, tailoring, painting and glazing. The girls are instructed in dressmaking, knitting, darning and baking, in addition to ordinary housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given in the schools daily, and on Sundays, from 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. Morning and evening prayers are conducted daily in the school, and all attend service at St. Paul's church at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sundays. Thirty-three children from the school were confirmed by Archbishop Machray on May 20.

Discipline.—The conduct of the pupils has been good. Both boys and girls have regular daily drill, and the discipline thus exercised has made a marked improvement in both their conduct and appearance.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been remarkably good. Owing to the great number of applications for admission, we were enabled to discharge every case of scrofula and consumption we had in the school, thus making the health of our pupils excellent.

Water Supply.—The water supply is obtained from an artesian well, and is pumped by a hot-air engine to large tanks in the attic, and thus distributed throughout the building.

Fire Protection.—There are hose attachments on each floor, connected with a large tank in the attic, which gives considerable pressure and produces a good stream of water. There are also on each floor the 'McRobie fire-extinguisher' attachments. Several hand grenades and large Babcock extinguishers are distributed throughout the building.

Heating.—The main building is heated with hot-air furnaces, and the schoolrooms with wood stoves, which keep the rooms very comfortable.

Recreation.—The boys play all games, cricket, baseball, football, quoits, and many others. The girls have croquet, tennis and swinging. Both boys and girls spend a good deal of their time in physical drill and calisthenics, which they enjoy.

General Remarks.—No difficulty has been experienced in getting recruits the past year, and I attribute in a large measure the success in this direction to our trips to the 'treaty ground,' where all the officers and children spent ten days in camp while the Indians were camped awaiting their annuity payments. The parents saw our treatment of their children, and we displayed a great deal of their work that is done at the school. The school band gave daily concerts, which were listened to by most of the parents with great interest. The result of it all was that not a child remained when we were ready to return. Several applications had to be refused for lack of accommodation.

I have to thank the department for its many kindnesses to me and the assistance it has given me in my work here.

I have, &c.,

JAS. G. DAGG,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ST. BONIFACE, June 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The St. Boniface industrial school is situated on a government lot one mile from the town of St. Boniface, and two miles from the Winnipeg post office. This lot is divided into two sections by Meuron avenue, running from north to south. All the buildings are erected on the east lot, the main building, with the boys' and girls' play-grounds being in the centre.

Land.—West of Meuron avenue, opposite the school, is a square plot of ground, partly covered with bush, where cattle are corralled at night during the summer. On both sides of the east lot, extending from Meuron avenue to the Seine river, where the buildings are situated, are two pieces of land of about fifteen acres suitable for farming, where potatoes and field roots and some grain are cultivated. The farm-yard comprises what is left along the bank of the Seine; part of an old brick-yard, and unfit for anything else. The space occupied by the buildings, play-grounds and farm-yard is about ten acres. I am again indebted this year to the kindness of the Most Reverend the Archbishop of St. Boniface for the use of some farming, hay and pasture land, about six hundred acres, one mile from the school, situated between the Canadian Pacific and the Southeastern railways.

Buildings.—All the buildings are in good repair. The main building is of frame, brick-veneered, 100 x 39 x 26 feet, facing the west. On the façade of the house are two balconies, dividing the whole length into three equal parts, the south one being the entrance.

First Floor.—This is divided into nine apartments, ten feet high. The hall, ten feet wide, extending through the building, is partitioned across the centre. On the right side entering is the chapel, 24 x 16 feet, connected by folding doors with a room, 24 x 20 feet, used as a waiting-room for Indians, and as a chapel when required. The reception-room, 16 x 14 feet, is on the left, next the men's dining-room, 16 x 9 feet, the sisters' dining-room, 16 x 22 feet, and the visitors' room, 16 x 9 feet. These rooms face the front and open into the children's refectory, 56 x 20 feet, communicating with the kitchen.

Second Floor.—In the back part of the entrance-hall is the staircase leading to the second floor, containing twelve apartments, ten feet high, junior class-room, 24 x 20 feet, three bed-rooms for employees, two 13 x 8 feet, one 16 x 10 feet; principal's room, 16 x 10 feet, office and bed-room combined; boys' infirmary, 16 x 12 feet; hall, 20 x 10 feet; sisters' sewing-room, 24 x 15 feet; girls' infirmary, 16 x 10 feet; senior girls' class, 22 x 20 feet; sister's bed-room, 30 x 16 feet; matron's room, 20 x 9 feet.

Third Floor.—The stairs, situated in the hall facing the principal's room, lead to the boys' dormitory, 58 x 37 feet, containing 17,376 cubic feet of air, deduction being made for gables, tanks, cupboards and closets. In this dormitory fifty-eight stretchers are placed. Next is situated the bigger girls' dormitory, with thirty-three stretchers, 31 x 37 feet, with 3,982 cubic feet of air, opening into the little girls' dormitory, 22 x 21

feet, with 3,699 cubic feet of air, and containing nineteen stretchers, and a flush closet used by all the girls. This room communicates by a back stairs with the girls' recreation hall. It happens sometimes that we have more children in one section than can be accommodated, while in the other there is space.

Additions.—At the southeast corner, joined to the main building, is a frame addition, 28 x 20 x 24 feet, with a flat roof. The ground floor is a spacious band-room, 19 x 27 x 10 feet. A flight of stairs leads from this room to the senior boys' class-room, 19 x 27 x 10 feet. Behind this building, but adjoining, is the boys' recreation-hall, 50 x 20 x 14 feet. The band-room opens by folding doors into the hall, and can be used as a stage for entertainments. About three years ago I moved this hall to the place it now occupies; it was sixty feet from the main building. The change is much appreciated by the reverend sisters and smaller pupils, especially in cold and wet weather. Opening on the left of the boys' hall is a room 30 x 10 x 10 feet, cemented floor, fitted with a tank containing fourteen hundred gallons, a lavatory, closets for the boys and a bath-room for the men.

Extending from behind, at the centre of the main building, and at right angles with it, is a brick-veneered addition, 20 x 30 x 24 feet. This contains, first, the kitchen 19 x 21 x 10 feet; over it a sewing-room for the girls, 22 x 21 x 8 feet. The top story forms the little girls' dormitory, as mentioned above. In the basement of this addition are the hot-air pumping engine and furnaces. Every means to prevent danger from fire has been taken, by having a cement floor and brick walls. No fuel is kept near the furnaces, the coal is stored in an adjoining shed partly under ground, opening into the furnace-room, holding fifty tons; joined to this shed is another with a capacity of eighteen tons, where the coal for the kitchen range is kept. In severe weather the usefulness of these sheds cannot be overestimated. At the north-east corner, and parallel with the two above-described extensions, is the girls' recreation hall, 40 x 16 x 9 feet, with an attic above, where their dresses are kept. This building was formerly used as a blacksmith's shop; three years ago I moved it to its present position, and fitted it up for this purpose. Between this building and the kitchen, close to the main building, opening only to the recreation-hall, is the girls' lavatory, 20 x 14 feet, provided with a square galvanized iron tank, 8 x 6 x 3½ feet, receiving the water from the roof, used as a bath. In this room is a six-seat enamelled iron trough, flushed automatically, and connected with the sewer, the partitions are six feet high, with glass top and ventilator, making the closets as odorless as could be desired. In winter, in bad weather and at night, this arrangement is much appreciated by all.

Outbuildings.—Connected with the centre extension, and communicating with the kitchen, is a building, 60 x 20 feet, used for a pantry and laundry, the attic for a store-room, and drying-room.

The ice-house is 20 x 20 x 12 feet, in good repair. The stable is 60 x 25 x 8 feet; at its north end is a root-house, 20 x 25 x 7 feet, with an implement-shed, 20 x 25 x 9 feet, above. The pig-pen, 30 x 16 x 8 feet, is provided with bins to keep the mill stuff in, and an agricultural boiler, with a capacity of forty gallons. There is a root-house, 16 x 25 x 7 feet, with a hen-house, 16 x 25 x 7 feet, above.

Accommodation.—There is ample room for one hundred and ten children. The fact is we have had one hundred and twenty during the winter, fourteen of whom slept over the shoe-shop.

Attendance.—The attendance was fair till March, when eighteen pupils were discharged on account of ill health or on having attained their eighteenth year. In the last quarter it has fallen as low as eighty-two, and unless new pupils are secured it will be hard to keep this institution on a good financial basis.

Class-room Work.—The authorized programme of studies is followed. Most of the children are fond of class and attentive. They are making great progress in English.

Farm and Garden.—I was able to sow forty bushels of oats on a piece of land broken last year; but owing to the persistent drought nothing has grown yet, and I am afraid that my first experiment in farming will be a complete failure. Owing to an accident that deprived me of two horses, which were killed by falling off a bridge that had been built across the Springfield canal, and the prolonged sickness of another, I was unable to do any more breaking this year. Last fall two hundred bushels of excellent oats and one hundred bushels of barley were harvested. Four hundred bushels of potatoes, two hundred head of cabbage, twenty bushels of onions and other vegetables were raised from the garden.

Industries Taught.—The bigger boys are taught farming and carpentering; the girls all kinds of housework, kitchen, laundry and dairy; sewing in all branches.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular care is taken in this department by myself and staff, and I am happy to say with very good results.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils during the year has been fairly good. In the beginning of the winter we had a few cases of whooping cough. Dr. Sloop is very kind and attentive. The sanitary condition of the house is good, but ventilation is not quite sufficient in the dormitories.

Water Supply.—All the water used in the house is pumped up from a deep well by a hot-air Rider engine, the quality is excellent and the supply abundant.

Fire Protection.—Six Dominion fire-extinguishers are kept in convenient places. We have also the McRobie fire-apparatus, which cost $300, paid for by the government; two hundred feet of one-inch rubber hose, one hundred feet of canvas hose, but it is useless, not being water-tight; six axes and six buckets.

Heating.—The building is heated throughout with hot water. During the winter we had trouble, as some of the pipes froze, but they were repaired without much difficulty. Since the system has been extended to the recreation-halls, it has proved more satisfactory than heating them with stoves.

Recreation.—The boys and girls each have a separate recreation-hall, large and well lighted; outside large play-grounds. The boys play all sorts of games, baseball, seems to be the favourite. They divide themselves into clubs, and when they compete with outside teams do so with credit. The girls amuse themselves more quietly, but not less heartily; a nice summer-house has been built in their yard for them this summer, and they spend most of their spare time in it.

General Remarks.—On the whole, the behaviour of the children is satisfactory. Last fall, owing to an unknown cause, there was for some time a feeling of discontentment among the children, especially among the boys. This led them to desert. About twenty absconded at different times. Most of them either returned of their own accord, or were brought back. Severe measures had to be adopted, and the transfer of three of the boys to the Qu'Appelle industrial school, finally put an end to the trouble. Since then we have had no cause to complain.

During the last quarter we had a very pleasant visit from Inspector Major McGibbon. He expressed himself as being much pleased with the work going on here, and found everything in good order. We were very glad to see him, as it was some time since we had had an inspection.

I have, &c.,

J. P. DORAIS,
Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., November 17, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of inspection of schools, within the Couchiching, Savanne and Rat Portage agencies.

COUCHICHING AGENCY.

There were four day schools in operation during the year in this agency, viz.: Long Sault, Manitou Rapids, Little Forks and Couchiching.

The number of children that should attend these schools is 62. The number of children enrolled, 55; being 88·44 per cent of those that should attend. The average attendance was 22·47, being 19·93 per cent of those enrolled.

LONG SAULT DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on July 19, 1900. Number of pupils present 5; number on roll, 11; classified as follows:—

Standard I., 6; II., 1; III., 1; IV., 3.

Progress good; pupils clean and neat in person; equipment sufficient, school material ample. The school is a neat building, and was very clean. Some little repairs to the plastering are needed; Miss Mary A. Johnson, teacher; and good improvement was noticed in the work performed under her teaching. She holds a certificate from McGill Normal School, and she has several years' experience in teaching, which promises every prospect of success. The mission under the charge of Rev. J. J. Johnston is near the school, and is under the control of the Church of England.

MANITOU RAPIDS DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on July 20, 1900. Number of pupils present, 6; number on roll, 22; classified as follows:—

Standard I., 17; II., 2; III., 3.

Equipment and material sufficient; progress unsatisfactory, but no fault of the teacher, the attendance being very irregular.

Mr. D. W. Woods is teacher of catechism, and is very painstaking in his work. Mrs. Wood has a class of knitting and sewing. Some very good specimens of the girls' work were to be seen. The school and mission are under the control of the Church of England.

LITTLE FORKS DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on July 23, 1900. Number of pupils present, 8; number enrolled, 8; classified as follows:—

Standard I., 4; II., 1; III., 3.

Equipment and material sufficient. The school-house is a neat building, and kept clean. Cleanliness of pupils well attended to. Mr. Reginald H. Bagshaw is teacher and catechiser; he is most conscientious in his duties. Although the attendance has been very irregular, he was able to show some progress for his pains.

Couchiching Day School.

I inspected the building on July 25, 1900. The school was closed for the summer holidays, and the teacher away from the reserve. Number of children of school ages on the reserve, twenty; number enrolled, fourteen. This school was reopened last fall, after being closed for over a year. The attendance has been better than in the past, with a tendency to improvement; Miss Ellen Bouvette, teacher. This school and mission are under the control of the Roman Catholic Church, with Rev. J. Allard, O.M.I., as missionary.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

There were six day schools in operation during the year in this agency, viz., Wabigoon, Frenchman's Head, Canoe River, Treaty Point, Wabuskang and Eagle Lake. The number of children that should attend these schools is one hundred and sixty-nine; that of those enrolled, one hundred and forty-two. The average attendance was 63·45, being 53·31 per cent of those enrolled.

Wabigoon Day School.

This school was inspected on August 18, 1900, Rev. Mr. Cooper, several ladies and gentlemen being present. Number of pupils present, twenty-one; number on roll, twenty-one; classified as follows:—

Standard I	12
" II	5
" III	4

Equipment and material sufficient. Progress good; cleanliness of pupils well attended to; school-room well kept. The attendance at times is irregular, but when the Indians are on the reserve the attendance is very satisfactory. Mrs. Amy Johns is teacher, and gave satisfaction.

Frenchman's Head Day School

was inspected on August 24, 1900. Number of pupils present, fourteen; number enrolled, twenty-four; classified as follows:—

Standard I	22
" II	2

Equipment (except desks) sufficient; school materials ample. The old school-house, which had been demolished and newly rebuilt, is of log, 26 feet 6 inches x 17 feet 4 inches, clap-boarded, and lined inside with matched lumber, shingled, &c., was occupied, and is a confortable building. All the boards used in the building have been sawn by hand by the Indians, under the supervision of Councillor Bunting, and he deserves credit for the work done.

Mr. James Fox is the teacher and catechiser, and good improvement has been noticed since he took charge of the school, in many ways, in the cleanliness of the children, their attendance and their comportment.

Canoe River Day School

was inspected on August 29, 1900. Number of pupils present, twenty-three ; number on roll, twenty-two ; classified as follows :—

Standard I	10
" II	12

Equipment sufficient, school material ample. Progress good; pupils were clean and properly clothed. Considering the sickness prevalent amongst the children during the whole winter, the attendance has been deemed satisfactory.

James Anderson, jr., teacher. The school and mission are under the control of the Church of England.

Treaty Point Day School (Lac Seul)

was examined on August 29, 1900. Number of pupils present, thirty-eight; number on roll, forty-seven; classified as follows:—

Standard I	27
" II	11
" III	9

Equipment (except desks) and school material sufficient; progress fair; cleanliness of children very fair. The attendance is very irregular, owing to the fact that the great majority of the children attending this school leave the reserve with their parents immediately after the treaty payments are over and do not attend school again until the following summer; those remaining attend very regularly during the fall.

Rev. Thos. H. Pritchard is teacher and missionary. The pupils were clever and took interest in their lessons. The school and mission are under the Church of England management.

Wabuskang Day School.

was inspected on August 31, 1900. Number of pupils present, thirteen; number on roll, thirteen; classified as follows:—

Standard I	11
" II	2

Equipment (except desks) sufficient; school material ample; progress good; pupils clean and neat in their persons and clothing. The attendance is considered very fair. School-room tastefully decorated and clean.

Albert Prince, an ex-pupil of St. Paul's industrial school, is teacher, but has sent in his resignation. It is regrettable, because he has his school class under a good way of progress.

Eagle Lake Day School

was inspected on September 14, 1900. No children present; number on roll, fifteen; classified as follows:—

Standard I	9
" II	6

Equipment (except desks) ample. Some books and other materials are wanted, and a requisition has been made for the same. Mr. Arthur J. Bruce, the teacher and catechiser for the Church of England, is diligent in the performance of his duties.

Father; and children attending Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.

There were three day schools and one boarding school in operation during the year in this agency, viz.: Islington, the Dalles, Assabaska, and the Rat Portage boarding school.

The number of children of school age within the agency is two hundred and ten: boys, one hundred; girls, one hundred and ten. The number of children of school age on the reserves where schools have been in operation is sixty-nine; that of those enrolled is forty-eight, being 69·56 per cent of those that should attend school. The average attendance was 17·96, being 37·47 per cent of those enrolled.

Islington Day School

was inspected on September 6, 1900. Number of pupils present, twenty; number on roll, twenty-four; classified as follows:—

Standard I	17
" II	4
Ungraded	3

Equipment and school material sufficient. Progress satisfactory. Pupils clean and neat in person and in clothing. The school building being an old structure, built several years ago, the logs are rotten, and a new building is contemplated.

Mr. J. S. Newton is the teacher and catechiser for the Church of England; he is bringing up his pupils very well.

The Dalles Day School

was inspected on September 8, 1900. Number of pupils present, fourteen; number on roll, fourteen. Progress fair; children untidy; school-room well kept. Equipment and school material sufficient.

This school was closed for nearly eight months during the fiscal year on account of its former teacher's sickness, and was reopened in April last, with Mr. Charles Clarke as teacher.

This school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

Assabaska Day School

was visited on May 9, 1900. I met only a few families without children. The great majority of the Indians had left the reserve in the early spring for the hunting season. This school has not had any attendance since last fall, owing to the stubbornness of the chief, as he and his followers are all pagans, and opposed to education.

The school-house is a suitable frame building, 42x18, being a combined school and teacher's lodging, the same having been painted with two coats of paint this spring.

Mr. R. E. Atkinson is the teacher, under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

Rat Portage Boarding School

was inspected on June 20, 1900, and visited on several occasions during the year. This school is in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. Number of pupils present, twenty-eight; boys, thirteen; and girls, fifteen. Number on roll, thirty, classified as follows:

Standard I	18
" II	7
" III	5

Equipment sufficient, and principally supplied by the mission. Rev. Charles Cahill, O.M.I., principal ; Rev. Sisters Marie Célestin, matron ; Ste. Lucie, seamstress; McGuirk, teacher; Maria, cook; S. Paulus, gardener and monitor; A. Prud'homme, farmer and labourer.

The buildings were the same as last reported. The dormitories, dining-room, kitchen, &c., having been kalsomined, presented a tidy and neat appearance.

The garden has produced potatoes, carrots, onions, turnips, cabbages, &c., but owing to the wet season, the production was not enough for the use of the house. Two acres of land were planted with numerous kinds of seeds for crop this year, and about three acres of new land prepared for future crop.

A storehouse, laundry and ice-house are to be erected.

The results of the year's work were very satisfactory, and the influence of this school has to a certain extent been beneficial in many ways to the Indian mind, the Indians having first objected to sending their children to such institution.

I have, &c.,

L. J. ARTHUR LEVEQUE,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL,
BIRTLE, MANITOBA, August 17, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Birtle boarding school is situated within the limits of the town of Birtle on the Bird Tail creek, in the county of Shoal Lake, in the province of Manitoba.

Land.—There are sixty acres of land connected with the school. Thirty of these are the property of the school, while the other thirty acres are rented.

Buildings.—The main building is 80 x 30 feet, and has a wing on the northwest corner 30 x 56 feet. The building is solid stone ; three stories high, not including basement. There are six rooms in the top story of the following dimensions: two rooms, 12 x 20 x 9 feet ; one is used for a clothes store-room, the other a dormitory ; two rooms, 15 x 22 x 9 feet, both dormitories ; one room, 21 x 12 x 9 feet, dormitory ; one room, 16 x 22 x 9 feet, dormitory. There are twelve rooms in the second story. Six of these are 9 x 14 x 10 feet, all dormitories ; two are 10 x 22 x 10 feet, dormitories; one is 22 x 30 x 10 feet, school-room ; one is 8 x 9 x 10 feet, library ; two are 10 x 10 x 10 feet, dormitories.

On the first floor there are nine rooms, kitchen, 20 x 22 x 10 feet ; grocery store-room, 9 x 10 x 10 feet ; clothes store-room, 9 x 20 x 10 feet ; sewing-room, 14 x 22 x 10 feet ; dining-room for children, 22 x 22 x 10 feet ; staff dining-room, 12 x 12 x 10 feet ; office, 9 x 12 x 10 feet; parlour, 20 x 12 x 10 feet ; boys' recreation-room, 22 x 10 x 10 feet.

In the basement there are eleven rooms: laundry, 12 x 20 x 7 feet; girls' wash-room, 12 x 10 x 7 feet ; vegetable cellar, 10 x 12 x 7 feet ; bath-room, 10 x 12 x 7 feet ; bakery, 12 x 14 x 7 feet; wood-room, 12 x 14 x 7 feet; girls' recreation-room, 16 x 22 x 7

feet; furnace-room, 24 x 18 x 7 feet; boys' wash-room, 15 x 12 x 7 feet; boys' store-room for shoes, coats and hats, 10 x 12 7 feet; boys' recreation-room, 15 x 24 x 7 feet. There is one barn 30 x 50 feet, upon a stone foundation ; one shed-stable for accommodation of Indian horses. There are three water-closets, 8 x 12 feet; a log milk-house, 14 x 20 feet; a hen-house, 12 x 24 feet.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for at least fifty, inclusive of pupils and staff.

Attendance.—The atendance during the year was regular, there being at no time less than thirty-seven pupils, not counting those working out.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work was carried on regularly during the year and fair progress was made by the pupils. The number of pupils in each standard is as follows :—

Standard IV	2
" III	3
" II	10
" I	25

Garden.—There is about five acres under cultivation, in which only vegetables are grown, chiefly potatoes.

Industries.—The girls are taught sewing, knitting, baking, cooking, washing. The boys are taught gardening, care of stock and wood-sawing.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children during the year was pretty fair, there being no epidemic of any disease.

Water Supply.—The drinking water used is drawn from the town spring.

Fire Protection.—There are hung up at convenient places twelve fire buckets ready for use.

Heating.—The building is heated by three wood hot-air furnaces.

Recreation.—In summer-time both boys and girls have their recreation outside. The boys usually take theirs at the wood pile. Girls have various games. In winter the larger pupils go twice a week to the skating rink.

I have, &c.,

W. J. SMALL,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BLOOD C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
MACLEOD, ALBERTA, June 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is situated about twelve and one-half miles south from Macleod, on the border of the Blood reserve and opposite the agency office.

Land.—The Church Missionary Society owns a quarter section, on which the school stands, and which is all well fenced.

Buildings.—We have here a group of buildings laid out in the form of a square, three sides of which they occupy. Following round, we take first the girls' home of some 70 feet by 40 feet. In this building and on the ground floor, we have a large play-room, and wash-room in rear, a large dining-room, a large kitchen and small sitting-room, used by the staff. In the dining-room there is a drive well and iron pump. Upstairs we have three large and one small dormitory, also four bed-rooms for members of the staff. In the rear of this building is a carpenter's shop and coal shed. Passing on we come to the school and church combined. This building is some 40 feet long by 20 feet wide, and fully answers the purpose, having a high ceiling, and being well ventilated. At the first corner we have the stables, some distance from which in the rear, is the corral and cow stable. These stables have accommodation for four horses, and have a coal-house attached, also loft for about five tons of hay. Passing on, we come to the boys' play-ground, in which is the wash-room and bath-room. This building is about twenty feet square. We then come to the boys' home and mission house, in one. This is more than seventy feet long and some twenty-four deep, with a few rooms attached at rear. On ground-floor there is a play-room, a dining-room, a wash-room, a lumber-room and three small dormitories; also the dining-room, drawing-room and kitchen of the missionary. Upstairs we have two large and one small dormitory, and in the missionary's house three bed-rooms. Turning the next corner, we come to a small log house recently used as a storehouse, but now being fitted up as a dwelling-house for two of our graduates, one from Calgary and one from here, who are to be married and live here. Passing on, we come to the hospital, a large and commodious building, capable of holding sixteen patients. This comprises our buildings, with the exception of three outside closets.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for eighty pupils and some eight of a staff.

Attendance.—We have now fifty-one pupils, evenly divided between girls and boys.

Class-room Work.—This work, carried on by our teacher, Miss Wells, is eminently satisfactory, the inspector telling us that he considered our advance exceptionally good. We manage to give the majority of the children much more schooling than the regulations call for, and the result is marked. English only is spoken by the staff, and consequently the children have to speak to them in that language only.

Farm and Garden.—Of this we feel justly proud. We now raise more vegetables than we consume and also some hay. We have also now six cows milking and are making about fourteen pounds of butter per week, and give the children plenty of milk to drink.

Industries Taught.—This not being an industrial school, we are not expected on the per capita grant to supply teachers for industries, yet we have several girls who can make good clothing, several who can cook well, and boys who can mend clothes and boots, and are fair gardeners.

Moral and Religious Training.—We give much time to this, half an hour each morning and a quarter of an hour each evening are devoted to prayers, besides extra classes, but we are much discouraged by the drawbacks the children receive from the knowledge of, and consequent hankering after the gross evils of immorality carried on largely during the dancing period, which has of late been commenced.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils is good, and certainly much, yes very much improved, and apparently permanently so, since Dr. Lafferty operated on several. The sanitary conditions are good, all refuse being kept rigidly in its proper place.

Water Supply.—This is drawn from two good wells, one as stated in the girls' home, and one in the boys' yard. A third is being dug in connection with the windmill for gardening purposes.

Fire Protection.—This is looked after by three Babcocks, one pump on wheels, twenty-two pails, kept in convenient places and supplied with water ; also axes, kept in certain places and always sharp.

Heating.—Two furnaces, one under the boys' home and mission-house, and one under the school, do the heating, supplemented by numerous stoves. It is good since the government so kindly plastered the building. I may say here that this plastering has been much appreciated by staff and pupils, and we are most thankful.

Recreation.—Games, such as football, baseball, croquet, &c., are supplied, and numerous walks with members of the staff are much enjoyed.

All of which is cheerfully given.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR DE B. OWEN.
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BLOOD R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
MACLEOD, ALBERTA, September 15, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated about twenty-four miles south of Macleod, one mile from the upper agency, within a few yards of the Belly river on the reserve.

Land.—The land connected with the school belongs to the reserve.

Buildings.—The school building is divided into four parts. The main building has three stories. In the first story we have the dining-room, 17 x 36 feet, the parlour 17 x 13 feet, and the office the same size ; a hall, 10 x 17 feet. In the second story is the chapel, 18 x 36 feet, and rooms for the staff ; the third story is a large room, 36 x 36 feet. At each end of the main building and connected with it are two good sized buildings 36 x 32 feet each, two stories high, the first story of which contains two rooms, the school-room and the recreation-hall, 32 x 12 feet each. In the second stories are the dormitories; the boys use the west wing and the girls the east wing. In the north side of the main building and connected with it is the fourth part of the school building, 20 x 20 feet, with three stories; in the first is the kitchen, in the second the dining-room for the staff, and in the third the teachers' private room.

There is besides the large building, a laundry, 18 x 24 feet, log hut, with a shingled frame roof, and a small shed 14 x 12 feet, used as a discharge.

Accommodation.—The school being so divided in large rooms gives accommodation to a staff of eight or ten members and about sixty or seventy pupils.

Attendance.—The attendance has been fairly good. During the course of the fiscal year seven new pupils have been admitted.

Class-room Work.—Class-room work consists of reading, spelling, arithmetic, drawing and vocal music.

Farm and Garden.—Up to the present no farming has been done, but the school raises every kind of vegetable, and the pupils seem to take a great interest in gardening, every one was proud of his little garden, and success has been the result of their work.

Industries Taught.—Besides gardening, the biggest boys are taught to bake and the girls to sew, to knit, to draw and in the culinary art.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church is imparted to the pupils, they have morning and evening prayers, and half an hour every day is devoted to religious instruction.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Good, although two pupils died of consumption during the course of the fiscal year.

Water Supply.—The river supplies the water for the use of the school.

Fire Protection.—Three fire-extinguishers, forty-eight hand grenades, twenty-four fire-pails and four fire-axes are distributed throughout the halls and the rooms.

Heating.—In the past the school has been heated with stoves. At the end of the fiscal year the heating system was improved, and hot-air furnaces have been put up with the help of the department.

Recreation.—When the weather is favourable, recreation is taken outside under the supervision of an attendant, and in bad weather the pupils stay in their own recreation-halls.

I have, &c.,

J. F. RIOU, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
SADDLE LAKE, ALTA., July 2, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated about six miles southwest of Saddle Lake, on the Edmonton road, about one mile north of the Saskatchewan river.

Land.—A little over five acres is set apart for school purposes.

Buildings.—The main building is 60 x 30 feet, two and a half stories high, suitably divided into the various departments necessary for the convenience of the school. The girls' dormitory is 34 x 30 feet, and the boys' dormitory 30 x 25 feet. During the past year it was found necessary to have improvements made, to afford more dormitory space for the boys: an addition to the kitchen, 20 x 15 feet, two stories high. We also had a covered outer stairway made, leading to the boy's larger dormitory. The outbuildings consist of a bakery, laundry, storehouse, ice-house, stables and numerous smaller buildings.

Attendance.—The pupils attend school regularly, all being boarders at the institute.

Class-room Work.—The course of studies authorized by the department is faithfully followed.

Farm and Garden.—About four acres are under cultivation. Vegetables are the principal products of the farm.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught house work, care of cattle and farming. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking and all sorts of house work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special care is paid to moral and religious training, discipline and order.

Health and Sanitary Condition of Pupils.—The general health of the pupils has been good for the most part of the year. But the coming of spring was marked by eruptions of a scrofulous nature, on the part of several. Three deaths occurred during the year.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from a well near the school.

Fire Protection.—Ladders are attached to the house, besides three stairways from the dormitories to the ground. Fire-pails are always ready.

Heating.—The building is heated by wood stoves.

Recreation.—Recreation is allowed three times a day, after each meal, during which the pupils indulge in the usual outdoor games.

I have, &c.,

H. GRANDIN, Ptre.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CROWFOOT R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
GLEICHEN, ALTA., September 15, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report on this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Crowfoot boarding school is situated at the south reserve on the north side of the Bow river, a few yards from the lower agency headquarters.

Land.—A little more than three acres is set apart for the use of the school.

Building.—The building is 108 x 36 feet. The centre building is 36 feet square, three stories high, and has two wings of 36 x 32 feet in addition to the main building, with a kitchen 20 feet square. The building is divided for the convenience of the school. The east wing is not finished, and when completed the Crowfoot boarding school will be the finest institution of the kind on this reserve. The school-rooms are large, well ventilated and very well lighted; everything has been arranged to have a first-class institution.

A fine picket fence protects the front of the building.

Attendance.—The school was opened on January 25. Eleven pupils have been admitted, since the opening—six boys and five girls. One girl died two months after her admission, and another girl was sent home on account of illness. Our intention was to take ten pupils for the first year, to train them well, and so far we have succeeded. Not a single pupil has been out, without permission, for half an hour.

Class-Room Work.—As the children are all beginners, the class-room work does not extend beyond the first two standards.

Farm and Garden.—We are fencing in a garden for vegetables.

Industries Taught.—General house-cleaning, sewing, knitting, weaving, washing, ironing and baking. The boys so far have been confined to cleaning around the school.

Moral and Religious Training.—No effort is spared to instruct them thoroughly in the Roman Catholic faith, and to give each child, as far as his years will admit, a thorough grounding in Roman Catholic truth and faith.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from a river half a mile away by means of a water-cart. An application was made to the government to dig a well and to have a hot-air pumping engine.

Heating.—The school is heated by stoves, but we shall try to get a furnace.

Fire Protection.—One fire-extinguisher and three fire-pails are kept in convenient places.

Recreation.—All recreation is taken in the open air as much as possible, even in winter; pupils are always accompanied by a member of the staff.

General Remarks.—The supply of school material, so kindly granted by the department, has been much appreciated. A new building will be put up in the north camp near the C. E. mission, at the request made by the head and minor chiefs of the upper agency, with the approval of the government. It has been possible for the priest in whose charge the mission is, to devote more time and attention to the Indians than heretofore. We shall add ten more pupils this year.

I have, &c.,

L. JANVIER DANIS, Ptre., O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL,
CROWSTAND P.O., ASSA., June 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to present herewith my annual report on the Crowstand boarding school, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is prettily situated on the left bank of the Assiniboine river, about forty-five miles northeast of the town of Yorkton, which is our nearest railway point.

Land.—There are connected with this school, and the property of the school, about three hundred acres of land.

Buildings.—The school building is frame, 38 x 92 feet, two stories high, with stone basement underneath.

The basement contains a boys' recreation-room, 19 x 35 feet, laundry 24 x 35 feet, besides a bath-room, a vegetable-room, and two furnace and fuel rooms. On the first floor is the class-room, 25 x 33 feet, children's dining-room, 16 x 30 feet, and 20 x 20 feet; private dining-room, 14 x 15 feet; parlour, 11 x 15 feet; sewing-room, 15 x 5 feet, and study, 10 x 15 feet, besides a number of pantries, store-rooms and closets. On the second floor are two boys' dormitories, 19 x 25 feet and 18 x 25 feet respectively; two girls' dormitories, each 15 x 18 feet, besides seven private bedrooms and a large clothes store-room.

The other buildings are a frame stable, 26 x 52 feet, for horses and cattle, and two log stables, a milk-house, 12 x 14 feet, an ice-house, and a log building used as a carpenter-shop.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation in the building for forty-five pupils, and a staff of seven or eight.

Attendance.—The department has up to the present only permitted an enrolment of thirty, and there has been a full attendance of that number during the year.

Class-room Work.—The work in the class-room, especially during the last six months, since moving into our new building, has been most encouraging. The pupils take a real interest in their work, and show a very decided capacity for retaining what they get.

Farm and Garden.—Last season the weather conditions were remarkably favourable, and we had a good crop of vegetables. We raised about five hundred bushels of potatoes, nearly as many turnips, besides a good supply of other vegetables. We had also about seven acres of oats, which was cut for green feed. The blackbird pest makes it undesirable to attempt to leave grain to ripen, even if the weather conditions were to permit.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming and gardening, and, particularly, care of stock and dairying. The girls are carefully instructed in every department of general housework, including baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing and dairying.

Moral and Religious Training.—In addition to the regular religious exercises, consisting of morning and evening prayers daily, Sabbath school, and Sabbath meetings for worship, every opportunity is made use of to teach moral and religious truths.

Health and Sanitary Conditions.—In our new building the ventilation is excellent. There is an abundance of pure fresh air, without draughts, and the general health of the school was never better. Apart from a few mild cases of scrofula and sore-eyes, we have had scarcely any sickness at all.

Water Supply.—The Assiniboine river continues to be the source of our supply of water.

Fire Protection.—For protection against fire, we are supplied with two Babcock extinguishers, a dozen and a half hand grenades distributed throughout the building. There are also fire-pails and fire-axes, and on the outside of the building there is a fire-escape from each of the four dormitories.

Heating.—The building is heated throughout by hot air, conducted from two large wood furnaces.

Recreation.—Care is taken that enough time be given for recreation under supervision, so that school life has not in it too much of restraint.

New Building.—During the year the Presbyterian Church undertook extensive improvements in the buildings at Crowstand. Nearly all the old buildings were torn down, and a new building erected, the cost of which, with furnishings and equipment, amounts to over $6,000.

I would say in closing that the results of the year's work have been quite encouraging.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

NEIL GILMOUR,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
COWESESS' BOARDING SCHOOL,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
BROADVIEW, ASSA., July 2, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Cowesess' boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Opening of School.—This school was opened on December 19, 1898. The present commodious new school was not ready for occupation till last November (1899). However, the work of the school was well carried on in buildings already existing.

Situation.—This is the first annual report in connection with the school. The boarding school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, south of Crooked lake, on Cowesess' reserve. The surroundings of the school are beautiful, the Qu'Appelle river, the lake, and the hills adding to the pleasantness of the locality.

Land.—There are about sixty acres of land in connection with the school.

Buildings.—The buildings at present erected and in use, are as follows:—the priest's house, 30 x 20 feet; the church, 62 x 20 feet; a house, 20 x 20 feet, exclusively reserved for the Indians; ice-house, 12 x 14 feet; stable, 65 x 20 feet. The main building, which is the institute proper, is a three-story building with basement, on a stone foundation and having frame walls. Its dimensions are 58 x 38 feet, and the height from the ground to the top roof is 52 feet.

The basement is floored with cement and contains the dining-room, the kitchen, a pantry, a dairy-room, a lavatory with a large boiler, a rain water-tank of solid stone, plastered with cement, a good well, and a root-house.

On the first floor are the entrance, the parlours, the chapel, the school-room, 26x15 feet 3 in., and the boys' play-room, 32 x 14 feet. On the second floor is situated the girls' play-room, the sewing-room, three rooms for the accommodation of the staff, the nuns' quarters, and two sick-rooms, one for the boys and one for the girls.

The third floor contains two large dormitories, 35 x 23 feet, their height being 12 feet 6 in., and the garret also contains a large water-tank lined with lead. There are main-stairs running from basement to top floor.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements there is sleeping accommodation for sixty-five pupils.

Sanitary Condition.—The building is in a thoroughly sanitary condition. The plumbing being done in accordance with by-law 363, of the city of Winnipeg, and by the best workmen obtainable, viz., Messrs. Jas. E. Yates. Every fixture has its own separate trap and vent of proper size; all vents join main stacks above the highest fixture. We have five water-closets, fifteen wash-basins, two baths, and two sinks. All sewage is drained into Kapo creek. Fresh air is permitted to enter the drain, 100 feet from the school, and then to travel through all waste and vent pipes in its course to the outlet at roof. Besides the trap-vent, each closet is provided with local ventilation, which enters in a warm-air flue. Water is supplied to the plumbing system from a 1,000-gallon tank in the attic. No pains or expense have been spared in the construction of this work.

Attendance.—The present attendance is twenty. I hope this July to be allowed at least thirty pupils.

Class-room Work.—The programme of the department has been followed, and I can say that the progress is good and encouraging. English is spoken generally, and good will is shown by the pupils in their endeavour to speak correctly.

Industrial Work.—The few boys we have, although small, have special hours during the day for manual work. They also help in the care of the horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, while sewing, knitting and general kitchen and house-work is taught to the young girls.

Farm and Garden.—There are twenty-five acres this year under cultivation. We have also a garden in which are raised a full supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the use of our school. The garden and the farm work, which will increase, will afford a healthy out-door occupation for the children.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily after class hours. The religious training is carefully looked after.

Health.—The sanitary condition of the school is fairly good, and throughout the year the general health of the pupils has been good.

Fire Protection.—Fire protection is abundantly provided for, by means of a gasoline engine and power-pump of 100-gallons capacity per minute, connected by a 2-in. stand-pipe with tank in attic, which tank can be shut off by one pull of lever and pump, then pump direct into stand-pipe, maintaining a pressure of 100 lbs. on 1½ with ⅞ nozzle. These connections are placed in each dormitory and in each hall; also one in basement and one outside of building. The pump and engine are used to elevate the water required to supply the tank in attic, and thence through stand-pipe to plumbing system, which is consequently always ready for use. The engine is started by an electric spark, and a stream can be playing on the fire in ten seconds. The engine is also provided with tube ignition, and should a fire start in such a place that the engine could not be operated, we should still have all the water pressure from the tank on the hose all the time, which is a pressure of twenty-three pounds in basement. The pump is provided with a safety-valve to prevent breakage.

The school is lighted entirely by acetylene gas, the machine being kept in a properly ventilated room by itself. No coal-oil or lamps are permitted inside, and matches are placed under the control of the attendants.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is taken from a well in the basement; although we have all the water necessary for ordinary purposes, still, in order always to have an unlimited supply at hand to be ready for fire, the well should be deepened. The water is of fair quality.

Heating.—The building is heated entirely by two hot-air 'New Idea' furnaces. An abundant supply of pure air is constantly admitted, in order to replace the foul air that leaves by the ventilators which are placed in the dormitories and halls, and give great satisfaction.

Recreation.—Football, cricket, swimming, fishing, shooting with bows and arrows during summer, skating, singing, playing cards, marbles, checkers, and fiddling in doors are the favourite pastimes of our boys. The girls amuse themselves with drawing-slates, dressing dolls, playing ball, singing, and skipping.

I have, &c.,

T. P. CAMPEAU,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
DUCK LAKE, SASK., July 11, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is agreeably situated about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake, facing the lake of the same name.

Area of Land.—The land in connection with the school comprises one hundred acres, which is the property of the government. Its legal subdivision is section 4, township 44, range 2, west of the 3rd meridian.

Buildings.—The main building consists of hall, reception-room, 19 x 16 feet; principal's private office, 19 x 16 feet; principal's bed-room, 16 x 10 feet; principal's office, 13 x 9 feet; greenhouse, 13 x 9 feet; children's refectory, 50 x 30 feet; girls' school-room, 30 x 20 feet. On the second floor are the boys' and girls' dormitories, 45 x 30 feet each, and four small rooms adjoining, which are used by the sisters and employees. The kitchen is a separate building, connected by a short passage, 30 x 20 feet. The outdoor buildings are boys' school-room and recreation-room, 30 x 88 feet; a small house for oil and paints, 6 x 8 feet; stables, granary, coach house, meat-house, wood-shed, store-rooms, shed for wintering cattle, bakery, hen-house and laundry.

Attendance.—The attendance is very satisfactory; our numbers varying from ninety-six to one hundred, the authorized number, during the whole year.

Class-room Work.—The course of studies authorized by the department has been adhered to as much as possible. The oldest pupils have half a day at school during the work season, while the lower standards attend regularly, in order that they may attain some proficiency in English, before learning any trade or industry. The various branches of the English language are well taught by three certified English teachers, and comprise the usual course of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, general knowledge, recitation, vocal and instrumental music, lessons which fill up the daily programme. The first standards, being the most numerous, are divided into two primary and two junior classes; a pupil from the higher standards assisting the teachers in turn.

Farm and Garden.—A large farm is attached for the use of the school, and a quantity of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, carrots, turnips, onions, cabbages, beets, pease and beans has been sown with much labour and interest. Quite a number of maple trees have also been planted, in addition to fruit-bearing shrubs.

Industries.—All the necessary work and repairs, such as carpentering, painting, tinsmithing, is done by the bigger boys under competent instructors; while the girls are taught not only house-work, cooking, washing and ironing, but in addition make and mend their own clothes, as well as those of the boys. Under the care of the sisters in charge they are kept continually employed, even to the 'tots,' who are taught to knit stockings for their elders.

Moral and Religious Training.—The conduct of the children has been very satisfactory during the year, while great care and attention is given to religious training and discipline.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the pupils has been fair. In the fall several of the younger pupils had an attack of grippe, which developed into consumption. Only healthy pupils are admitted, and by the help of cleanliness and good diet, we endeavour to keep off the much-dreaded scrofula.

During the hot summer frequent baths are resorted to, and the premises are kept in perfect order.

Water Supply.—By means of two artesian wells, kindly granted by the department, we are now well supplied with water, and by the aid of thirty barrels placed under the troughs, a plentiful supply of soft water for the washing is obtained.

Fire Protection.—Two Babcock extinguishers are conveniently placed; also a number of hand-grenades are hung up throughout the different rooms. A force pump supplies the kitchen and two dormitories with water, where a constant supply is always at hand, and can be sent where we wish by means of a hose and four hundred feet of pipe attached.

Recreation.—The two large play-grounds attached to the children's department afford ample room for a variety of amusements, and in the winter occasional concerts are given, consisting of recitations, drills, choruses, with vocal and instrumental music.

I have, &c.,

M. J. P. PAQUETTE, Ptre, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
EMMANUEL COLLEGE,
PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., August 21, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location of School and Area of Land.—The school is situated about two miles west of the town of Prince Albert. The land in connection therewith is a river lot, having twelve chains frontage and extending back two miles.

Buildings.—There are three buildings occupied by the staff and pupils. The main building is occupied by the female members of the staff and the girls. The bed-rooms, dormitories and lavatory are in the upper story, and in the lower story are the school-room for the senior classes, the dining-room, kitchen and pantry. In the second building is a dormitory for the younger boys, with a lavatory, also an office and apartments for the principal. In the third building are dormitories, lavatory, bath-room and recreation-room for the senior male pupils, a room for the head teacher, and also a school-room for the junior classes.

Grounds.—The grounds immediately attached to the buildings are laid out to afford ample play-grounds for the pupils, both boys and girls.

Accommodation.—It was found necessary to increase the accommodation in the main building. The loft, the full size of the building, 60 x 30 feet, had never been finished nor utilized. This has been floored and ceiled, additional windows put in, and it is now used as a dormitory for the girls. Two long rooms, used before as dormitories, have been partitioned so as to make four rooms, one of which is used for a

clothing-room, one for a work-room, one for a bed-room for one of the staff, and the fourth is reserved for cases of sickness.

Class-room Work.—The pupils all attend school twice daily, with the exception of the elder girls, who assist in the kitchen by turns. The school hours are from 9.30 a.m. to 12, and from 1.30 p.m. to 3. Besides the regular school hours, they have study from 8 to 8.30 a.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m.

Farm and Garden.—Our crops last autumn amounted to three hundred and four bushels of wheat and two hundred and ninety bushels of oats, but owing to the very wet and late season all of this grain was badly frozen. We also had about five hundred bushels of good potatoes, one hundred bushels of onions, and a large quantity of turnips. We had twenty-nine acres under crop. This season we have fourteen acres in wheat, eight acres in oats, five acres in vegetables and three acres in oats and brome grass for feed. We have broken ten acres of new land, and summer-fallowed six acres, and up to date have made thirty tons of hay.

Industrial Work.—All the general work required on the premises is performed by the pupils. The boys attend the horses and cattle, milk the cows, draw water, chop wood, do all the farm work, and any ordinary work required. We have a carpenter's shop, and the elder boys are practised in the use of tools. The girls are taught housework, cooking, sewing and knitting.

Moral and Religious Training.—Half an hour each day is devoted to religious instruction. On Sunday the pupils attend two services in the church, which is close by, and they also attend Sunday school every Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

Improvements.—During the year just ended, the three buildings have been reshingled, the plastering repaired, and the whole kalsomined and painted inside, also a new stable has been erected, 44 x 22 feet, with a root-house connected, and a loft large enough to contain twenty tons of hay.

Health of Pupils.—With the exception of one boy, who died at home on John Smith's reserve, the health of the pupils has been good.

Water Supply.—We have three wells on the premises, and are well supplied with water.

Fire Protection.—The department has supplied us with Babcock fire-extinguishers, hand grenades, fire buckets and axes.

Heating.—Stoves are used in two of the buildings, but in the main building where the girls live, a furnace is used. The fuel used is wood.

Attendance.—The fiscal year closed with fifty-eight in actual attendance, eighteen of whom are not on the department list.

Recreation.—The boys and girls engage in the usual out-door and in-door amusements. Music is one of their favourite recreations; they also enjoy looking over illustrated papers and magazines. The old organ having become useless, a new one has been purchased lately for the school. As we have several pupils who are fair organists, the organ is almost constantly in use. Of out-door games, the girls have swinging, skipping and croquet, and the boys have swinging, cricket and football.

I have, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
HOBBEMA, July 9, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, as required by your circular of last year.

Location.—The school building is situated on Ermineskin reserve, about a mile from Hobbema station. The area of land in connection with the institution is twenty-two acres; it belongs to the mission.

Buildings.—The whole building is made of wood. It is 50 x 40 feet, three stories high; on the first: school-room and refrectory; on the second: boys' dormitory, sewing-room and infirmary. The third story is used as a dormitory for the girls. Another building, 25 x 18 feet, in which we have a private chapel and a kitchen, is attached to the main building. The house which was formerly intended for the pupil's schooling is now occupied by the reverend sisters.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for seventy-five pupils. We have fifty-four at present. The staff is composed of seven sisters.

Attendance and Class-room Work.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is very regular. The school time, that is, from 9 a.m. till 12, and from 1.30 p.m. till 4 p.m., is faithfully given. Moreover, the pupils in higher grades have an hour of study divided into two half-hours, at 5 and 8 p.m. The programme of studies given by the department is followed in every point with a persevering application, to assure ourselves that the pupils understand perfectly each lesson they learn and each word of every lesson. Also, their progress has surpassed our hopes in every subject of the programme, but especially is this so in the practice of mental arithmetic, in which their intelligence has developed itself wonderfully. Many of them show very good taste for drawing. The English language is now familiar to them, and I may say that it is only through forgetfulness that a Cree word is spoken during the recreation.

Garden and Industrial Training.—The extent of the garden is three acres. It is cultivated by the boys. The produce we had from it last year was as follows: five hundred bushels of potatoes, fifty bushels of turnips, beets, cabbages, carrots, beans, onions, &c. The boys also have to look after the cattle and a few horses. They saw all the wood for the buildings, and keep the yard in good order. They helped to plant apple trees, and a few ornamental trees in front of the school building. The girls have also their industrial work, such as washing, sewing, knitting and other housework. During the year they have made fifty dresses, one hundred aprons, one hundred shirts, sixty pairs of stockings, and all the mending.

Moral and Religious Training.—Half an hour is devoted each day for the purpose of implanting in those young hearts the love of duty in every respect, and we have the satisfaction of seeing that their conduct is generally good.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been good. There were two cases of death from consumption and hemorrhage, and two other cases of non-alarming sickness. The ventilation is very good, there being a large number of windows in each dormitory. Hygienic means are employed.

Water Supply.—Two wells form our supply of water, and it is not sufficient for our actual needs. We hope the department will be kind enough to grant us the sum asked for to get another well.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers and fire-pails are placed in the different rooms; ladders are attached to the building, and barrels kept full of water.

Heating.—The buildings are heated by eleven stoves.

Recreation.—The boys and girls have their respective yards, and are always under the supervision of their teachers. They have swings and a croquet set. They enjoy themselves mostly in outside games.

I have, &c.,

G. V. SIMONI,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL,
QU'APPELLE, August 10, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated on section 32, township 23, range 11, west of the 2nd meridian, about four hundred yards to the west of the File Hills agency buildings, and has about two hundred acres of land connected with it.

Buildings.—The buildings are: the home, which is built of stone, with a mansard roof, and is thirty-feet square, three stories high, well furnished and very comfortable, having this summer been repaired and painted afresh; the school-room, about fifteen yards to the west of the home, a frame building, on a stone foundation, 34 x 16 feet, with a porch in front, which is used as a wash-house; stables and driving-shed.

Grounds.—About four acres are inclosed with the buildings for vegetable and flower gardens and lawn.

Accommodation.—In the home are two dormitories, with accommodation in each for ten children. The school-room is furnished with seventeen double desks of the most approved style, and is bright and cheerful.

Attendance.—The number on the roll is thirteen.

Class-work.—In the class-room is taught the programme of studies prescribed, with special attention given to mathematics, composition and the use of the English language.

Garden.—We have about three acres in garden, which is kept clean, and which promises a good return.

Industrial Work.—The girls are taught sewing, knitting and general house-work. The boys do the gardening, attend to the stock, do the milking, help to cut the wood, wash, scrub and do general chores. One of our boys is out with a farmer, earning $6 and board per month, and is giving good satisfaction.

Moral and Religious Training.—A part of each day is spent in religious instruc-

St. Boniface Industrial School. Ready for fatigue.

Conduct.—The pupils' conduct is good, and very little punishment is required.

Health.—The general health of the children is fair.

Water Supply.—We have an abundant supply of water convenient.

Recreation.—The ordinary outdoor games.

General Remarks.—I am unable to give a very full report, owing to the fact that my appointment as principal to this school was made but six weeks before the end of the year (June 30, 1900).

I have, &c.,

W. H. FARRER,
Principal.

North-west Territories,
Gordon's Boarding School,
Kutawa P.O., July 16, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Gordon's boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated on the west side of the reserve, about twelve miles from the agency headquarters.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school is not known.

Buildings.—The building is composed of stone, 42 x 48 feet, two stories high, with basement, consisting of five rooms, viz. : one room, 14 x 26, used for dining-room; one 11 x 14, used for pantry; one 13 x 37, used for kitchen; one 14 x 14, used for dairy; one 14 x 23, used for cellar.

First Floor.—This comprises six rooms : one 14 x 14, used for principal's room and office; one 14 x 22, used for matron's room and sewing-room; one 14 x 16, used for girls' lavatory; one 14 x 22, used for class-room; one 15 x 30, used for school-room; one 8 x 14, boys' lavatory; hall and stairs, 7 x 15.

Second Floor.—This consists of five rooms : one 15 x 38, used for boys' dormitory ; one 14 x 29, used for girls' dormitory ; three rooms, two of which are 9 x 16, and one 10 x 16, used by the staff as bed-rooms ; hall, 7 x 29.

Outbuildings.—These consist of the old school, 18 x 70, with lean-to 12 x 48, of which one room, 17 x 29, is used for play-room and carpenter work; one 12 x 12, used for coal-oil and glass; one 16 x 17, used for laundry; one 10 x 17, store-room; one 10 x 17, used for bed-room ; one 12 x 14, bed-room; one 12 x 14, store-room; one 12 x 14, used for storing flour; one 12 x 14, used for oats; one 9 x 12, used for groceries and general supplies.

Stables.—One 20 x 24, used for cow-stable; one 12 x 16, used for cow-stable; one 12 x 16, used for hen-house; one 16 x 20, used for horse-stable; one 10 x 12, used for harness-room; root-house, 16 x 24; ice-house, 10 x 12.

Accommodation.—We have ample accommodation for thirty-five pupils and four of a staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very good for the past year, with an average of twenty-five, with twenty-six on the roll.

Class-room Work.—The pupils' course of work is that laid down by the department; their progress is very marked.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden consists of about three acres, under cultivation; we also raised an abundance of vegetables; of potatoes we had between five and six hundred bushels; carrots, two cons; also turnips, cabbage, marigolds, cauliflowers, onions, beets, cucumbers, pease, beans and other small vegetables. Our supply being ample we were able to dispose of some potatoes to the Indians for seed. We also had a beautiful flower garden south and west of the building.

Industries Taught.—Boys are taught gardening, care of horses and cattle, milking, wood chopping, and anything that is to be done about the place; they also have a plot of their own, which they have to attend and keep free from weeds themselves.

The girls are taught how to make bread, and butter also; sewing, knitting, darning, mending, and general housework. Three or four of the girls are very proficient in this work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to the pupils in this respect. I really cannot speak too well of them in their moral conduct for the past year, which has been excellent.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children for the past year has been very good on the whole. I am glad to say there has been no sickness of a serious nature except one or two cases of measles and a few cases of sore throat.

The sanitary condition is all that can be desired; rooms are well ventilated, and particular attention is paid to the cleanliness of the place both outside as well as in.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is obtained from wells about three hundred yards from the school. We also have a well about thirty feet from the building, with a good supply of water, which is not fit for cooking purposes.

Fire Protection.—This consists of two Babcock, two Carr chemical fire-engines, one pump, two lengths of hose, twelve buckets, six axes, eleven hand-grenades, ten fire-extinguishers, and one tank; the latter has not been put in the house; this is a very small vat. The children are drilled by a bugle call, and understand what to do in case of fire.

Heating.—The building is heated with stoves, and was very comfortable last winter, with the exception of the dormitories, the frost coming through these, and hanging on the walls. On a mild day the water would run down them, and although they were not cold, yet I think the condition unfavourable to health. This I reported in the winter.

Recreation.—In the winter coasting and other outside sports are engaged in, and many other games in the school-room during the long winter evenings; football and many other games during the summer months.

I have, &c.,

M. WILLIAMS,
Principal.

North-west Territories,
Muscowequan's Boarding School,
Touchwood Hills, Assa., June 29, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg to submit the following annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Muscowequan's boarding school is situated about twelve miles from the Touchwood agency and Kutawa P.O., on the quarter of section 14, north-west, township 27, range 15. The ground on which the school stands is a piece of table land, surrounded by big sloughs now dried up.

Land.—The land connected with the school is a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, and belongs to the Society of the Oblates, to whom nothing is paid for the use and benefits given to the school. There is a large garden, prettily laid out, in front of the house; trees are planted alongside of the former. On one side of the school, a nice parterre, lined with trees, has been laid out; there is an avenue, eighty feet wide, and good fences on each side.

Buildings. The school buildings include the old church, 24 x 56, now used as a school-room, and a new stone house erected three years ago. This new building is, in size, 50 x 30, two stories high, with basement. The basement comprises a large cellar, seven feet high, of the same dimensions as the house itself, a part of which is used as a root-house and dairy. On the first floor are: a kitchen, a small room for bake oven, a pantry, refectories for sisters and pupils, two smaller rooms for visitors, the chapel, where pupils assemble for morning and evening prayers; on the second floor: girls' dormitory, 27 x 28, sewing-room, play-room, and sisters' apartment; there is also a large, comfortable attic. The other part of the building, forming an angle, contains on its first floor the class-room, on the upper floor is the boys' dormitory, 20 x 37, airy and well lighted. There is no cellar under that part of the building. Various rooms in the house were kalsomined; walls and floor painted in kitchen, refectories, class-room and visitors' apartments. The buildings are the reverend fathers', and consist of the church, carpenter's shop, and stables to accommodate ten to twenty head of cattle and six horses.

Accommodation.—This school has ample accommodation for forty pupils and a staff of seven persons.

Attendance.—Thirty children attended school regularly during the year.

Class-room Work.—Classes in the morning and afternoon are taught. School hours are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. The programme of studies authorized by the department is strictly followed. Great attention is given to correct English conversation, writing, reading, arithmetic, spelling, drawing, geography and vocal music. Satisfactory progress in all the above mentioned subjects has been noticed during the past year.

Industries Taught.—The girls are trained in all branches of domestic work, baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting, dressmaking, rug-making and darning. Gardening, haying, stable work, cutting and carrying wood, form the principal occupations of the boys.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm attached to the school. We raise enough potatoes and an abundance of vegetables for our own consumption, and keep ourselves supplied in milk and butter.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention is given to this part of education, and no effort is spared to instruct our pupils thoroughly in principles of faith and religion. The conduct and general behaviour give great satisfaction, and it is a matter of surprise and pleasure to find how willingly they practise the lessons taught them.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children has been remarkably good, only one severe case of sickness having occurred during the year. The sanitary conditions leave very little to be desired, as the health testifies.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied to the school from three wells, two on the premises near the school, and one in the cellar under the kitchen, from which water is drawn by means of a force pump, which conveys the water to a tank fixed near the roof of the building, from which the water supply is distributed by means of iron pipes to the kitchen and girls' room. There is also a force pump to be placed shortly in one of the wells outside, and hose for watering the gardens and surrounding grounds.

Fire Protection.—The school has been provided by the department with two Balcocks, twelve fire pails, which are always kept filled with water, extinguishers and axes. All these are put in convenient places through the building. There are also the two force pumps and plenty of hose for proper working in case of fire.

Heating.—The building is heated by seven stoves, with wood fire.

Recreation.—In winter-time the pupils are supplied with different games, music, singing and outdoor exercises. In summer months the boys take a great pleasure in football, swings, croquet, archery and gymnastic exercises; the girls in playing, singing and other games.

General Remarks.—Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining fresh pupils. The parents are opposed to the school; nevertheless, owing to the devotedness and interest evinced by our former instructor, Mr. P. Hamilton, we shall soon succeed in bringing the Indians to a better disposition.

In conclusion, I would gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the department in supplying us with school materials, also how much I am indebted to the agent, Mr. H. Martineau, to Mr. Hamilton, already mentioned, for their earnest co-operation in all matters connected with the school.

I have, &c.,
S. PERRAULT,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ST. JOHN'S HOMES, BLACKFOOT RESERVE,
GLEICHEN, ALTA., Oct. 23, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the St. John's Homes on this reserve, in charge of myself as agent of the Church Missionary Society, and to acknowledge with gratitude the substantial government aid received by us during the past year.

Location.—The homes are situated at both the north and south reserves, about ten miles or so apart, and within a few miles of the Bow river in each case. That

at the north reserve (known as Old Sun's school), is almost in the centre of the largest village, and about four miles from Gleichen, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The school at the south reserve (known as White Eagle's), has—with the exception of two or three shacks—no village near it. In each case a few acres of land have been fenced off round the buildings, portions of which are under cultivation. The post office in each case is Gleichen.

Buildings and Accommodation.—Old Sun's school comprises two good-sized buildings—the boarding school itself and a school-house. The former is a large and commodious building, capable of accommodating fifty children. It is for girls only. It consists of two wings connected by the dining-room and kitchen on the ground floor, and by a staff bed-room and a sewing-room between the dormitories. The whole is lathed and plastered, and the exposed woodwork painted throughout, making it warm and cleanly. In addition to staff accommodation there are day rooms, lavatory, store-room and pantry, and two small cellars. The school-house is well constructed and capable of accommodating as many children as the home itself. It is heated by a hot-air furnace, and well ventilated. At the rear of the boarding school is a frame-built laundry, containing well and pump, a cook stove, stand and tubs for washing, and a brick chimney. The building is connected with the home by a wooden sidewalk.

At the south reserve the home is a large commodious building, capable of accomodating about fifty boys. It is a frame building, the dormitories of which have been recently plastered, making them warmer and cleaner. The ground floor is still unplastered, and bitterly cold in winter. The home was erected by request of the Indians there who appealed to the Governor General in person to see that one was erected there. The large school-room is under the same roof as the boarding school itself. The whole is heated by a large hot-air furnace and several stoves.

Attendance.—The number of children on the roll at the close of the fiscal year was eleven girls at Old Sun's school, and twenty-four boys at White Eagle's school. There are a great many children of school age in the vicinity of the schools, and it would be a blessing for them if they were rescued from the ill effects of camp life.

Class-room Work.—The children continue to make satisfactory progress in their studies, but their improvement in conversational English is particularly noticeable.

Industrial Work.—Apart from the routine work of the institutions, both the girls and boys are given definite instruction in household and farm duties, so as to make them useful men and women on leaving the home. The boys find plenty of scope for kitchen garden work in the excellent gardens at the White Eagle's boarding school.

Moral and Religious Training.—Definite instruction is given daily, and everything is done to encourage a healthy Christian life. There has been no serious breach of discipline during the year, and the children have been well-behaved and happy.

Health.—During the year we have lost two of our girls by death, in each case from some tubercular trouble. The boys have been exempt from any serious sickness. Everything is done to prevent sickness, and it is hoped that the hospital with our resident doctor will help considerably towards raising the standard of health in the schools.

Sanitary Condition.—This appears to be quite satisfactory.

Water Supply.—There is a good supply at the girls' home, and quite recently the government has generously aided us at the boys' home by putting in a well and windmill with supply pipes to the tank in the roof. These wells are supplied by the Bow river and need more attention than when supplied by springs.

Fire Protection.—A number of fire-extinguishers have been provided, and fire-escape steps have been erected to connect with the dormitories. Buckets and tubs of

water are kept where they can easily be got at in time of need. Axes also are kept ready for use. The advantage of a powerful force pump and hose in some central spot at the north reserve would be great, and might save the buildings quicker than anything else, if need arose.

Heating.—Old Sun's school is heated by stoves only, the school-house by hot-air furnace; and the White Eagle's boarding school by furnace and stoves. Asbestos safes are in use.

Recreation.—Considerable attention is given to recreation, and the children are encouraged to be as much as possible in the open air. When indoors they are taught to amuse themselves in various ways. We endeavour to oversee and guide their recreation.

I have, &c.,

H. W. GIBBON STOCKEN,
Principal and Missionary in Charge.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ONION LAKE R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, July 24, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated on Seekaskootch reserve, about twelve miles from Fort Pitt, on the north side of the Saskatchewan river.

Land.—About four acres of land are fenced in and set apart for the use of the school, garden, yards, play-grounds, &c.

Buildings.—The school is a frame building, 45 x 35, exclusive to the use of the children; kitchen, laundry, storehouse are separate buildings.

Accommodation.—There is good and comfortable accommodation for fifty pupils, yet a boys' recreation-room and a class-room for the junior pupils are needed.

Attendance.—The number of pupils authorized by the department is fifty; this number and more was maintained during the year.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies laid down by the department is strictly followed. The class-room work is done neatly and with much application and emulation.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden of last year was better than we anticipated; sufficient vegetables were obtained to supply the wants of the school, and are even now good and plentiful.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught and trained in all branches of domestic work: cooking, housekeeping, gardening, sewing, dressmaking and darning. All the pupils' clothing, both boys' and girls', is made in the house.

Gardening, care of stock, horses, cows, pigs, poultry; cutting, sawing and carrying wood, baking, boot-mending for the whole school, sweeping, dusting and the care of their own apartments, form the principal occupations of the boys out of school hours.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training of the children receives special care. Respect for all authority and obedience is continually in-

culcated and insisted upon. Besides, a certain time each day is devoted to Christian doctrine.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils during the past year has been remarkably good; not one case of sickness. The sanitary condition of the school is good, as the pupils' health proves.

Water Supply.—Very good water is supplied by a well situated at a short distance from the school.

Fire Protection.—One well, ladders, stairs and galleries are our chief protection against fire.

Heating.—The school is heated with box-stoves. Good temperature is maintained throughout.

Recreation.—During the summer months the children amuse themselves with football, lawn tennis, swings, skipping ropes, bow and arrows, picnics, walks and fruit gathering. In the winter, tobogganing, skating and numerous indoor amusements, are furnished them. But the chief amusement of the bigger pupils is reading, which they prefer to all else; books, magazines and newspapers are furnished them by principal and teachers.

I have, &c.,
W. COMIRE, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.
ONION LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL.
ONION LAKE, SASK., July 5, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg herewith to submit the annual report of the school under my charge in this agency.

Location.—This school is situated on the northeast corner of Makaoo's reserve, and about three hundred yards southwest of the agency buildings.

Land.—There is perhaps twenty acres of land connected with the school and mission. This land being part of the Indian reserve, I am unable to say for certain under what conditions it is held.

Buildings.—The school-house is a log building 24 x 30 feet, three stories high. The first floor is used only as a school-room, and is the full size of the building. The second floor is used as a dormitory for boys, and a room, 10 x 12 feet, is partitioned off in one corner for the officer in charge of the dormitory. The third floor in this building is the full size of the building and used as a dormitory. There are no partitions. Ceilings of all floors are 10 feet high. Near the school-house stands the boys' recreation-room. This room constitutes the lower floor of a log building 20½ x 22½ feet. On the upper floor of this building is the sewing-room and store-room for children's clothes. Near this building is a storehouse some 15 x 20 feet, with a garret for storing clothes. Provisions, beef, fish and game are stored on the lower floor.

The buildings which form the quarters of the staff and of the girls of the school, are made up of six buildings put up at different times, but all connected; any one of the four outer doors gives entrance or egress to the whole building, which is about 60 feet square. On the lower floor of this 60 feet square is the principal's office, Indian room, pantry, kitchen, laundry, sitting-room, dining-room and dispensary, all the

upper floors being used as bed-rooms for the staff and dormitory for the girls, the dormitory for the girls being a flat, 24 x 36 feet, without partition.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for a staff of eight, and also for sixty pupils.

Attendance.—All the children being kept in the home, the attendance has been perfectly regular, except in rare cases, when a child would be sick. These cases, however, have been very rare and of only short periods.

Class-room Work.—Very marked progress has been made in class-room work during the past half year, especially is the improvement noticeable in reading, writing, arithemetic and English-speaking.

Farm and Garden.—We only farm a very limited piece of ground—a trifle over an acre. Still, off that patch of ground we raise ample vegetable and root crops to supply our whole household, consisting of about sixty souls. The work is almost entirely done by the staff and scholars.

Industries Taught.—Carpentry and house-building are the principal industries the boys are taught. They also have the care of the horses and poultry, as well as the care of the cows and [illegible] milking, and working of the cream-separator is also part of their work or duties. We also raise a few hogs, and this is part of their work. The girls are taught knitting, sewing, cooking and general housework and the making of butter and cheese.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this part of their education particular care and attention is paid. Each one of the staff fully recognizes that without careful moral and religious training all the other training is simply wasted, or worse than wasted. We do not aim to teach them the tenets of any particular church, preferring to teach them the simple old Gospel, 'The old, old story': Christ first, the church afterwards.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children, and the sanitary condition of premises, can speak for themselves when I state that there is not a single child belonging to this school since we began the work, some eight years ago, but is able to-day, so far as health or strength is concerned, to be at school or at work in the field, except the one child who was burned to death at a camp fire, after her father took her away from school against our wishes.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is ample, four wells being used, and each of them containing a fine supply of good water.

Fire Protection.—Two small chemical fire-extinguishers, ten fire-pails, three axes, and constant watchfulness and care as to stoves, stovepipes and the floors around the stoves and stovepipes are all the protection we have in the large building occupied by the staff and the girls of the school. At the school-house and boys' dormitory there is a well with abundant water, a force pump, hose and nozzle for same.

Heating.—All our premises are heated with wood stoves. In places where there is greater danger of children playing with fire I use 'top draft' stoves, so that it is almost impossible for the children to get at the fire.

Recreation.—The principle recreations are football, baseball, swings and athletic exercises, including the cross-cut saw and the wood pile.

I have, &c.,

J. R. MATHESON,
Principal.

North-west Territories,
Peigan C. E. Boarding School,
Pincher Creek, Alta., June 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is built on the banks of Pincher creek, and is situated on the northeast quarter of section 12, township 7, range 29, west of 4th meridian.

Land.—The school owns forty acres of land, being legal subdivision 9 of the section above mentioned.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a boarding school proper, a carpenter's shop, stable, and other necessary buildings.

The boarding school is 78 x 32 feet, thirty-two feet over all. It is built of wood, and is lathed and plastered throughout.

It contains kitchen, back kitchen, dining, play and sleeping-rooms for the children, and rooms for the staff, as well as store-rooms and lavatories.

Accommodation.—This school has accommodation for forty pupils, viz., twenty-four boys and sixteen girls; also accommodation for a staff of six persons.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good, and an increase is expected in the number of pupils this fall.

Class-room Work.—The children have made fair progress in every branch of study.

Farm and Garden.—Owing to having no fence around the garden it was thought desirable to leave it until such time as wire could be purchased, and a proper fence erected, to keep out the cattle, which belong to ranchers in the vicinity.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught to take care of cattle, horses, pigs and poultry. They do all the making of bread, cut wood, and do the general housework in their own part of the building. The girls are taught housework, knitting and washing, and assist in the kitchen.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily by the principal, both morning and evening, while on Sundays the children attend one service in their own tongue, and one in English; also Sunday-school, and everything is done by both precept and example to improve the morals of the pupils.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been good. There was one death from consumption during the year.

The sanitary condition is excellent, the building being well ventilated throughout.

Water Supply.—All the water is drawn from a drive-well in the kitchen, and is always pure, even when the Pincher creek is dirty and flooded.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers are kept in convenient places throughout the building.

Heating.—The building is heated by means of hot air, from two large furnaces in the basement.

Recreation.—The pupils have ample grounds to play in. All kinds of outdoor games are played, such as football, hockey, and others.

I have, &c.,

W. R. HAYNES,
Principal.

North-west Territories,
Peigan R. C. Boarding School,
Macleod, Alta., September 18, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg to submit the following report of the Sacred Heart boarding school on the Peigan reserve, for the fiscal year 1899-1900.

Location.—The Sacred Heart boarding school is situated on fine elevated ground, a very healthy location, in the centre of the reserve, in close proximity to the agency buildings, near Old Man's river.

Land.—The land where the school is built belongs to the reserve.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a large house 84 x 26 feet, the kitchen and pantry not included.

On the first story there are: on the east side, the girls' recreation-room, 25 x 14½ feet, and the sewing-room, 25 x 14½ feet; on the west side there are: the boys' recreation-room, 25 x 14½ feet; the class-room, common for the boys and the girls, 25 x 14½ feet; the refectory, 29 x 12 feet.

Between the boys' and girls' wards is a corridor leading from the front door to the kitchen. These different appartments on the first story are ten feet high.

On the second floor, on the east side is the girls' dormitory, 29½ x 25 feet, and the boys' dormitory, 29½ x 25 feet by 8½ feet high. Between the two is the chapel, with accommodation for the staff and a great number of pupils, and the room for the staff.

On the third floor is a large room: it is unfinished, and consequently cannot be inhabited. The kitchen is 20 x 15 feet.

There is a small outbuilding 18 x 17 feet and 6 feet high, used as a laundry, coal-shed, chicken-house, &c.

Accommodation.—The building affords accommodation for forty pupils.

Attendance.—As the twenty-six pupils of this institution are all boarders, the attendance is regular. Last spring two pupils were taken home by their parents on account of sickness; one has returned; we expect the other will return before long.

Class-room Work.—We have always followed the programme of the department. The progress is generally good and encouraging.

Industrial Work.—Our children have special hours every day for manual work. The boys are kept working according to their age. They sweep and keep clean their recreation-room and dormitory, make their beds, and do a little work around the house and in the garden. The girls are busy doing general housework: knitting, sewing, mending clothes, washing, cooking, etc.

Health.—The health of the pupils was generally good last year. But we had some cases of eye complaints, a few cases of scrofula, and a little sickness this summer, happily not serious. The health is in a more satisfactory condition now.

Heating.—Coal-stoves are used for heating purposes.

Fire Protection.—A fire-extinguisher, pails of water, and one fire-axe are always at convenient places, and a good well is near the building.

Moral and Religious Training.—We take special care to instruct our pupils in moral and religious truth. Every day the reverend principal gives them religious instruction.

Recreation.—We have two recreation-rooms : one for the boys, the other for the girls. We have a nice prairie around the premises, where the pupils play in fine weather, under the supervision of some of the staff.

I have, &c.,

L. DOUCET, O.M.I.,
Principal.

North-west Territories,
Round Lake Boarding School,
Whitewood, P.O., Assa., November 23, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour of submitting my annual report of this institution for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley at the east end of Round lake. The buildings are upon the northeast ¼, section 14, township 18, range 3.

Buildings.—The buildings are frame upon stone foundation. The main building contains waiting-room, dining-room, parlour, girls' sleeping-rooms, principal's apartment, kitchen, pantry, laundry, store-room, cellars, boys' play-room and furnace-room. The school-house contains school-room, teachers' rooms, boys' sleeping-room. The buildings are capable of accommodating eighty scholars.

Sanitary Conditions.—The location is well drained towards the river and lake. The rooms are large with plenty of light and ventilation. All about the school is kept clean. An abundant supply of good food, well prepared; outdoor exercise, when weather allows, and indoor amusements, when the weather is not good; plenty of sleep and the cultivation of a cheerful disposition, keep the pupils in good health.

Water Supply.—The supply of water is abundant ; the river supplies the water for washing purposes and there is a good well which provides the water for drinking and cooking purposes.

Accommodation.—We have a number of vacant rooms on account of not being allowed to take a larger number of pupils ; we could accommodate eighty.

Class-work.—The pupils attend school twice daily, from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 3 p.m., and good progress is noted. The work authorized by the department is taken up and strictly followed. English is spoken and vocal music is not neglected.

Farm and Garden.—There is a farm in connection with the school, the work being done by the boys and ex-pupils of the school. About one hundred head of cattle are kept, and about seventy-five acres are under cultivation. We keep two yoke of oxen and two span of horses. The dairy work is done by the boys. With good crops and good pasture, farming has been a success.

Industries Taught.—The only industries taught are farming and dairy work for the boys, and general housework for the girls. The boys are clever at the use of farm implements, such as the plough, harrow, the seeder, mower, binder, etc. The girls are making good progress in baking, cooking, washing, scrubbing, mending, darning and all kinds of needle-work. Some of them show considerable skill in dressmaking.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The most important duty of the school is to give moral and religious instruction, which is given daily in the school and in the home. The Bible is used in the school and in the home. Sabbath school is held each Sabbath, and religious services are attended by all the pupils.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers, hand grenades, fire-pails and fire-axes are placed in convenient places, and a good supply of water kept on hand; also great care is taken to keep stovepipes and flues in good order.

Heating.—The buildings are heated by furnace and stoves.

I have, &c.,

H. McKAY,
Principal.

North-west Territories,
Sarcee Boarding School,
Calgary, P.O., Alta., August 23, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the Sarcee boarding school, conducted under the auspices of the Church of England.

Location.—The school is situated on the southeast corner of the reserve, and near to the agency headquarters.

Land.—About ten acres are fenced in for the purposes of the school and mission.

Buildings.—The school is under one roof, boys' and girls' wings being separated by dining-room and kitchen. The boys' wing is 24 x 50 feet, and the ground floor consists of teachers' bed and sitting-rooms, recreation-room, bath-room and school-room. The upstairs consists of matron's bed-room, clothing-room, and dormitory, 24 x 30 feet. The girls' wing consists of matron's sitting and bed-room, recreation and work-room and bath-room. The upstairs is the dormitory, 22 x 24 feet. The dining-room and kitchen, which separate the two wings, are 18 x 25 feet, and 18 x 18 feet respectively.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for twenty boys and ten or twelve girls.

Attendance.—The number of pupils on the roll on June 30, was sixteen, nine girls and seven boys. Two boys have since been drafted into the Calgary industrial school.

Class-room Work.—This has gone on steadily during the year. The schedule is followed and the grading of the pupils on June 30 was as follows:—

Standard I., 4; II., 3; III., 2; IV., 6; V., 1.

Farm and Garden.—The garden is about one acre in extent, and a large part of the boys' time is spent in it during the season. Sufficient vegetables for the table are raised. Several hundred young maples grown from seed were planted out in the spring, and are all doing well.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every opportunity is taken to inculcate moral duties. Religious instruction is given daily at prayers, and all children and staff attend, as also at the two services held in the church every Sunday.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils, with two exceptions, has been good. One girl died of consumption in the spring, another of our senior girls is not at all strong.

Water Supply.—A well thirty-three feet deep, fed from the river-bed, gives a plentiful supply of water. The windmill supplied through the department is of questionable benefit, as it is so frequently out of order, and adds materially to our expenses.

Fire Protection.—Barrels of water and fire-buckets are placed in convenient places about the building, also fire-axes. There are no other appliances for fire protection in the building.

Heating.—This is done by means of wood and coal stoves. In the boys' wing a large 'Syndicate' stove is cased in in the cellar, and made to perform the work of a furnace.

Recreation.—The usual games are indulged in by both boys and girls. In winter chess and reading are indulged in by the pupils. The girls walk almost daily with their matron, and are encouraged to take an interest in the wild flowers of the neighbourhood.

General Remarks.—The staff comprises an assistant principal and teacher, Mr. Percy E. Stocken; boys' matron, Mrs. Merriott; and girls' matron, Miss Crawford. The school is not as full as it might be, considering the number of young children running about camp. Efforts were made in the spring and since, to induce the parents to let their children come into the school, but without much success. Only two new pupils were obtained as the result. There are at least ten more that ought to be in the school, and there is plenty of accommodation for them.

I have, &c.,

J. W. TIMS,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL,
ST. ALBERT, ALTA., July 2, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the St. Albert boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated about nine miles north of the town of Edmonton, on the St. Albert settlement, on the banks of the Sturgeon river.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school, and owned by the Sisters of Charity, is three hundred and thirty-five acres.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows: a main building, 120 x 33 feet, to which was added this year a wing 70 x 35 feet; on the first floor there are three class-rooms and a recreation-room; the second floor is a vast hall, 70 x 35 feet, used as a reception-room; the third and fourth floors are for the use of the staff. In the central building there are two dormitories for the girls. The seniors' is 25 x 30 feet, and the juniors', 50 x 30 feet. The boys are in a separate building, 50 x 30 feet; they also have two dormitories—seniors' 40 x 30 feet, and juniors', 45 x 30 feet. The outbuildings consist of a bakery, 18 x 22 feet, a laundry, implement-shed, meat-house, ice-house, granaries, horse and cattle stables, besides numerous smaller buildings.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for eighty-five pupils, fourteen Sisters of Charity, and the servants, who are ten in number.

Attendance.—The present attendance is seventy-six.

Class-room Work.—The public school programme for the Territories is followed.

Farm and Garden.—There are two hundred acres of land under cultivation, and with the exception of three hired men, the work is done by the boys.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to moral and religious training. The conduct of the pupils being generally good, punishments are rarely resorted to.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been very good. Our school is well ventilated and provided with water-closets and bath-rooms.

Water Supply.—The water supply is obtained by a hot-air pumping engine, giving five hundred gallons of water per hour.

Fire Protection.—A tank of fifteen hundred gallons capacity is situated in the attic. The water is forced there by means of the hot-air engine, and from thence it is distributed through our buildings. Twenty-three grenades, a hose and three axes are hung in the halls, and there are six ladders on and around the buildings.

Heating.—The heating is done by two hot-air furnaces and stoves.

Recreation.—The pupils are allowed recreation three times a day, after each meal, when they indulge in usual outdoor games.

I have, &c.,

SISTER L. A. DANDURAND,
Principal.

North-west Territories,
Isle a la Crosse Boarding School,
Mistawasis P.O., July 2, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Situation.—The Isle à la Crosse boarding school, having its post office at Mistawasis, is built on a peninsula at about two hundred and forty-six feet from the edge of the lake which surrounds it.

Land.—The land on which the mission, comprising the school, is situated, has an area of about fourteen acres, and has always been the private property of the missionaries.

Buildings.—The house occupied by the children is 80 x 30 feet, with class-rooms, refectory, parlour, dormitories, recreation-rooms, garrets; the whole well aired by means of windows and doors.

Accommodation.—Our rooms enable us to receive fifty more children.

Attendance—As the twelve children admitted to school by the department are boarders, they attended school regularly every day. There are eight other children under our charge, for whom we received nothing from the department, and they have followed the same studies as the others since July, 1899.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are: religious instruction, grammar and parsing, reading, spelling, history, geography, writing, useful knowledge, arithmetic, singing, and drawing. Gymnastic exercises are given to the smallest boys and girls.

Farm and Garden.—The work of the farm is done by a brother, with the help of a few men and the largest boys. The garden is kept by a sister, who has sometimes the help of the largest girls. But their work is, as last year, partly laid waste by worms which number thousands during the months of June and July.

Industries Taught.—The children are shown how to sow and gather in potatoes and barley. Moreover, the eldest girls learn kitchen work, washing, sewing, straw-plaiting, and make their own hats; the other learn sewing and knitting, and help in the weeding of the garden.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children being under the care of the Sisters of Charity, I can certify that the superintendence was well kept, and the first thing they are taught here is to behave themselves well, and to do so later on; with a few exceptions they all give satisfaction.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The children enjoyed good health all the year long, except a few coughs and headaches, not serious enough to prevent them from attending school.

Water Supply.—The water is taken from the lake surrounding the peninsula of Isle à la Crosse, and from a well working by means of a pump, in the kitchen.

Fire Protection.—There is no provision for fire protection.

Heating.—Stoves heat the rooms; wood is the fuel employed.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken twice a day during two hours, in a nice yard in front of the school. During the summer, the children often take walks in the fields or bathe in the lake, under supervision; and during winter, they have the lake to take sanitary exercises on.

General Remarks.—The progress of our school is not such as could be favourably compared with that of other schools, which are composed of pupils whose ancestors for several generations have enjoyed the benefits of education; but with other Indian schools, we do not fear comparison. I examined the children last month, and found that some of them answered very well.

I have, &c.,

J. M. PINARD, O.M.I.,

Principal.

North-west Territories,
St. Bernard's Mission R. C. Boarding School,
Lesser Slave Lake,
Via Edmonton, Alta., June 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The St. Bernard's Mission is situated on the northeastern bank of Lesser Slave lake, on a beautiful hill, which slopes towards the lake and commands a view of the surrounding country.

Buildings.—There are three buildings, one of which is not entirely completed. This construction is seventy-two feet long by twenty-eight feet wide, and of three stories; the two others are respectfully thirty by twenty-four feet, one being of three stories, the other of two. All are well aired, and have plenty of light.

Accommodation.—One house serves as dormitory and refectory for the boys and kitchen; the other as dormitory and refectory for the girls; there are also two classes for the younger children in this building. Several rooms are occupied in the new convent, among them one as a class for the most advanced pupils, another as a recreation-hall.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school is about nine acres, and belongs to the mission.

Attendance.—Our pupils, for the greater number, enter school in September and leave at the end of June. The average attendance is between forty and forty-five pupils; about thirty remain during the summer months.

Class-room Work.—Their class-room work is done neatly and with much application.

Farm and Garden.—About two hundred and ninety-five acres of land are under tillage, the farm comprising two hundred and fourteen acres; the rest is cultivated as a garden.

Industries Taught.—The young girls learn the culinary art, washing, ironing, sewing, dressmaking, in a word, everything that a good housekeeper should know. The boys are early accustomed to work on the farm.

Moral and Religious Training.—Their moral and religious training is based upon the pure and unsullied doctrine of Holy Scripture.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of a few slight colds, the pupils have all enjoyed perfect health during the past year. The climate is most healthy.

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—Very good water is supplied by wells dug close to the house. These wells and ladders are our only protection against fire, excepting a balcony.

Heating.—Our houses are heated by stoves, in which we burn pine, spruce, poplar and birch. The surrounding forests abound in trees of this kind.

Recreation.—During the summer months the children amuse themselves with footballs, swings, skipping ropes, bow and arrows, marbles and boating; in the winter they have tobogganing, skating and indoor amusements common to their age.

Receipts.—The amount of one thousand dollars a year is granted by the government; the other contributions are from charitable persons who have civilization and the welfare of the Indians at heart.

I have, &c.,

C. FALHER, O.M.I.

Principal.

North-west Territories.

Battleford Industrial School,

Battleford, Sask., June 30, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

Sir,—The following report on this school for the fiscal year just ended is respectfully submitted.

Location.—The school is situated on the south bank of the Battle river, about two miles west of where it falls into the North Saskatchewan. It is nearly two miles due south from the town of Battleford, which is our post office.

The Indian Boys of the Duck Lake Boarding School working at the new addition to their school.

Land.—In the immediate neighbourhood of the school there is a tract of nearly five hundred acres reserved. Of this we have about forty under cultivation—the rest being too light and sandy for this purpose. We have also a hay swamp about three miles east of the school where we get nearly all the hay required for our stock.

Buildings.—The main building contains senior class-room, 28 x 30 feet, junior class-room, 21 x 30 feet; kitchen, 19 x 23 feet; dining-room, 21 x 80 feet; girls' lower dormitory, 17 x 39 feet; girls' upper dormitory, 22 x 80 feet; boys' lower dormitory, 30 x 50 feet; boys' upper dormitory, 22 x 80 feet; also office, clothing-room, sewing-room, bath-rooms, and several rooms for the members of the staff. These last, with three exceptions, are on the second floor. The dormitories are on the second and third floors. The ceilings in the main building range in height from 8 feet 4 inches to 11 feet 7 inches. Beside the main building, and separated from each other, are the principal's residence, one for married members of staff, one kept to be used as a hospital, if required: then there are the carpenter shop, the blacksmith shop, with implement shed as a lean-to, and paint-shop upstairs, store-room, stable, pig-pen and well-house, laundry, bakery, hen-house, root-house, granary, warehouse and outbuildings.

Accommodation.—We could accommodate the authorized number—one hundred and fifty—and the staff necessary to look after them, but the difficulty here, as elsewhere, is to get the children brought in to the school.

Attendance.—This has been a very poor year for admissions, only two boys and four girls having been admitted during the twelve months, while during the same period eight boys and four girls have left the institution. The number remaining on the roll at the end of the year is ninety-seven—fifty-five boys and forty-two girls.

Class-room Work.—This is carried on by two teachers, each in a separate room. The course of studies arranged by the department is adhered to. Pupils attend on the half-time system as a rule. Exceptions are made in the cases of the younger or most backward. For the purpose of equalizing class and trade work all around, the pupils are separated into two divisions, 'A' and 'B.' The odd numbers are all in 'A' and the even numbers are all in 'B.' The pupils in, say 'A' division, attend the class work in the forenoon for one week, and 'B' in the afternoon. The following week the order is reversed, etc. This applies to both boys and girls, and we find it a very satisfactory way.

Farm and Garden.—We have about twenty-five acres in wheat, oats and barley, five acres in brome grass, and five in potatoes and garden stuff; all coming on well. We have lately broken up a few acres of new land for future use.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, the care of horses and cattle, pigs and poultry, dairy work and baking, sewing, cutting out, making and mending clothes, cooking, washing, and general housework, blacksmithing, carpentering, painting and glazing, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is carefully attended to, as we are fully convinced that all the other building up would be a failure without this 'sure foundation.' Morning and evening prayers are held on the week days, services on the Sundays; also a regular system of Sunday school class work, in which nearly all the members of the staff take an active part. We conduct a special prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening in connection with the work here and elsewhere; in this certain members of the staff, and some of the pupils, take a leading part. A circle of the 'King's Sons,' among the boys, and of the 'King's Daughters' among the girls, and a 'Daily Scripture Reading Union,' including both boys and girls, have been organized and carried on for some time past. All these, with various other efforts, are bearing good fruit in the moral and religious welfare of the pupils.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—We have been greatly blessed with good health; there has been only one death among the pupils during the year. It took place on

May 31, and a period of one year and four days elapsed between this and the last preceding death.

Water Supply.—We get this from good wells on the premises. We have also several large cisterns underground to gather the soft water from the roofs for washing purposes.

Fire Protection.—We have fifteen Babcock fire-extinguishers, eight household fire-extinguishers, seventy hand grenades, twelve axes, eighteen pails. These are distributed and kept ready for use in different rooms, halls and dormitories. There are also four tanks which are kept constantly supplied with water. From the two tanks near the top of the main building, pipes come down to the lowest floor, and on each flat there is a length of hose with a nozzle attached to the pipe. From each of the upper dormitories there is a stair leading, on the outside of the building, from a window down to the ground—besides, of course, the inner stairs leading to and from each of the dormitories. We have arranged, in different parts of the building, several 'fire stations,' for which the male staff, and larger boys are detailed—so many to each. We have also a few ladders stored near the building.

Heating.—The premises are heated by furnaces and stoves; the only fuel used is wood, of which we use about six hundred cords per year.

Recreation.—There is quite enough of this, swings, cricket, drills, walks, gymnasium apparatus, football, etc. In this last game the boys have more than held their own against all comers for the past two years.

General Remarks.—I very heartily thank the department for the kind and courteous treatment accorded to this school during the year.

I have pleasure also in bearing grateful testimony to the lively interest taken in the work by Inspector Chisholm. His efforts tend towards the progress of the whole work, and the best welfare of the Indians.

The members of the staff have the interests of the work at heart, and under the guidance and blessing of God, their work has been crowned with success; there has been progress along the whole line, and the success of the past leads us to look forward hopefully to a still more prosperous future.

I have, &c.,

E. MATHESON,
Principal.

North-west Territories,
Calgary Industrial School,
Calgary, June 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the school under my charge for the fiscal year 1899-1900.

Location.—The school is situated close to the bank of the Bow river, about five miles below the city of Calgary. The land in connection with it comprises the whole of the southeast quarter section 2, township 24, range 1, west of 5th meridian, together with that portion of northeast quarter section 35, township 25, range 1, west of 5th meridian, which lies south of the river. The total area is about two hundred and ninety-two acres.

The land is diversified. The total area of cultivable land is probably about fifty or sixty acres. About fifteen or twenty acres are occupied by the buildings and the

play-grounds attached to them, and by roads. In addition about fifteen acres are taken up by a creek running through both quarter sections, with a small marsh on each bank, leaving about twenty acres, which being a gravel-bed with a slight covering of vegetation, are fit for nothing but pasturage.

There is no hay to speak of on the premises, so that we are confined to the results of our own exertions in the field for fodder for stock.

Buildings.—The main building remains in its unsatisfactory unfinished state. Only one-third of the original plan accepted by the department has been built.

An inconvenience due to the unfinished state of the building is the unsuitable arrangements necessary in the allotment of the several rooms for various uses.

The remaining buildings are as follows :—

1. A farmer's residence, part log, with siding and part frame, which was on our north quarter section when the land was purchased. It is occupied by the farmer and his family. In connection with it is an old stable which he has at present the use of for his own cow and horse.

2. A building erected during 1897, completely fitted up as a carpenter shop. This is two stories, with a large frost-proof cellar beneath in which we store our roots and potatoes for household use. The lower floor is the shop proper. The upper floor is divided into two portions, one being used as a paint shop and the other as a general store-room.

3. A smaller house used as a meat-house and dairy, constructed on a scientific plan for cold storage. It has a large chamber in which we can store about twenty tons of ice for summer use.

4. A building in course of construction to be used as a laundry and bakery. This is also of two stories; the lower is to form the bakery and laundry, divided by partition, and the upper story we hope to fit as a drying chamber with provision for ironing and mangling. As heretofore all our laundry work has had to be done in the basement of the main building, with its smell pervading the whole house above, I need hardly add that this building will be a relief in many ways. The bake-oven in connection with this building is a brick one. It is built out from one end of the building itself and is roofed in to protect it from weather.

This also will prove a relief, as heretofore all the baking has perforce been done by means of our kitchen range, which has only two ovens and with the general cooking for the whole school the arrangement has entailed long hours and extra heavy pressure on our cooks.

5. A well built, convenient stable affording stabling for five horses and ten cows, with two commodious box-stalls in the cows' stable, for calves or sick animals. This has a large cellar below for storing roots for cattle, and a large hay-loft above for hay and feed. The lower portion has also a central room separating the cow from the horse-stable, used as a coach-house and store-room for the farmer's tools.

Grounds.—The two quarter sections are fenced, and owing to a public road passing through it, the south quarter is divided into two portions. The creeks passing through both have already been mentioned; they afford good watering in our pastures.

This is perhaps the proper place to mention that the present year is the first of our use of the irrigation ditch which was put in for us by the Calgary Irrigation Company last year. While the season taken as a whole did not entail its use to any great extent, still when used it was effectual, and there appears to be secured us an ample supply for any needs our lower lands may require in a dry season.

With our time and means so fully occupied in the absolutely necessary work for our own maintenance and that of the stock, we have not been able to do much towards beautifying the grounds.

Accommodation.—The whole of the rooms in our main building are in occupation. We find difficulty in accommodating any visitors, the inspector for instance.

The dormitory has sufficient ventilation by means of its seven windows, three on one side and two in either end, to allow the floor space in it to be used to its limit.

Attendance.—We finish our year with three less than the number of pupils with which we commenced: on June 30, 1899, we had forty-one pupils in attendance; on June 30, 1900, we had thirty-eight. The following table shows the method:—

On register June 30, 1899	41
Admitted—Blackfeet	2
" Bloods	2
" Peigans	1
Total	46
Discharged during 1899-1900	8
Died in school	0
Total	8
Left in school on June 30, 1900	38

One of those discharged died soon afterwards, and one discharged on account of his health has improved.

With such a comparatively large number of pupils being discharged either on account of age or for sickness, we have experienced difficulty in keeping up our numbers. It is perhaps not surprising that the principals of boarding schools should sometimes feel disinclined to transfer their oldest and therefore probably most promising pupils, considering their usefulness in working at their own institutions and the probable loss of a certain amount of the department's grant, when their places cannot be filled by new recruits from the reserves. Were they certain of an extending steady inflow of young pupils from the reserves as a matter of course, the difficulty would in a great measure be overcome.

Class-room Work.—This is still under the direction of Mr. Mills. Certain of the pupils show increased knowledge of English and the power of using it. The progress is not so marked as last year, but with more personal attention on my own part this will probably be remedied now.

General Industries.—The housework—scrubbing, sweeping, cleaning, laundry work and general household duties—are still performed satisfactorily by the boys under supervision. This division includes assistance rendered in the kitchen, mending their clothes, and running our hot-air pumping engine, and looking after the furnaces and the hot-water heater.

Farm and Garden.—Mr. Young still remains with us as instructor in this department. Our crops of household vegetables were most satisfactory last season, and this year the promise on all sides is for a good crop. Unfortunately, owing to the bad weather during stacking, a portion of our grain spoiled by heat in the stack; but we threshed about two hundred bushels. The stock owned by the school is as follows: horses, 4; cows, 6; heifers, 3; steers, 3; calves, 3 under one year old.

The area under cultivation is being gradually increased, though with only one team for farm work it must of necessity go on slowly. The farm team is kept fully employed, and a very slight increase in area to work will necessitate another team to enable us to cope with the rush of work in the spring and fall. A new team would almost, if not quite, pay for itself, by the manure it could haul in winter from town, and of which there is no danger of us having too much to apply to our soil, which is mostly composed of sandy river silt.

Carpenter Shop.—This department, still under Mr. Pippy's careful and competent direction, continues to be the most favourable division of our establishment. The care of tools and the stock-in-trade is most noticeable. Unavoidable breakages there are sure to be, but loss of small tools from carelessness has been most noticeable by its

absence during the three years of work here. The pupils are particularly instructed in keeping their own tools in order, sharpening saws and setting them, and in making small tools for themselves. Samples on view in the shop show to advantage. Our four outside buildings have been put up by these pupils, and all the general repairs about the premises are done here when the appliances are on hand for doing them.

I should, perhaps, mention here that one lad discharged from this school, trained under Mr. Pippy, has found work at his trade in Macleod, at $1.50 a day. Another promising pupil, also from this department, has called forth marks of approval from his employer for his handiness with tools.

Fire Protection.—The protection from fire, all the time our hot-water engine is in working order, is ample. On the engine depends our entire water supply. It pumps water to two tanks in the attic, from which a two-inch iron pipe extends to the basement. On each floor are connections with hose and nozzles close at hand.

On the landing outside the dormitories are four fire-pails, kept filled with water.

On the next landing there are six fire-pails, and on the landing above are three Star chemical extinguishers. Two other fire-extinguishers are kept in convenient places. In the carpenter shop three extinguishers are kept ready for use.

Sanitary Condition.—We have only one waste pipe from the kitchen sink and from the bath-room, which discharges directly into the Bow river. It appears to work satisfactorily now.

Water Supply.—Our water is derived from a well situated close to the main building. This is pumped for use by the engine already mentioned.

Heating.—The defects in heating, and some of the causes, have already been noticed. The system in use is a combination of hot-water with hot-air. While the hot-water pipes appear to heat regularly and well, and would probably by themselves be sufficient for the building if the same were perfectly finished, the hot-air portion in such a large building, with so many openings, taken with the prevailing high winds of the district, does not appear to be a satisfactory system.

Health.—This, on the whole, has been very good. We experienced a peculiar sequence of cases of erysipelas, but under the medical officer's directions a complete disinfecting of the dormitories was undertaken, and appears to have been completely efficacious.

Conduct.—The conduct of the pupils has been generally good. One or two persistent cases of desertion were more severely dealt with than simply being returned by the North-west mounted police, whose co-operation in this matter deserves recognition. Corporal punishment has been seldom resorted to; advice and verbal correction generally being sufficient.

Recreation.—This summer the boys have had less recreation outdoors than before, owing to pressure of work. They have taken an active part in outdoor sports of all kinds. In severe weather they occupy themselves in drawing, chess, singing and reading, and such like amusements.

Moral and Religious Training.—We can humbly thank God that there is an apparent manliness showing itself in the moral and religious ideas of these lads. While one cannot expect all without exception to show it, it is increasing, and evidences of a higher ideal of life are often unconsciously showing themselves. Several of these lads have worked at translations of the Scriptures and prayers, and our missionaries are finding them useful in this direction.

General Remarks.—Owing to my absence for five months of the winter, a great deal of work fell on the shoulders of Mr. Mills, assistant principal. My thanks are

due to him and to Rev. S. H. Cubitt, who acted as *locum tenens* during the time I was away. Thanks are also due to Inspector Wadsworth for his continued interest and kindness on all occasions, and also to the other officials of the department who have advanced our work here.

I have, &c.,

GEO. H. HOGBIN,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
LEBRET P.O., August 9, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, four and a-half miles east of Fort Qu'Appelle and eighteen miles north of the Canadian Pacific Railway; though twenty-four miles from Qu'Appelle Station by the trail. It is in a central position for the Assiniboine, Crooked Lakes, File Hills, Muskowpetung and Touchwood Hills agencies.

The site is picturesque, the buildings being on a slightly elevated flat between two large bodies of water; fronting to the west and south on the Qu'Appelle lake, with the village of Fort Qu'Appelle in the distance; to the north are steep hills of irregular formation some three hundred feet high, divided by a broad wooded valley running in a northerly direction, and containing a small creek; while the eastern view presents the Katepwe hills and lake in the distance, and in the immediate vicinity the village of Lebret.

Land.—The area of land belonging to the school and immediately surrounding it comprises about six hundred and fifty acres; it was specially surveyed and reserved for the purpose by the Department of the Interior, and is made up of parts of sections 2, 10 and 11, township 21, range 13, west 2nd meridian. Of this land about one hundred and forty-two acres are under cultivation in two fields and two gardens, the remainder, consisting of hills and broken land, is only fit for grazing.

Besides the above, and about six miles north-east of the school, we have three-quarters of sections reserved for hay purposes.

North-east ¼, section 34, township 21, range 13, west 2nd meridian, bought by the department, has about seventy-five acres of land under cultivation, the remainder being cut up by shallow sloughs, which yield a fair amount of hay in wet seasons.

The other quarter sections are the north-west ¼, section 34, township 21, range 13, west 2nd meridian, and north-west ¼, section 22, township 21, range 13, west 2nd meridian. These are scrubby and rolling, and supply a fair amount of hay in wet seasons. All the above parcels of land are fenced with barb wire.

Buildings.—The main edifice is frame, brick-veneered, and is composed of three adjoining three-storied buildings, viz.: the boys' building, 90 x 70 feet, with gymnasium addition on the north, 35 x 80 feet; the girls' building, 80 x 50 feet, joins the boys' at the south-east corner, and the small children's and hospital building, 60 x 40 feet, is connected with the girls' building at the south-east corner.

The boy's building has, on the ground floor, parlour, 15 x 18 feet; entrance passage, 6 x 16 feet; dining-room, 45 x 60 feet; main entrance hall, 10 x 30 feet; senior boys' school-room, 24 x 30 feet; boys' assembly and play-room, 30 x 40 feet, connects with gymnasium, 80 x 35 feet; band-room, 20 x 8 feet; boys' reading-room, 30 x 15 feet; boys' lavatory, 18 x 18 feet; two lamp-rooms, one for boys and one for girls, 16 x 12 feet. On second floor of boys' building: senior boys' dormitory, 75 x 40 feet; boys' lavatory, 20 x 16 feet; infirmary dormitory, 20 x 8 feet; spare bed-room, 12 x 10 feet; clerk's bed-room, 12 x 10 feet; office, 14 x 12 feet; principal's bed-room, 14 x 14 feet; sewing-room, 24 x 10 feet; sisters' bed-room, 24 x 12 feet; sisters' bed-room, 10 x 12 feet; sisters' sitting-room, 15 x 18 feet. On third floor of boys' building: store-room, above gymnasium, 70 x 20 feet; junior boys' dormitory, 30 x 22 feet; junior boys' dormitory, 15 x 12 feet, clothes-rooms, 18 x 12 feet and 20 x 20 feet; eight rooms for employees, each about 10 x 10 feet, with passages and hall-ways, containing tanks and stairways.

The girls' building has a basement the whole size, 80 x 50 feet, divided up for coal, furnaces and hot-air pumping engine.

On ground floor: kitchen, 20 x 24 feet; two pantries, 14 x 10 feet each; sisters' dining-room, 24 x 12 feet; general parlour, 20 x 12 feet; senior girls' school-room, 24 x 40 feet; senior girls' play-room, 20 x 40 feet. Second floor: sewing-room, 45 x 20 feet; lavatory, 24 x 12 feet; senior girls' dormitory, 55 x 50 feet. Third floor: four employees' and spare bed-rooms, each 24 x 12 feet; chapel, 24 x 60 feet. Fourth floor: garret for clothing, tanks and store-room.

Outbuildings: provision store, ice-house, Indian house, fire engine house, 75 x 18 feet; a very old hen-house, 12 x 16 feet; girls' closet, 30 x 12 feet.

Building above root-house, 24 x 70 feet, contains: shoe shop, 40 x 24 feet; paint shop, 30 x 24; junior boys' school-room, 30 x 24 feet; two store-rooms, each 10 x 24 feet; coal oil room and entrance to root-house, 12 x 24 feet.

Windmill for chopping and sawing fire-wood, 20 x 30 feet.

Boys' closet, 20 x 18 feet.

Sheds for coal, lime, dust, sand, sawdust, iron, stoves, 60 x 12 feet.

Bakery and flour store, 50 x 18 feet.

Carpenter shop, 30 x 50 feet.

Blacksmith shop, 40 x 18 feet, with tinsmith shop above.

Stable, 90 x 30 feet, with hay loft above.

Barn for hay, 70 x 30 feet.

Granary, 24 x 20 feet.

Pig sty, 30 x 20 feet.

Granary, 16 x 14 feet.

Implement shed, 60 x 18 feet.

Wash-house, 50 x 18 feet.

Accommodation.—The accommodation is ample for two hundred and twenty-five pupils and twenty-five employees.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has averaged one hundred and one boys and one hundred and seventeen girls; total, two hundred and eighteen.

Class-room Work.—Of the two hundred and sixteen pupils enrolled at the end of June, ninety-nine were boys and one hundred and seventeen were girls. The grading, under the schedule of studies prescribed by the department, was as follows:—

Standard.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
I	30	32	62
II	12	26	38
III	36	30	66
IV	13	16	29
V	8	11	19
VI	2	—	2

The first and second standards attend class six hours each school day, when practicable, in order to become as proficient as possible in the use of the English language before learning any industry. The higher standards attend class half each day, and work at trades the other half day as a rule. In busy seasons on the farm and garden all the boys are engaged the whole day at outside work, under the supervision of their teachers.

Farm and Garden.—This year we have about two hundred and seventeen acres of land under cultivation, made up as follows: sixteen barley, three brome grass, sixty breaking—disked twice; half an acre corn, thirty-five fallow, four garden, one mangolds, eighty oats, one pease, fifteen potatoes, two turnips.

Twenty-one boys worked regularly under the farm instructor certain portions of the year. All boys assisted, when necessary, on the farm and in the garden. The crops are partly a failure owing to the drought, which particularly affects us, our land, being light, and most of it under cultivation being situated directly on top of the hill.

Stock.—Our stock are in good order, and comprise one bull, fifteen cows, two heifers, five calves, twenty-four swine, and a lot of poultry.

Our old stable had become infected with glanders, and we were unfortunate enough again this year to lose three fine horses by this disease; on heavy mare and two of our best work horses were shot by the North-west Mounted Police veterinary surgeon. I am pleased to say that the old stable was demolished and that we have now a much superior and more commodious building in its place. We have seven work and driving horses, five native horses, and two colts.

Industrial Work.—1. *Blacksmith Shop.*—Eight boys worked at this trade and did a good deal of custom and Indian reserve work, besides all required for the school.

2. *Boot Shop.*—Fifteen boys assisted the shoemaker making and repairing boots and harness.

3. *Bake Shop.*—All baking for the institution is done here, besides which the baker and his assistant boys cut the meat into suitable sizes for the kitchen.

4. *Carpenter Shop.*—Twenty boys were attached to this shop, as next to farming this is the most useful industry they can acquire. A great variety of work was done both for the school and outsiders in carpentry, cabinet-making, and repairing vehicles and implements. The principal work was the erection of the new stable and girls' closet.

5. *Paint Shop.*—The furnace and night watchman instructs the boys in this department; as we have not enough big boys, and it is not likely any will follow this trade for a living, none are permanently attached to this shop. Besides doing the painting, plastering, stone and brick work, the fire-appliances is kept in working order by the furnace and night watchman.

6. *Tinsmith Shop.*—Usually some of the blacksmith boys work with the tinsmith when he requires any help. His principal work has been putting in the two new furnaces and connections in the old portion (boys' side) of the building, and fitting up lavatories in the small children's and hospital building; besides this he attends to the wood-sawing and pumping engines.

Girls' Work.—Under direction of the reverend sisters the girls learn all kinds of house work, cooking, dairying, laundry work, and make their own clothes, and greater part of those worn by the boys. They also assist sometimes in the garden and have the care of the poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the employees are expected to set a good moral example and develop as much as possible a sense of responsibility in the pupils. The assistant principal and teachers attend specially to their moral training and

manners. On Sundays, and every day during winter months, I hold a class for the whole school, when I give religious instruction for one hour after class hours. Chapel is attended night and morning daily, and the Lebret church morning and afternoon on Sundays.

Conduct.—The conduct is very satisfactory.

Discipline.—As there is a regular system and an efficient staff, there is no trouble in maintaining order.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health has been very good; we had an epidemic of sore eyes that was more annoying than dangerous; the two scrofulous children we have were operated on by Dr. Seymour, and have done well. We have had some serious cases, and the usual minor complaints to be expected, where there are so many children. The physician in charge inspects frequently, and conditions conducive to health are maintained by an abundant use of vegetables, and wholesome food, carefully prepared; by cleanliness of person and premises; by clothing adapted to the seasons, and by plenty of outdoor exercise, drill and calisthenics. Ventilation and sanitary condition are good.

Water Supply.—Water for domestic use and fire protection is obtained from one well by means of a hot-air pumping engine; the engine is not strong enough for the work; and being nearly worn out necessitates a man remaining with it several hours each day.

Fire Protection.—Our fire protection appliance consists of three firemen's axes, one Babcock extinguisher, one fire-engine, twenty-eight chemical extinguishers, one hundred and twenty hand grenades, fifty-eight fire-pails, large tanks in the garrets of each of the three buildings with discharge pipes and fifty feet of hose on each floor of the boys' and girls' buildings; but we have no hose or connections for the small children's and hospital building.

Heating.—The system of heating has been much improved by the addition of two furnaces in the boys' department last winter; and the main buildings are now heated by seven hot-air furnaces, supplemented by a few stoves; owing to the construction of the buildings they are difficult to heat and our fuel bill is very heavy.

Recreation.—In outdoor games our boys have been successful in the football field; they have a large play-ground, and roam about the surrounding hills. The girls have a large tree-shaded play-ground, with swings and other means of recreation. In summer-time both boys and girls enjoy bathing in the lake, and in winter-time they skate upon it. Both boys and girls use the gymnasium. The library books are well patronized. The indoor games in vogue are those usually found in white schools.

The brass band is an attraction, and is led by one of the pupils. The boys and girls are generally fond of music.

Admissions and Discharges.—Twenty-four children were admitted during the year: eleven boys and thirteen girls. Thirty-five pupils were discharged: thirteen boys and twenty-two girls; of these some were married, some are building and preparing homes, some are working out, and some are living with their parents.

Ex-pupils.—The majority of those who are able to, have a home of their own; many are hardworking, thrifty, and progressive, and are turning to profitable account the training they have received. Not having means to start for themselves, their progress is uncertain after leaving the routine and discipline of school, and depends very much on their environment, whether they marry and settle down, or have to live with their parents, who, if pagan, too often exercise a detrimental influence over them. We have several of the second generation in school, and they are bright children.

General Remarks.—Good reports continue to be received of our out-pupils. Some public entertainments were given during the year to appreciative audiences. A very large number of visitors from all parts of the world, breaking their transcon-

tinental journey and attracted by the rich farming country and the beautiful scenery of the Qu'Appelle lakes, paid a visit to the school.

About one hundred and fifty pupils spent two days at the File Hills agency on the occasion of the second annual agricultural fair held there by the Indians last June, under the auspices of their agent, Mr. Graham.

Great difficulty is experienced in recruiting; the Indians being so indifferent, where not antagonistic, to education and progress.

Over one thousand half-breeds being camped in the vicinity awaiting the issue of scrip at Fort Qu'Appelle, has had an unsettling effect upon our local half-breed population, and any Indians off their reserves; and though the liquor laws have been enforced in the most energetic manner, there has undoubtedly been considerable traffic in intoxicants between the Indians and half-breeds. An Indian from Pasquah's was murdered by another Indian from Moose Mountain, almost at our gate; they were intoxicated, the liquor being supplied by a half-breed now under arrest; the murderer escaped to the States.

In conclusion, I would say that the Indian agents on the surrounding reserves have given me great assistance; that when there has been necessity for their services, the North-west Mounted Police have always been prompt and efficient; and that my present staff and employees are performing their duties in a satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.

J. HUGONNARD,
Principal.

North-west Territories,
Red Deer Industrial School,
Red Deer, Alta., July 24, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the above school for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is situated on section 14, range 28, township 38, west of the 4th meridian, and about three miles west of the village of Red Deer.

Land.—The land owned by the school consists of three quarters of the above section. A section of school land just south of our land is held by permission of the Department of the Interior as a pasture; also six hundred and forty acres are reserved as hay lands, but at present they are almost all under water, and are not likely to be of much use for some years. The quality of the soil in connection with the school is first-class, but very difficult to cultivate on account of its being partly covered with bush and scrub.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows: stone building, 48 x 64 feet, with wing containing the following rooms: basement, in which is found the laundry, 24 x 24 feet; drying-room, 10 x 12 feet; bake-house, with bake oven underground, 12 x 13 feet; girls' bath-room, 9 x 11 feet; girls' lavatory, 10 x 12 feet; furnace-room, 15 x 17 feet; wood-room, 15 x 15 feet.

Ground floor contains bed-room for inspector or other official, 10 x 14 feet; reception-room, 10 x 18 feet; principal's office, 12 x 18 feet; small room used by any Indians who may visit as a council-room, 10 x 12 feet; sitting-room for staff, 15 x 15 feet; dining-room, 18 x 42 feet; kitchen and pantry, 19 x 28 feet.

On the first floor are four private bed-rooms for staff, each 10 x 12 feet; girls' sick-room, 15 x 15 feet; sleeping-rooms for girls, one 20 x 22 feet, one 16 x 22 feet; bath-room for staff, 9 x 9 feet; girls' wash-room, 7 x 8 feet; sewing-room, 16 x 26 feet.

The attic is unfinished and is unused.

Brick Building.—This building is 42 x 48 feet, and is used by the boys. It contains a basement, in which are found the furnace, closets, bath and wash-room.

The ground floor contains boys' play-room, 28 x 30 feet; sick-room, 15 x 16 feet;

The first floor has two bed-rooms, one 10 x 12 feet, one 10 x 10 feet, and boys' sleeping-room, 39 x 41 feet.

The second floor consists of the school-room, 36 x 42 feet.

The outbuildings are as follows:—

Dwelling-house for principal, 30 x 32 feet, with kitchen, 12 x 20 feet.

Dwelling-house, 18 x 24 feet, with kitchen, 12 x 12 feet, occupied by the assistant principal and the carpenter instructor.

Dwelling-house, 18 x 24 feet, with kitchen, 12 x 12 feet, occupied by the farm instructor.

Blacksmith-shop, at present used as a store-room.
Carpenter shop, 18 x 26 feet.
Ice-house, 16 x 16 feet.
Pig-pen, 26 x 30 feet.
Well-houses, one 10 x 10 feet, one 6 x 6 feet.
Cow-stable, 26 x 110 feet.
Horse-stable, 24 x 50 feet.
Drive-shed, 14 x 50 feet.
Hen-house, 18 x 18 feet.
Dairy, 16 x 16 feet.
Store-room, 12 x 18 feet.
Engine-house, 11 x 11 feet.
Two closets, each 10 x 16 feet.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for ninety pupils and a staff of principal and ten members.

Attendance.—The attendance has not been what it should be during the year, the average has been sixty, or twenty-nine less than the number permitted by the department. Recruiting for these schools is becoming a serious matter.

Class-room Work.—The progress in this department has been fair. All pupils attend three hours each day for five days in the week. The grading of the children is as follows:—

Standard	I	25
"	II	2
"	III	15
"	IV	20
"	V	3
		65

Farm and Garden.—We have at present one hundred acres under cultivation, as follows:—

Oats	71 acres.
Barley	10 "
Potatoes	5 "
Turnips	5 "
Garden	3 "
Fallow	6 "
	100

All boys during their stay at the school work upon the farm; they also do the milking; as most of the boys after leaving here will, no doubt, be engaged in mixed farming, every effort is used to make them experts.

During the winter months short lectures on farming are given by the instructor to the boys.

Industries. During the year six boys have been engaged in the carpenter's shop; they, in company with the instructor, do all the building, repairs and painting.

House-work and Sewing-room. The girls are taught house-work, butter-making and sewing, under the supervision of the matron and her assistants; they are making progress in the various branches.

Moral and Religious Training.—In every way possible efforts have been made to give the pupils a true conception of what real religion means, and while the children do not make the progress that might be expected, yet there is a steady growth in righteousness.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health during almost all the year has been very good. I regret that I have to report four deaths from pneumonia, following the measles epidemic of a year ago. At present all the pupils are well. The sanitary condition of the school is good.

Water Supply. Since the erection of our steam pump the water supply has been good; we can now draw water from either a good well or the Red Deer river.

Fire Protection.—Fire protection is carefully attended to, the appliances are kept in order and placed in convenient places ready for use.

Heating. The heating has, on the whole, been satisfactory. Unfortunately, the furnaces all smoke more or less.

Recreation.—The girls are taken for long walks by the lady members of the staff, and in the winter they skate and slide. Most of the boys are fond of sport; football is the most popular game in the summer, and skating, hockey and sliding in the winter.

General Remarks. The conduct, as a whole, of discharged pupils has been satisfactory, the majority are infinitely better and more useful than those who have not attended an industrial school. If all children were compelled to spend some years in an industrial school, in a very short time the whole reserve life would be lifted.

Staff.—I cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the patience and zeal of the members of the staff, and our medical officer, Dr. Donovan.

I have, &c.,

C. E. SOMERSET.

Principal.

North-west Territories,
Regina Industrial School,
Regina, Assa., July 28, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report in connection with this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is situated aoout five miles northwest of Regina.

Land.—There is a half section of land owned by the school. Immediately west of this half section is a school section which was leased by the department for us nearly five years ago, and has been used for grazing purposes.

Buildings.—The main building is of brick, two stories high, with a splendid stone foundation. Underneath the entire building is a very extensive and serviceable basement, in which are placed the three double furnaces and the one single furnace, with the four cold-air chambers attached. There are also in the basement two large coal-rooms, a dairy, and ample space for the piling of cord-wood and other supplies. On the first floor there is a large assembly-room, 33 feet 6 inches x 50 feet 6 inches, used sometimes as a school-room for the junior department, and also as a recreation room for boys. The other rooms on the first floor are as follows :—

Senior department school-room, 26 feet 6 inches by 33 feet 2 inches.
Dormitory for smaller boys, 23 feet 6 inches by 33 feet 2 inches.
Main hall, 57 feet by 7 feet 2 inches.
Two smaller halls, 23 feet 7 inches by 7 feet 2 inches.
Room for drugs and fire-appliances, 14 feet 11 inches by 11 feet 5 inches.
Office, 14 feet 11 inches by 11 feet 2 inches.
Reception-room, 14 feet 10 inches by 16 feet 4 inches.
Children's dining-room, 25 feet 8 inches by 33 feet 2 inches.
Private dining-room, 14 feet 4 inches by 13 feet 10 inches.
Kitchen, 21 feet 5 inches by 18 feet 7 inches.
Scullery, 10 feet 4 inches by 13 feet 9 inches.
Pantry, 7 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 5 inches.
Grocery store-room, 10 feet 5 inches by 6 feet 8 inches.
Sewing-room, 17 feet 10 inches by 19 feet 6 inches.

On the second floor there are :—

Little girls' dormitory, 21 feet 4 inches by 33 feet 3 inches.
Large girls' dormitory, 33 feet 2 inches by 50 feet 9 inches.
Large boys' dormitory, 33 feet 2 inches by 50 feet 9 inches.
Girls' wash-room, 12 feet by 15 feet 4 inches.
Boys' wash-room, 15 feet 4 inches by 16 feet 4 inches.
Girls' clothing store-room, 7 feet by 10 feet 8 inches.
Boys' clothing store-room, 7 feet 2 inches by 10 feet 7 inches.
Children's sick-room, 14 feet by 17 feet.
Teacher's private room, 15 feet 4 inches by 10 feet 7 inches.
Teacher's private room, 15 feet 4 inches by 9 feet.
Teacher's private room, 13 feet 10 inches by 8 feet 10 inches.
Teacher's private room, 13 feet 10 inches by 13 feet 4 inches.
Teacher's private room, 13 feet 10 inches by 9 feet 6 inches.
Teacher's private room, 13 feet 10 inches by 10 feet 1 inch.
Teacher's private room, 14 feet by 8 feet 10 inches.
Teacher's private room, 14 feet by 10 feet 4 inches.
Teacher's private room, 14 feet by 9 feet 6 inches.

Above the second floor there is a large attic with access to three large fresh water tanks, and with four rooms for winter clothing.

In addition to the main building, there are the following frame buildings in the school grounds:—

Principal's residence, 28 feet by 32 feet, with a kitchen 14 feet by 20 feet.
Carpenter instructor's cottage, 24 feet by 30 feet, with a kitchen 12 feet by 14 feet.
Cottage hospital, 28 feet by 32 feet, with a kitchen 12 feet by 14 feet.
Trade shops, 24 feet by 50 feet, with a lumber-house 16 feet by 20 feet attached.
Laundry, 22 feet by 30 feet.
Implement shed, 16 feet by 24 feet.
Implement-shed (two), each 18 feet by 24 feet.
Wood-shed, 10 feet by 12 feet.
Wood-shed, 13½ feet by 18 feet.
Cow-stable, 30 feet by 60 feet.

Horse-stable, 24 feet by 67 feet.
Hen-house, 24 feet by 28 feet.
Agricultural boiler-house, 6 feet by 8 feet.
Store-room, 12 feet by 12 feet.
Ice-house, 18 feet by 24 feet.
Granary, 16 feet by 24 feet.
Piggery, 25 feet by 32 feet.
Store-room, 10 feet by 12 feet.
Root-house, 20 feet by 40 feet.
Octagonal pump-house, 12 feet in diameter.
Octagonal garden-house, 12 feet in diameter.
Octagonal band-stand, 20 feet in diameter.
Outside lumber-house, 20 feet by 20 feet.
Girls' closets, 10 feet by 17 feet.
Boys' closets, 10 feet by 22 feet.
Graincrusher-house, 8 feet by 10 feet.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation in the main building for one hundred and forty children and nine members of the staff, a single room being given to each member of the staff.

Attendance.—For the first quarter of the past fiscal year the total average attendance was only eighty-seven, but for no succeeding quarter was it less than one hundred and ten. The average for the year was sixty boys and forty-five girls, or a total of one hundred and five.

Class-room Work.—The school hours are from 9.00 a.m. to 12.000 noon, and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Saturday afternoon is a general half-holiday. Written examinations are held at the close of each quarter, and promotions are made accordingly. The half-day system is in force, although some of the more backward pupils in midwinter attend school for the full day. The school-room work is carried on in two departments under two thoroughly qualified teachers.

There are at present on the roll, one hundred and thirty-five names, and according to the schedule of studies prescribed by the department, the pupils are arranged as follows :—

Standard	I	34
"	II	26
"	III	29
"	IV	26
"	V	20

Farm and Garden.—The yield of grain for the past summer was six hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, nine hundred and eighty-four bushels of oats, and twenty-six bushels of rye.

The ten acres of potatoes were a comparative failure, and we required to purchase six hundred bushels. The brome grass was more satisfactory; we had twenty acres, half of which was allowed to ripen. From the quantity thus obtained and afterwards carefully cleaned, we were enabled to retain enough to seed down thirty additional acres, and the remainder was sold for $230.07.

The acreage under crop this summer is as follows : wheat, forty-nine acres ; oats, thirty acres; rye, eight acres; potatoes, six acres; turnips and carrots, two acres; other garden produce, three acres; brome grass, fifty acres.

The farm stock includes one bull, nine cows, one heifer calf, five steers, eleven horses and mares, two colts and fillies, one boar and twenty-seven sows and small pigs.

Prominence is given in many ways to this important department. We believe most of the boys can earn a comfortable and honourable living as farmers. During the greater part of the summer a large majority of the boys are employed on the farm

and garden. They are frequently changed from one line of work to another, in order that they may have the advantage of as wide an experience as possible.

Industries Taught.—Besides the farm and garden work, instruction is given in carpentry, painting, glazing, baking and printing. The carpenter instructor is a graduate of the school, and an efficient workman. In the bake-shop and the printing office the more experienced boys act as foremen.

Moral and Religious Training.—Regular services are conducted on Sabbath morning and evening. On the afternoon of that day Sabbath school is held. A mid-week prayer meeting is also influential for good. Frequently addresses by outsiders are given on moral and religious topics. By kind and earnest appeals to pupils, individually and colectively, the work of character-building is being advanced.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the pupils has been better than in former years. We attribute this in part to the complete expulsion of the closets connected with the Smead-Dowd system of heating and ventilation. A number of cases of scrofula developed during the year, but the pupils afflicted were skilfully treated by Nurse Milne, who is now a permanent member of our staff. Careful attention is given to the study and practice of the rules and conditions of good health.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is very satisfactory. A Rider hot-air engine pumps the water from an outside well, nearly a hundred yards from the main building, into our large attic tank. During the severe winter weather no difficulty was experienced with the pumping, as the connecting iron pipes are deeply imbedded in the earth.

Fire Protection.—Since we secured our Rider hot-air engine we have little or no trouble in keeping our three large water tanks well filled. This affords an excellent protection against fire. Two large fire-escape ladders are kept in convenient places; six hose reels, with a supply of hose attached, are placed in various parts of the main building. In the upstairs hall are twelve fire-pails, which are constantly full. Hand-grenades are kept in nearly all the buildings, including stables, laundry, printing office and carpenter shop. In the main building one of the rooms is reserved in part for fire-appliances, which include four fireman's axes, three patent fire-extinguishers, twenty-four grenades and four Semple fire-extinguishers.

Heating.—Smead-Dowd furnaces heat the main building and prove satisfactory, but expensive. During the year the total consumption of soft Galt coal was one hundred and seventy-seven tons, and of wood ninety-two cords.

Recreation.—Football continues to be the most popular game among the boys. They have had numerous matches with other teams, with varied success. As much outdoor recreation as possible in summer is encouraged, and pupils take delight in reading, knitting and playing checkers out of doors.

General Remarks.—The third annual graduating exercises were held on April 25. The class was composed of five boys, all of whom have since been doing well for themselves. Many other ex-pupils are reflecting credit on their alma mater.

In closing this report I wish to speak in very appreciative terms of the splendid services of the members of the staff, and to express my gratitude to the various officials of the Indian Department for their uniform courtesy.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McLEOD,
Principal.

North-west Territories,
High River Industrial School,
Dunbow, Alta., September 4, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is situated in a valley near the confluence of the Bow and High rivers, about twenty-five miles south-east of Calgary.

Land.—There are nine hundred and sixty acres in connection with the institution. Half of this land is located in the immediate neighbourhood of the school; the rest, chiefly hay land and pasturage, is situated about twelve miles south-east.

Buildings.—There are two large separate buildings, one for the girls and one for the boys. These buildings contain the dormitories, lavatories, class-rooms, offices, a kitchen, a common dining-hall and a chapel, and also the rooms for the members of the staff. All of these rooms, particularly those in the boys' building, are large, well lighted and well ventilated.

The class-rooms and dormitories afford ample accommodation. The two dormitories in the boys' department measure 50 x 32 feet, and the ceilings are 11 feet high. The dormitory in the girls' school is 45 x 30 feet, and the ceiling is 9½ feet high. Viewed from the surrounding hills, the institution has a pretty town-like appearance. Besides the two main buildings there are a number of other buildings. The first house in line with the road is the bakery and flour-store, 45 x 15 feet.

Then follow the blacksmith's shop and iron-shed, 25 x 16 feet; the carpenter and shoemaker's shop, 24 x 30 feet; a coal and lumber shed, 56 x 8 feet; and the men's quarters, a brick veneered cottage, 32 x 26 feet. In the next line are the two main buildings, a hospital, 25 x 30 feet, and the engine-house, 36½ x 16½ feet.

Behind the engine-house is the laundry, 25 x 30 feet, two stories, with drying-room upstairs.

In the rear of the laundry there is a poultry-house and yards, 81 x 27 feet; the stores, one 12 x 25 feet, and one 36 x 18 feet; coal and wood-shed, 36 x 14 feet.

Next in order, and to the rear again, are wagon, tool and implement shed, 125 x 23 feet; the horse and cow-stable, 80 x 32 feet; the granary and root-house, 24 x 40 x 10 feet. At the back of the stables and granary are the hay and cattle corrals, the calf-shed, 70 x 12 feet; the piggery, 15 x 17 feet, and the slaughter-house, 24 x 16 feet.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for one hundred and fifty children at present.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was eighty-four, being thirty-six short of the number authorized. For the past two years, owing to a lack of recruits to replace discharged pupils, the attendance has considerably decreased. Admissions, fourteen; discharges, twenty-four.

Class-room Work.—The prescribed programme of studies is adhered to. Quarterly examinations are held and satisfactory progress is noticeable in the three class-rooms.

The use of the English language is compulsory, and only for a short time in the evening are the pupils allowed to converse in their own language.

House belonging to Daniel Kennedy (ex-pupil of the Qu'Appelle Industrial School) on the Assiniboine Reserve near Wolseley, N.W.T.

Farm and Garden.—Two hundred and fifty tons of hay were put up last summer. We threshed three thousand four hundred bushels of oats, and two hundred and two bushels of barley.

The root-crop included two thousand bushels of turnips and mangolds, seven hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, besides a large yield of carrots and other vegetables.

One hundred and thirty acres are under cultivation this year, and the season promises a bountiful harvest.

Thirty acres of land were broken.

Stock.—One hundred ad sixty-four head of cattle were wintered at the school. Of these, one hundred and eight head belong to the institution, the others, fifty-six head, are owned by the boys. All the work in connection with the feeding and care of the stock is done by the boys, under the supervision of the farm instructor.

The school herd supplied us with $1,100 worth of beef, all that was required by the institution; besides, we were able to sell beef steers to the value of $585.

Our inventory of live stock shows that the herd had increased about $800 in value since last year.

There are now twenty-seven horses and one hundred and two head of cattle. The boys' cattle, purchased from their own earnings, number sixty head. The farm work and the freighting of hay, coal, lumber and other supplies, is done by the farm teams in charge of the boys.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentry*—Six apprentices are employed at this trade, which is the only industry taught outside of farming. During the year the work done by the boys in this department included the erection of a slaughter-house and a piggery; the poultry-house and engine-house were enlarged, and all repairs to buildings and furniture were made by these apprentices. The boys who follow this trade work on the farm a couple of hours daily, and are allowed to hire out for haying and harvesting.

Sewing-room.—The girls learn to sew and knit, to repair clothes and to darn. They are also taught the use of the sewing-machine, and to make new clothes. They make all their own clothing, as well as suits, shirts and socks for the boys. In household work they receive daily instruction, and learn how to cook, bake and do laundry and dairy work.

Baking.—A tradesman, without assistance from the boys, bakes for the institution. He also does our butchering.

Shoemaking.—An ex-pupil is in charge of this department. He is engaged for four or five months during the year to do repairing. No new boots are made and no apprentices are placed in the shop.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are instructed in the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church. During the summer they assist at mass every morning, and at stated periods there are other religious exercises. On Sunday there is divine service twice.

Prayers are said morning and evening. Catechism is taught, and the children are given every opportunity of benefiting by the teachings of Christianity.

During the year the conduct of the pupils has been satisfactory. Discipline was efficiently maintained without employing any severe measures.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Although the health of the pupils in general has been good, I regret to have to record the death of two children from consumption.

The school is in an excellent sanitary condition. The buildings are well lighted and ventilated, and the drainage is good.

Water Supply.—A well, close to the river, affords us an excellent supply of water, which is pumped into the tanks in the different buildings by means of a steam engine.

Fire Protection.—All necessary precautions against fire are taken. The tanks are kept full in the different buildings, and we have hose and pipe connection to tanks on each flat. Babcocks, grenades, fire-axes and fire-pails, ready for immediate use, are distributed throughout the passages and rooms. Fire-escapes lead from all dormitories, besides the usual modes of exit.

Heating.—The boys' building is heated by hot-air furnaces, the girls' by ordinary coal stoves.

Recreation.—The pupils have two hours and a-half for recreation each day. Wednesday afternoon is the regular weekly half-holiday. Football in the spring and fall, and hockey in the winter, are the principal outdoor games.

In winter, dominoes, checkers and other parlour games are the favourite indoor amusements.

General Remarks.—Twenty pupils were allowed to hire out during haying and harvesting. The reports received of their conduct and work were good. All of their earnings were invested in cattle.

I have, &c.,

A. NAESSENS,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
CALGARY INSPECTORATE,
CALGARY, September 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon my inspection of Indian schools during the past fiscal year.

Since my last annual report, I have visited and inspected the following :—

Blackfoot Agency.—White Eagle (Church of England) boarding-school.
Old Sun (Church of England) boarding school.
Hospital.

Blood Agency.—Kissock Homes (Church of England) boarding-schools.
Roman Catholic boarding school.
Bull Horn (Church of England) day school.
Hospital.

Peigan Agency.—St. Paul (Roman Catholic) boarding school.
Victoria Indian Homes (Church of England.)

Hobbema Agency.—Ermineskin (Roman Catholic) boarding school.
Louis Bull (Methodist) day school.

Sarcee Agency.—Church of England boarding school.
St. Joseph's industrial school, Dunbow.
Calgary industrial school.

WHITE EAGLE (C. E.) BOARDING SCHOOL.

I visited and inspected this school on August 29, September 7 and Sepember 12.

It is under the auspices of the Church of England, diocese of Calgary.

Staff.—Rev. C. H. P. Owen, principal; Mrs. Owen, matron; W. H. James, teacher; Mrs. James, Miss Latt, assistant matrons.

Pupils enrolled, twenty-six boys.

Class-room.—There were 18 boys in the school-room, and one at some work. No. 42, Rex Backfat, was interpreter for the North-west Mounted Police, Gleichen. Nos. 35 and 33 attended school at Old Sun's, to be near the hospital for treatment for scrofula.

Examination was satisfactory. I observed some improvement since my inspection the previous year. The boys looked healthy and well nourished.

Dietary.—The school had an excellent vegetable garden, therefore the tables were well supplied with the same, in good variety. I was shown some excellent bread, and meat is given the pupils liberally.

Dormitories.—I found the dormitories and the beds therein clean, the latter were neatly made up with clean linen. The rooms were well ventilated. The kitchen, pantries and the basement (in which are the lavatories), were all of them clean and in good order.

Old Sun's Boarding School.

I visited this school on August 16, and September 15. At my first visit the teacher's holidays were on, and I did not see the children in the class-room.

Staff.—Miss Gibson, matron; Miss L. C. Wright, teacher; Miss Applegarth, assistant matron.

Enrolled, twelve girls.

Class-room.—The children were examined in the different subjects for the I, II and III standards. I observed a great deal of improvement in them since my last inspection in November, 1898. I found the children bright and intelligent, and they had improved in speaking English.

Clothing.—The girls were well dressed in turkey-red dresses, which are very becoming; they had on good stockings and boots; their hair neatly braided; they are a credit to all who are looking after them.

Dietary.—I was present at their dinner, a very good one indeed, of meat and potatoes (Irish stew), bread and tea.

I was conducted over the building. I found all clean and in good order, the dormitories were clean, the beds were neatly made up with clean linen.

The kitchen, pantries, &c., were in neat working order.

Hospital.—I visited the hospital on August 16. There was one indoor patient named Leather, with a broken leg. Everything was in good order and clean, both within and without the building.

Kissock Homes (Blood C.E. Boarding Schools).

I inspected this school on November 3.

Staff.—Rev. A. de B. Owen, principal; Miss Wells, teacher; Miss Denmark, girls' matron; Mr. Hardy, boys' house master; Mrs. Irvine, cook; J. Yeomans, farming instructor.

Buildings.—I made a thorough inspection of the whole premises; everything was in good order outside. School-house, residence, stables and other outbuildings, two root-houses, containing the season's product of the garden, about 300 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels turnips, 50 bushels of carrots, also cabbage, red cabbage, winter radish, onions, etc. Also the principal informed me he had sold $100 worth of vegetables, which sum goes towards paying for the new furnace, which has been placed in the girls' home recently.

There is a good fowl-house, with a number of fowls, several milch cows, altogether nine head of cattle.

A large excavation had been made [illegible] pupils under the girls' home, for the furnace and fuel room. This has been lined up with lumber.

The work of plastering both homes, for which the department has provided money, was then going on.

The store-room contained a large supply of provisions, and the clothing room was full of all descriptions of made-up new clothing (principally for girls). These were donations from friends in the east. The dormitories were clean with good beds and clean warm bed-clothing.

The kitchen, pantries, laundry and lavatories were all clean and in good order.

There is a woman cook who is assisted in her duties by girls, who are reported as being efficient, both in cooking and bread-making. I saw beautiful white, light bread, just out of the oven, which was made by the girls.

Fire-extinguishing Appliances.—I observed that the fire-buckets were filled with water, and kept in convenient places in different buildings. The fire-axes were on the walls over the buckets; there were also fire-grenades and some fire-engines kept at the same points.

This school was quite a hive of industry, every one was at work, the principal the most busy of all.

Class-room.—In the school-room I met thirty-one pupils. Thirteen others—six girls and seven boys—were engaged working. Of the forty-four children inmates, one boy is not as yet enrolled, and there were four half-breeds not eligible for official entrance. These half-breeds—one girl and three boys—have been several years at the school.

Excepting a few juniors, the pupils may all be classed as standards I, IIA., II*B*. and III. The children were taken by the teacher through reading, spelling, mental arithmetic, writing on slates, English-speaking, and knowledge of the English language. I was very well pleased with their progress and general intelligence.

The senior class passed unusually well through a severe examination. The children all speak out so as to be heard distinctly. They were all dressed in their ordinary every-day clothes, they had on good shoes and stockings, hair done neatly and clean faces and hands. They looked to be well nourished.

At my inspection a year ago several pupils occupied the sick-room, afflicted with scrofula. At this inspection, this room was empty, due to the successful treatment of them by Dr. Lafferty.

Blood Roman Catholic Boarding School.

I visited and inspected this school on October 3.

It was my first inspection of this institution since the occupation of the new school building.

Staff.—Rev. Sister St. Germain, superior; St. John of God, assistant; Proulx, assistant; Fouriquy, assistant; Miss K. Fitzgerald, teacher.

Class-room.—There were sixteen pupils present in the class-room, viz.: eleven boys and five girls. Of these one boy was not enrolled, one girl was under age for enrollment, and one girl a half-breed. Therefore, the number of official children was thirteen.

The children—but beginners—read fluently and understandingly, from the primer lesson cards up to No. XXI. Calisthenics and singing are an interesting part of the curriculum.

The children all looked clean, healthy and well nourished: they were all well dressed.

Buildings, &c.—I was shown over the building. It was clean and well kept; some parts require more furniture; the beds in the dormitories were excellent, iron

cots with wool mattresses, plenty of blankets and quilts, with white cotton sheets and pillow-cases.

The cellar was well filled with vegetables of their own growing.

I observed five pails were filled with water, and five axes on the different landings.

Blood Hospital.

I inspected this hospital on October 30.

There was one indoor patient, a very sick man. Everything was in the cleanest condition throughout, and in the best of order. I inspected the new building, put up last year, for a laundry, milk-house, ice-house, &c.; it is very suitable for the purpose.

Drains were dug, and steps being taken to pump water by windmill from the river, to supply both this institution and the boarding school, which is immediately opposite and nearer to the river than the hospital.

The books of the hospital were presented for my inspection; they are neatly kept and satisfactory.

Bull Horn Day School.

I inspected this school on January 16.

Lucius F. Hardyman, teacher. There were seven pupils present, nineteen names being on the register.

The pupils were warmly clad, with clean faces; they are but beginners, this school being a feeder to the Church of England boarding school.

Mr. Hardyman is a very conscientious teacher. When his pupils do not present themselves at the school, he goes after them to their homes.

The school-house is attached to the mission-house; it is of good size, clean and well kept.

Sacred Heart (Peigan R. C.) Boarding School.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and is situate on the Peigan reserve, a short distance from the agency headquarters.

I visited this school on December 21.

Staff.—Rev. Père Doucet, principal and missionary; Rev. Mother Superior Patrick, matron; in charge of the residence, assisted by three reverend sisters. Miss Hunt, teacher.

Class-room.—In the class-room were eight boys and nineteen girls; six of these pupils are half-breeds, and are not enrolled as Indian children, but in every respect they are treated in the same manner, and receive the same attention, as if they were treaty Indians.

The pupils range in age from six to thirteen years, the boys being all less than ten years.

Six girls may be classed as Standard II, six pupils as Standard I, the remainder in the primer and A, B, C.

The higher class read fluently and understandingly, from the second book, spelling the longest words. They did sums up to long division; they write very well, and their composition is good.

Standard I did equally well according to their grading. All the copy-books were neat and clean, and showed progress. Their drawing-books evinced talent as well as good taste.

They sing nicely, and perform calisthenic exercises.

Industrial Work.—The girls exhibited samples of knitting and specimens of plain sewing, knitting and darning, all of which was very creditable, both to them and the teachers.

Clothing.—The pupils were well clothed, also having on warm stockings and good shoes.

Dormitories.—The dormitories were clean. Each pupil has an iron bedstead; these were comfortably made up with wool mattrasses and warm bed clothing.

Fire-extinguishing Appliances.—Eight fire-buckets were filled with water and placed conveniently about the building. There are also two fire-axes.

Victoria Indian Home (Peigan C. E. Boarding School).

This Church of England Indian boarding school is situated close to the Peigan reserve. I visited this school on January 5.

Staff.—W. R. Haynes, principal; Mrs. Haynes, matron; J. A. Mason, teacher; Miss A. Jamieson, assistant matron; Miss A. G. Cummings, cook.

I visited every department and apartment of the school. It is in the best of order, thoroughly clean and business-like.

Dormitories.—The boys occupy the west wing of the building, and the girls the east wing; a door opens from the boys' dormitories to the principal's bed-room, and the assistant matron's bed-room opens into the girls' dormitory. Each pupil has a separate iron bedstead; these were made up with clean and sufficient bed-clothing.

Lavatories.—These, for each wing, are on the main floor. The main or ground floor also contains a girls' day-room, and the boys' day-room is also used as the school-room.

Dining-room.—This is of sufficient size; there are two tables, one for the girls and the other for the boys.

Kitchen.—The kitchen has an excellent cooking range; it also contains a pump, from which is drawn pure spring water. On this floor are also large pantries, which were well supplied with stores of excellent food, breakfast bacon, creamery butter, tea, beef, suet, flour, &c.

Clothing-room.—This contains a large supply of new dresses, petticoats, shirts, &c., showing that the school has some good and liberal friends in the east, who send such large supplies of fine and suitable goods.

The cellars contained a good supply of potatoes, turnips, onions, &c.

Dietary.—The daily dietary or bill of fare for each day's meals in the week was shown to me. It was full of variety of food, and from the appearance of the children, I judged they have sufficient wholesome food.

Class-room.—The teacher, Mr. Mason, was away visiting at Red Deer. There were thirteen girls and eleven boys present in the school, and Miss Jamieson—who is a certificated teacher—was teacher *pro tem.* I observed the children; they are in ages from six to twelve years; they were cleanly and well dressed, clean in their persons, hair nicely brushed, they looked fat, healthy and happy. They were orderly and well-behaved.

I have made some plain remarks regarding the class-room of this school elsewhere, it will be unnecessary for me to repeat them here, but as an Indian home this institution is nearly perfect.

Industrial Work.—Socks, stockings, muffetees, aprons, etc., were shown as some of the industrial work of the pupils. All this was very well done indeed, and demonstrated the efficiency of the teaching in this direction.

Fire-protection.—There are two Babcocks, and one other fire-extinguisher, but no other appliances.

Since my last visit here a verandah has been added in front, neat fences put up, a flag-staff erected, the grounds levelled, giving the whole premises a well-kept appearance.

Sarcee Boarding School.

This school is situated on the Sarcee reserve, near the agency headquarters. It is under the auspices of the Church of England, diocese of Calgary. I inspected this school on July 3.

Staff.—Venerable Archdeacon Tims, principal; Mr. P. E. Stocken, teacher and assistant principal; Miss Crawford, girls' matron; Mrs. Marritt, boys' matron.

Class-room.—Sixteen pupils were present, seven boys and nine girls. Four are in Standard I (primer); three in Standard II (first book); two in Standard III (second book); four in Standard IV (third book); one in Standard V (fourth book).

The pupils gave a repetition of their work of the past quarter, spelling, meanings, arithmetic, mental arithmetic and geography.

Each class according to its standard, it is pleasing to repeat, has made good progress in all branches.

With the exception that they do not speak out, which may—in a measure—be accounted for through extreme shyness, they read well and understandingly, with a clear enunciation, not slurring their works, as is too often the case, with a long word particularly. Their spelling was rather surprising for its accuracy.

They were up in tables and have made good progress in arithmetic, according to their standard.

In geography they have a wide general knowledge, with some specific knowledge as regards this country.

I saw that the teacher had gone outside school-room routine in giving them talks on general subjects, and that the pupils had taken a good deal of it in, a form of teaching in addition to routine that should be more general than it is, as Indian children neither learn from the parent or from each other, like white children, and are dependent upon their teacher entirely for instruction; when this is limited strictly to school room work, their progress in common-sense knowledge (I may call it) is very slow indeed.

Through a re-arrangement of the offices, the school is now held in a well-lighted room of sufficient size to accommodate comfortably all the pupils; it is furnished with patent desks, blackboards, maps, lesson-cards, teacher's chair and table; also an organ.

Dormitories.—These are large, clean, well ventilated, and furnished with iron cots; they were neatly made up, with clean linen and clean bed-clothing, with coloured counterpanes.

Lavatories.—These were on the lower floor; they were clean and in order.

Clothing Closets.—A large one for the boys contained quantities of new clothing, such as suits, shirts and underclothing, while another one for the girls, contained dresses, petticoats and underclothing. I understood that this clothing was donated; it shows that the school has large-hearted, liberal friends. These friends had not forgotten the little girls, for there were dolls of all descriptions, which had been thoughtfully sent for their amusement and instruction; [illegible] of instruction for an Indian child in dressing and undressing a modern doll.

The girls' matron had large quantities of the girls' handiwork to show me: well-knitted stockings, hemmed new underclothing, darning, &c. They also do their share in general housework, cooking and kitchen work.

The boys and girls were well clothed, and looked healthy and well nourished.

Fire-extinguishing Appliances. The fire-buckets were filled with water in the dormitories, the fire-axes were in convenient places, and hand grenades were distributed about.

A windmill for pumping purposes has been added to the establishment since my last visit to the school.

They have a large and productive vegetable garden; it is a great fight to keep down the gophers, which are numerous and very destructive. The boys and teacher have done all the work in the garden.

Ermineskin Boarding School.

This school is situated in the Hobbema agency. I visited it on August 9. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and conducted by the Reverend Sisters of the Assumption (black nuns).

Staff.—Rev. Sisters St. J. de la Croix, superior; St. Cœur de Marie, teacher; St. Bernard, second teacher; St. Flavie, matron; St. Filbranie, cook; St. Valerie, dressmaker.

Class-room.—Of the pupils in the class-room, there were twenty-two boys and twenty girls.

As most of these children are the same as I met in this school a year ago, I had an opportunity of estimating their progress.

It is my pleasure to state that their progress, both mentally and physically, is most gratifying.

The good sister, the head teacher, has given additional proof of her great ability and success as a teacher of Indian children. She is an American, and has practically demonstrated that it is not necessary to speak their tongue, in order to teach Indian children.

She has prepared questions and answers, which I may term general knowledge, that she has drilled into the children in a manner they comprehend. Half an hour spent on this, is astounding, when you think of the raw material she has had to work upon.

Also their mental arithmetic, after a system, taught in her native state, is delightful to the children, and sharpens their wits to the highest degree.

Geography, both of the world and local, has not been neglected: their copy and drawing books are most creditable. We had also dramatic recitations, calisthenics and vocal music. In reading they have been carefully taught; they speak out, and read as if they understood the subject. In spelling they were made to pronounce the word both before and after, and attention was paid particularly to proper pronunciation.

The children looked to be well nourished, and they appeared to be healthy. They were very well and becomingly dressed, and all had on good stockings and boots.

The girls' hair was neatly braided, and the boys had all a close 'shingle,' which made them look sharp and clean.

I inspected the dormitories. The beds are clean and comfortable; all bedsteads for the boys are iron, half of those for the girls are home-made of wood, but are much warmer for a child to sleep on than the iron cots, as they have side-boards.

The whole school appeared to be in a prosperous condition.

Louis Bull's Day School.

I visited the day school on Louis Bull's reserve on July 31.

It is under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

Mrs. Goodhand, teacher; assisted by her sister, Miss McIntosh, formerly one of the staff of the Red Deer industrial school.

There are six pupils on the roll. As it was summer vacation, the school was not supposed to be in session, but there were three very clean little children present, and the school-room was in a clean and neat condition.

A great advance in day school curriculum has been made by this teacher. She gives all her pupils baths nearly every day in summer, and once a week in winter. Blouses and dresses have been made for each pupil, which are worn during school hours.

That this has a wholesome influence on the children goes without saying.

St. Joseph's Industrial School.

This school is situated at Dunbow, a post office near the junction of High river with Bow river. I visited it on February 19, and remained until March 7. I went again on May 28 and remained until June 11. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and is conducted on the per capita principle.

Staff.—Rev. A. Naessens, principal; H. F. Dennehy, assistant principal and accountant; Mr. Gilchrist, senior teacher of boys; Mr. Leonard, junior teacher of boys; Tom Markin, farming instructor; John Markin, engineer, miller, blacksmith, furnaceman; Frank Nutt, carpenter instructor; C. Masse, baker; Louison (pro tem), shoemaker; Rev. Sisters Matcheloose, matron; Mongrain, assistant matron; Kelly, teacher of girls; Mathurin, seamstress; Le Blanc, cook.

There were in residence on March 1, sixty-four boys and twenty-seven girls; total ninety-one pupils.

Farm Work.—Lay Brother, Tom Markin, has charge of the farm work, live stock, &c. Lay Brother, John Markin, is the gardener, being an expert in this business, his work as engineer, miller and furnaceman, admitting of this summer employment.

While the older boys are regularly employed at farm work, every one of them works at it according to his strength.

The yield of 1899 crops was as follows: oats, 3,403 bushels; barley, 201 bushels; potatoes, 630 bushels; turnips, 3,000 bushels; mangolds, 325 bushels; corn (fodder), 6 tons; green-feed, 55 tons; hay, 200 tons.

In 1900 the following crops were sown: barley, 5 acres; oats, 26 acres; wheat, 6 acres; potatoes, 6½ acres; turnips, 10 acres; mangolds, 1½ acres; garden, containing cabbage, beets, carrots, onions, &c., 1½ acres; rye for fodder, 46 acres; brome, 12 acres; total, 114½ acres.

The object is to grow food for the pupils and staff, and the large number of live stock. During my inspection the farmer and his pupils were working diligently among the root crops, but the weather and turnip fly were against them, and the turnips were not promising a good crop.

Live Stock.—The school owned 104 head of cattle (seven of them valuable thorough-bred shorthorns), total value, $2,800; and twenty-seven, horses, mares and colts, valued at $1,353.

In addition to the above, the pupils own sixty head of cattle, acquired through the principal devoting their earnings to the purchase of heifers.

The pupils' cattle receive precisely the same attention and feed as those of the school. The practice which has grown up here (inaugurated by the principal), of investing the earnings of the pupils in cattle, is particularly commendable. The expense of wintering them for the pupils is considerable, but the principal does not think of that, he is trying to give each one a start with a small herd, on his leaving school. I saw all the live stock and counted them, they were in fine condition, and the care of them is fine training for the pupils.

Pigs are bred successfully, but not to great extent, just sufficient to give a reasonable change of diet to the pupils. A new large pig-house, wherein the food for them can be cooked, has been built recently.

Industries taught.—*Carpentry*—Frank Nutt, instructor. The following pupils have worked regularly at carpentry, learning the trade:—John English, Paul Fox, Patrick Patton, Frank Bastien. Each one works alternately every forenoon, or afternoon, or attends the class-room. In winter they were engaged in dressing material for a picket fence. The principal informed me that some of the other pupils are fair carpenters, and work on buildings, &c., during the summer.

Since my last inspection they built and finished the following buildings: cottage for carpenter, slaughter-house, granary, root-house and stable. The old storehouse was removed to a new site; the new storehouse, laundry, ice-house and coal-house were painted, so also were all the window frames and storm sashes of the institution.

Shoe Shop.—The shoe shop is run only to the extent of mending. The shoemaker is an ex-pupil of this school, one Louison, a Sarcee. It is some years since he learned his trade.

Bakery.—C. Masse, baker, does all the work connected with baking, himself, also kills animals and cuts up the beef and pork in suitable joints for the kitchen. His bread is excellent.

Engine-house and Mill.—The engine and pumping-house may now be termed a mill; the building wherein is the run of mill-stones has been enlarged, an elevator and grain-screen put in, also stairs, and a turning lathe has been constructed, which is worked by the engine. Grists are chopped for cash or toll for the settlers, and all the grain fed to the school live stock is ground here.

Steam has been furnished the laundry from pipes connected with the boiler, in consequence the labour of the laundry has been much reduced and drying clothes in winter facilitated. Stationary wash-tubs have been put in, and cold water is supplied from a large overhead tank.

Female Department.—This is in a separate building; in it are also the general dining-hall and kitchens, and the chapel.

The small proportion of girl pupils (twenty-seven) in this school keeps them very busy with domestic work and in the sewing-room, while the boys wash their own clothes, and do all the house-work connected with their own building. The girls do mending for all, also make all shirts, drawers, socks, also their own clothing. They also attend to the dairy; and the cooking (excepting bread-making) is done in the girls' department.

Dietary.—The meals were punctually served, of good, wholesome, well-cooked food, bread and vegetables were given *ad libitum*, and sufficient meat, butter, syrup, fruit, to keep them strong and healthy.

Clothing.—All the pupils were particularly well dressed; they had also good stockings and boots, these latter items being the difference between neatness and slovenliness.

The girls were always clean, neat and tidy, with a bright hair ribbon to set them off.

English-speaking.—I found English universally spoken, and if I addressed a pupil on any subject, would always receive an intelligent answer.

Religious Instruction.—Every afternoon, after school hours, the principal has a class of boys for half an hour, and a class of girls for the next half hour, for religious teaching. In this way, each pupil has about equal to one or two hours a week for this duty.

Games.—There are organized games among the boys in their season. Hockey was on while I was there in winter, and football at my second visit; it was engaged in on the half-holidays (Wednesday and Saturday afternoons). An outdoor skating rink was improvised near the school, so that the dangers of the rivers were avoided.

Class-room.—My examinations took place in June, when the attendance was reduced to seventy-nine.

Girls' Department.—Rev. Sister Kelly, teacher. They were graded as follows:—Standard I, eight pupils; Standard II, seven pupils; Standard III, five pupils; Standard IV, two pupils; Standard V, one pupil; total, twenty-three pupils.

During the examination the pupils were taken over work they had done during the year. The usual difficulty—more pronounced in girls of their not speaking out,

was experienced. If it is not drilled into them when very young, to raise their voice and speak distinctly, it is fruitless saying anything about it later on, particularly to big girls, for they turn sulky if reproved, and then will not speak at all.

The different classes were examined in reading, spelling, arithmetic, mental arithmetic, local geography and dictation. In reading (according to their standard) they are fluent, but apt to slur in their pronunciation. Their spelling was very good indeed, also mental arithmetic. They write very well ; some of the older girls were as ready and apt in answering as white girls would be.

Their course of instruction has developed their intelligence so much that they fully comprehend conversation on general topics. To any one understanding Indian children, this is a great point gained and almost sufficient for this generation of children.

They were all neatly, cleanly and most appropriately dressed; all had on good boots and stockings.

Senior Division, Boys.—Teacher, Mr. Gilchrist. Some boys classed in this division are too old to associate with little fellows called juniors, although they are not further advanced in class than some of the latter.

In this division were thirty pupils, graded as follows : Standard I, two ; Standard II, nine ; Standard III, nine ; Standard IV, ten ; total, thirty pupils.

I spent a day in this class-room, as it takes that time under the half-day system to meet all the pupils.

With but few exceptions I find Indian boys who have entered a school at six or seven years of age, when they reach fifteen, have learned about all they will absorb from the class-room; if they are not taught before they reach the latter age, they learn but little after that, as they then prefer out-of-door work, and are given it.

The examination in this division was a review of the past quarter's work. They all did very well, particularly in arithmetic and mental arithmetic.

In reading the teacher was not as particular as I would like regarding pronunciation. They were very good in spelling, and most of them passed well in dictation, composition and writing. They are backward in geography, knowing very little of it.

Junior Division, Boys.—Mr. Leonard, teacher. These boys, numbering twenty-six, were graded as follows:—Standard II, four; Standard IA, eight; Standard IB, fourteen; total, twenty-six pupils.

In this room the character of the boy is formed; here he must be taught to speak out, and habits of cleanliness, therefore much depends upon the judgment, observation and diligence of this teacher.

They are a fine lot of children, and most of them are developing great intelligence.

They were put through and made to show what they have been taught; they are all fond of writing and drawing on their slates. They all read, some of them very well indeed, and some of them spell. Most of them were able to tell the days of the week, months of the year, write their own names, ages, and where they came from, on their slates. They knew some multiplication tables, &c.

While they are all very young, some have been so many years in the school, they forget their mother tongue, and will soon outstrip the seniors in the class-room.

Office.—I made an audit of the accounts and account books of the institution, Mr. H. S. Dennehy, accountant.

I was very ably assisted in my audit by Mr. E. D. Sworder, assistant principal and accountant of the Qu'Appelle industrial school, who had been sent by Rev. Father Hugonnard to bring up the arrears of work here, caused by the demise of the former assistant principal and accountant, Mr. C. E. Dennehy.

The book-keeping is on the principal of double entry, each original invoice was audited and followed throughout. Trial balances were produced each month to June 30, 1900, when the books were closed for the fiscal year, and a balance sheet produced.

Cash Account.—This is kept with the Imperial Bank, Calgary. This account was audited satisfactorily.

I sent to the department an exhaustive financial report upon this school, dated July 2; therefore, a more extended reference will be unnecessary here.

Calgary Industrial School.

I visited the Calgary industrial school from June 13 to 17 inclusive; it is under the auspices of the Church of England, diocese of Calgary. It is not conducted upon the per capita system.

Staff.—Rev. G. H. Hogbin, principal; Mrs. Hogbin, matron; A. F. H. Mills, teacher; R. H. J. Young, farmer; C. F. Pippy, carpenter.

This school is for boys only.

Class-room.—Thirty-nine pupils were present, graded as follows: Standard I, 6; Standard II, 15; Standard III, 2; Standard IV, 7; total, 39 pupils.

The different classes were examined in reading, spelling, composition, geography, arithmetic, mental arithmetic, tables, &c.

Mr. Pippy and his pupils were engaged in finishing the new stable. It is a good structure, and a most creditable work. A new building has also been constructed upon cold storage principles, having the ice stored overhead; one half of the ground floor is for a creamery, and the other half, cold storage for perishable provisions.

A new brick oven is being built, adjacent to a projected new building, for a bakery and laundry. This department of the institution was conducted with commendable energy.

Farm Work.—Mr. Young is instructor. The farm work is conducted with the special view (besides instruction of the pupils) of growing food for the pupils and staff and the live stock. Vegetables are sown upon the large market-garden principle, and the remainder of the broken land is sown with oats.

The gardens were late; they must have been tardy, in the early spring, in working the land, but with a favourable season there was yet time for large crops.

Live Stock.—The milch cows and young stock are in good condition, and appear to be well looked after.

Domestic Work.—Mrs. Hogbin is assisted by a woman cook and laundress.

The work of this department was performed satisfactorily and promptly. The 'rouse' was regular at 5.30; the meals were properly served on time, and work was commenced at appointed hours. The kitchen was clean and in good order. The dormitories were clean, the beds neatly made up, and the rooms well ventilated. The institution was neat and clean throughout; the staff were attentive to their duties.

One evening a week is set apart for mending, each boy mending his own clothes; they require more direct supervision in these duties than would girls, but this is ample here, as the work is well done.

Domestic work has a humanizing effect, and the boys will be better husbands for knowing how to do housework, cook, wash clothes, and mend them.

Health.—One boy was ill in the Calgary hospital. With this exception, and the case of Dick Weasel, sent home to the Sarcee reserve, on the doctor's order, they all seemed in good condition and in good health, as well as cheerful and happy.

Religious Instruction.—Every evening after recreation a service is held, principally choral, and after prayers an address by the principal; the pupils appear to enjoy this service.

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

North-west Territories,
Qu'Appelle Inspectorate,
Fort Qu'Appelle, Aug. 15, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspection of industrial, boarding and day schools, in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, from September, 1899, to August, 1900.

File Hills Boarding School.

This school was inspected on September 23, 1899. Number of pupils present 14: boys 7, girls 7. Number on roll 20. Six boys were out working for farmers, getting wages from six to ten dollars a month and board, one boy was getting fifteen dollars, and one sixteen dollars, with board, and satisfactory reports were received from the employers as to the behaviour and abilities of the boys.

The classification was :—

Standard	I.	8
"	II.	..
"	III.	4
"	IV.	5
"	V.	3
		20

School material ample, and the house proper was in its usual good order.

Mr. Alex. Skene was principal, but was leaving soon to be assistant principal of Regina industrial school. There was a good garden, and a large crop of all kinds of vegetables.

The work done by the girls in knitting and sewing was creditable, and the garden work was capital training for the boys. The school took prizes at the fair for butter, bread, eggs, cushions, slippers, mitts and stockings, dresses and darning. Miss Webster was matron, and the pupils were neat and clean, and were doing very well in their class work.

On January 2, 1900, I made another visit to this school, and Mr. E. C. Stewart, formerly assistant principal at Brandon school, was in charge. I made a report to the Commissioner of my visit and of the standing of the school at the time.

Day Star's Day School.

This school was inspected on October 3, 1899. Mrs. Smith, teacher; number of pupils present, 8; boys, 3; girls, 5; number on roll, 10; classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	3
"	II.	4
"	III.	1
"	IV.	2

There were a few more children on this reserve not attending school, and Mr. Martineau, agent, was to use his influence to get them to do so.

School material ample. There was a good garden, and it had been fairly well attended to by the boys, and the girls showed specimens of their sewing and knitting. I could not report much progress in the class work, except that the pupils spoke out a little better than formerly, but there was room for more active work in this little school. The attendance was regular during the year.

Gordon's Boarding School.

This school was inspected on October 5, 1899. Mr. Mark Williams, principal and teacher; Mrs. Williams, matron; with an outside and an inside servant. Number of pupils present, 27; boys, 13; girls, 14. Number on roll, 27; classified as under:—

Standard I.	3
" II.	13
" III.	4
" IV.	7
	27

School material was ample, equipment in good condition, except the desks which were old and shaky; they are home-made, and have been a long time in use. The class-room showed careful and painstaking work on the part of Mr. Williams. The house was the pink of cleanliness and neatness, reflecting much credit on the matron, with the little help this lady had.

Considerable improvements had been made, new water-closets, stables re-roofed, and new doors, root-house improved, new fence around premises, and the whole place showed good management. The garden (as it always is), was one of the best I found in my travels. The crop put away for winter use was 400 bushels potatoes, 200 bushels turnips, 75 bushels carrots, 25 bushels onions, 400 cabbages, 10 bushels beets, 200 bushels mangolds, and the house had a plentiful supply during the season. The flower garden was a pretty sight.

The dairy in the basement was well filled with pails of jam, made from wild fruits, also pickles, made by Mrs. Williams, which showed practical and useful housekeeping.

Muscowequan's Boarding School.

This school was inspected on October 6, 1899. Number of pupils present, thirty; boys, eighteen; girls, twelve; number on roll, thirty.

The classification of pupils is as follows:—

Standard I.	15
" III.	13
" IV.	2
	30

A few articles were asked for to complete material required.

Staff.—Rev. S. Perrault, principal; Rev. Sister Thiffault, matron; Rev. Sister Valade, teacher; Rev. Sister Agnes, in charge of girls; Rev. Sister Alexandre, cook; A. D. Amour, carpenter; A. Ligault, stableman.

The whole place was in perfect order, and the dormitories, kitchen, dining-room, cellar and dairy were models of cleanliness. The garden was a feature of the school.

and a large crop was being harvested. The best of bread was made in a portable oven, capable of baking sixty loaves at a time.

A large tank had been placed on the top flat, and a force pump, with piping and hose attached, to keep the tank filled. This arrangement is a convenience to the house, as well as a safeguard in case of fire. The pupils were neatly dressed. The class work showed that Sister Valade was an accomplished teacher, and the progress made since last inspection was most satisfactory. It is always a real pleasure to visit this school. The Rev. Mr. Perrault is an excellent principal, and leaves nothing undone that can benefit his school and pupils.

The cellar was well filled with jam, made from the wild fruits found in the neighbourhood. The best of butter was also made in the house. There was an air of thrift and good management about the whole place that was pleasing. The boys and girls were getting the best of training to become useful in after-life, if they only follow what is taught and shown to them whilst here. The matron was ever busy superintending the various departments of house-work, and was to be congratulated on her excellent management. A financial statement was furnished.

Round Lake Boarding School.

This school was inspected on November 8, 1899. Number of pupils present, twenty-five ; boys, twelve ; girls, thirteen. Number on roll, thirty-one. Four were absent owing to sickness, one was out working and one was absent without leave.

The classification of pupils present is as follows :—

Standard I	6
" II	10
" III	4
" IV	5
	25

A few articles in material were asked for; most of the material and all the equipment of this school and house are supplied by the Mission of the Presbyterian Church, also the buildings.

The Rev. Hugh McKay is principal and missionary; Mrs. McKay, matron; two inside servants, and a farmer, who looks after the cattle, of which there is a herd of about one hundred head, besides horses, pigs, poultry, &c.

The farm supplies all the beef, pork, butter, milk, &c., and last year wheat to give all the flour required.

The financial statement showed all accounts paid. The class-room is presided over by Mr. Sahlmack, a graduate of Manitoba College, and he was doing splendid work. The dormitories, in fact the whole house, was in the best of order, and there was a home-like atmosphere about the place. The pupils play crokinole, checkers, dominoes, &c. The meals were nicely served, and tables looked neat, and good order was observed by the pupils. Good faithful work is done at this school; it is the second oldest boarding school in the Territories—the McDougall Orphanage, Morley, being the pioneer in this department of work.

Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

This school was inspected on December 18 and other days.

Number of pupils present, 216; boys, 100; girls, 116. Number enrolled, 223, and they come from the following places:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Duck Lake	6	9	15
File Hills	12	25	37
Assiniboine	4	3	7
Swan River	3	3	6
Crooked Lakes	20	22	42
Birtle (Gamblers)	1	2	3
Touchwood	8	5	13
Carlton	4	2	6
Muskowpetung	41	43	84
Moose Mountain	4	6	10
	103	120	223

Classification of Pupils.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	25	39	64
" II	11	27	38
" III	32	36	68
" IV	17	10	27
" V	13	11	24
" VI	2	—	2
	100	123	223

Boys' Senior Division.—A. J. McKenna, teacher.
Boys' Junior Division.—J. McNabb, teacher.
Girls' Senior.—Rev. Sister St. Alfred, teacher.
Girls' Junior.—Rev. Sister Marianni, teacher.

All the class-rooms were well supplied with desks, blackboards, and the material was sufficient. The teachers were doing their work efficiently, and the best of order was observed, and I considered capital progress was being made. Some of the boys and girls showed considerable ability in arithmetic and other subjects.

English is freely spoken, and I seldom heard a Cree word, except in the case of some new arrival. I was much pleased with the exercises of both boys' and girls' divisions, and I spent over three days in them.

I made a full report in detail to the Commissioner, and it will only be necessary to mention a few items in this report touching on the general working of the institution—the largest one of its kind and the second oldest in the Territories.

Staff.—Rev. Father Hugonnard, principal; Rev. Father Jacob, assistant principal; E. D. Sworder, clerk and storekeeper; A. J. McKenna, teacher (boys' senior); J. McNabb, teacher (boys' junior); J. Lapointe, farmer; J. A. McDonald, carpenter; D. McDonald, blacksmith; G. Schick, shoemaker; R. Caron, baker; C. Miles, furnace, painter and night watchman; V. Pealapra, tinsmith, plumber, &c.; Rev. Sister Superior Goulet, matron; Rev. Sister St. Alfred, teacher (senior girls); Rev. Sister St. Marianni, teacher (junior girls); Rev. Sister Breland, cook; Rev. Sister St. Armand, assistant matron (girls); Rev. Sister La Mothe, assistant matron (boys); Rev. Sister Bergeron, tailoress; Rev. Sister St. Vital, assitant cook and laundress.

Since last inspection a new horse and cattle stable had been built, 9 x 33 feet; stone and tools, cement and brick floors, bricks used from the old burnt felt building; six- and tools, cement and brick floors, bricks used from the old burnt felt building. Sixteen stalls for horses, and twenty-two for cattle. Implement shed, 80 feet long.

Carpenter shop is 56 x 30 feet. Nine benches and a good supply of tools. Twenty-five boys worked off and on during the year. Doors, sashes, window frames, cupboards,

Doing fancy work at Williams Lake Industrial School, B.C.

tables, benches, &c., are made, besides many repairs for outsiders, and on school buildings. The shop looked business-like.

Blacksmith shop is 54 x 16 feet, and well equipped with tools. Twenty boys have received training here during the year, and some of the boys have turned out to be efficient in this line of work.

Shoe shop is 24 x 25, and fifteen boys have worked during the year off and on mending boots, harness, &c.

Tinsmith's shop is 17 x 20 feet. Two boys work here.

Bakery had a new portable oven, which was doing good work. Two boys were helping the baker, second strong baker's flour was used.

There was a good hennery and a large laundry bordering on the lake, and a bath-house.

The main building is in two parts, one for boys and one for girls; both were in perfect order. The chapel is on second flat on girls' side, and had been supplied with pews during the year, and there was seating capacity for two hundred and fifty persons. There are three dormitories for girls, containing one hundred and nine iron beds, and one for small boys, with seven beds, and five beds in hospital ward for girls and three in boys' ward.

There is a large sewing-room; girls make all their own dresses, and nearly all the clothing for the smaller boys. Clothing for the larger boys is purchased ready made.

Fire-appliances are all through the buildings, and special pains had been taken by the principal as to ventilation, which was working well.

The whole work of the house was admirably managed, and the girls were receiving the best of training in housework, as is proved by the excellent reports received from those employing them after they leave the school, and I can bear testimony also to their good housekeeping, wherever I find them on the reserves. Sister Superior Goulet and her faithful staff were to be congratulated on the satisfactory condition of the house and on the orderly way in which all departments were being conducted.

Boys' Side.—Two dormitories had eighty-nine iron beds, and there were smaller rooms and rooms for staff.

Dining-room had ten large tables, employees on one side and officers' table at one end on a platform. All take meals at same time. Conservatory at one side of the dining-room, and hanging baskets with flowers in various parts of the room gave the whole place a bright and cheerful appearance. Meals are well cooked and served hot. The sisters, assisted by boys and girls, do the waiting, and with over two hundred and fifty pupils and staff, everything goes on as smoothly and orderly as if in ordinary family.

There is a reading-room and library, and I was told good use was made of it, especially during the long winter evenings.

The gymnasium is always a place well patronized by the boys, but the expense of heating the place keeps it from being used much in very cold weather. The buildings were all in good repair, and the surroundings thoroughly kept clear of rubbish.

Farm and Garden.—The garden here, with probably the exception of the experimental farm at Indian Head, may be classed the best in the Territories. Raspberries, strawberries, red, white and black currants, asparagus, rhubarb, tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, sunflowers, lettuce, onions, parsnips, beets, carrots, cabbages, pumpkins, squash, citron, celery, radishes, &c., are grown. Apples are also grown, and when I was here during the summer I saw the first and only apple grown in the Territories. The reverend father was so proud of this apple that a piece of card-board was hung over it, 'Please do not touch this apple,' but some miscreant of a visitor stole it before it had time to ripen. It proved anyway that apples can be grown here with proper care.

The farm consists of 1,120 acres, partly in the valley and partly on the bench, used for crop, hay and pasture.

The crop of 1899 was a good one, and a great help to the house. The following was harvested :—1,215 bushels oats, 142 bushels pease, 191 bushels barley, 600 bushels turnips, 1,200 bushels potatoes, 70 bushels carrots, 4 bushels beets, 15 bushels onions, 3 bushels parsnips, 500 bushels mangolds, 200 heads cabbage, 100 pumpkins. Thirty-one acres summer fallowed, twenty acres disc-harrowed, thirty-one acres new land broken, seven acres of brome grass; thirty acres of the crop, including the garden, are in the valley.

Supplies.—Groceries and hardware are chiefly purchased in Winnipeg, dry goods in Toronto; flour, Indian Head mill; beef, from the Mission at Le Bret, price was $5.20 per hundred pounds to June 30, 1899, and $6.25 from July to the time of inspection.

Financial.—I audited the various books, and checked all invoices with ledger and cash-book entries.

Mr. Sworder, the clerk, performs his duties most efficiently, and although the system adopted is of an antiquated style, giving a lot of labour, which is of no practical use whatever, still the books were correct. Full statements were furnished the Commissioner.

I was much pleased with the general efficiency of the school. The pupils speak English freely, are polite and well-behaved and obedient.

They are comfortably dressed, and I did not notice a ragged garment during my inspection. The reverend principal is as enthusiastic as ever, and the school was holding its position as one of the leading Indian schools in the Dominion.

Elkhorn Industrial School.

This school was inspected from March 22 to April 19, 1900.

Number of pupils present, 66; boys, 33; girls, 33; number on roll, 86, from the following places :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
St. Peter's	30	21	51
Touchwood (Gordon's)	5	2	7
Birtle (Oak river and Oak lake)	4	9	13
Swan river (Key's)	2	3	5
Broken Head	2	..	2
Crooked lake	..	4	4
Moose mountain	..	1	1
Moravians	1	1	2
Yorkton	..	1	1
	44	42	86

Classification of pupils :—

Standard I	21
" II	14
" III	10
" IV	12
" V	9
	66

Mr. Stewart and Miss McCreary had both resigned, and Miss Marks, the new teacher, was conducting both senior and junior pupils in one class-room, and was doing well. A few items of school material were asked for.

My principal business at the school this time, however, was to make a statement of its financial position, including an inventory of all government property as on March 31, 1900, with the view of taking it over from its present management and conducting it in future strictly under the department's control.

I furnished the required statements to the Commissioner, and the school has, since April 1, been under his direct management in the way of purchasing supplies and the payment of accounts.

The staff consists of: A. E. Wilson, principal and office work; Mrs. Wilson, matron; Mr. Webster, assistant principal; Mrs. Webster, assistant matron; Miss Marks, teacher; Miss Dickens, seamstress; Miss Vidal, cook; Miss Pratt, laundress; John Cook, carpenter; John Sipley, farmer.

Six discharges had taken place, leaving the number of pupils at the time I left at sixty.

The principal, who had been living in a cottage in the town, had moved into the school building, there being plenty of accommodation.

St. Paul's Industrial School.

This school was inspected on May 8 and other days. Number present, 120; boys, 67; girls, 53. Number on roll, 120. Classification of pupils:—

Standard	I	27
"	II	14
"	III	51
"	IV	20
"	V	8
		120

R. F. McDougall, teacher senior division; Miss E. Cree, teacher junior division, are both teachers of long experience. The pupils of this school are above the average in intelligence. Only English is heard spoken, and the exercises showed that good faithful work was being done.

The pupils came from the following places:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Frenchman's Head	1	..	1
Fort Alexander	2	1	3
Cumberland	1	1	2
St. Peter's	16	42	58
Lac Seul	4	1	5
White Dog	1	..	1
Grand Rapids	1	..	1
The Pas	4	5	9
Saskatchewan	1	2	3
Fisher river	5	..	5
Broken Head	1	..	1
Fairford	..	1	1
	67	53	120

The staff consists of the following:—J. G. Dagg, principal; Miss Lang, matron; Miss Cree, teacher junior division; Miss Hodgins, assistant matron; Mrs. Birch, laundress; Miss Jackson, cook; Miss Dagg, seamstress; R. F. McDougall, teacher senior division; A. J. Kayll, clerk, during half day only; J. B. Line, farmer; Edward Sherwood, carpenter; James Birch, gardener; J. Minion, blacksmith; and two pupil assistants.

Mr. Burnham had just commenced classes for boys and girls, teaching calisthenics, and boys in drill, marching, &c., and these exercises were doing good in improving the physique of the pupils, and on a later visit the performance gone through reflected credit on their efficient trainer.

Morning and evening prayers are held regularly, and the pupils attend the parish church on Sundays, morning and evening, and the girls assist in the choir. Sunday school is held in the afternoon. The Rev. Mr. Johnstone, rector of the parish, has other classes for the pupils during the week.

The pupils are well behaved and give no trouble. The boys are experts in playing cricket and football, and the girls take part in tennis, croquet, &c.

The house proper was carefully examined and found in excellent condition.

The basement had been whitewashed and was free of all dirt.

The dining-room had been kalsomined, the tables had been improved by removing the iron covering and using white oil-cloth instead, and the change made a wonderful difference in the appearance of the room, and took away the jail look they previously had, meals are nicely cooked and served, and good order was observed.

The kitchen was also in good order. The new brick oven is alongside, and is worked from the kitchen, all the bread is made here, and the larger girls do the work.

The best of bread was made, strong baker's flour being used.

The girls' dormitories were models of neatness, iron beds, with brass mountings, and painted white, each bed, besides the wire spring had a mattress, two sheets, two blankets, a pillow and a white counterpane; a chair is placed at each bed so that the girls can sit on chairs instead of on the beds. There are three dormitories for girls, two with sixteen beds each, and one with ten, each room has a closet for clothing.

The boys' dormitory, since the improvement made by raising the roof, is now one of the best dormitories to be seen, and the change has been money well spent, as the good health of the pupils is no doubt owing a good deal to this large well-ventilated room, compared with the dark, dingy, cramped one formerly used. There are seventy-two iron beds in this room, furnished same as in the girls', except that the counterpanes are scarlet instead of white. I confess I like the scarlet best, as they look cosier and warmer than the white ones. Chairs are here also, one for each boy, a urinal and drinking water easy of access. All the rooms of the house had been kalsomined. Two new water-closets have been built at a sufficient distance from the house, one for boys and one for girls.

The sewing-room, laundry and pantries were all found in good order.

The garden was being cleaned up, and a lot of brush removed, new walks made, and trees planted.

The farm crop put in this spring was: sixty acres oats, fifteen acres barley, ten acres vetches, ten acres potatoes and gardens; timothy, five acres; brome grass, six acres; summer-fallow, five acres; pasture, thirty acres; hay meadows, one hundred and ninety acres; land to fence, seventy-two acres; total size of farm, four hundred and three acres.

The old parish school-house is used as a piggery, and a capital one it makes. One corner of the boys' play-room is used as a printing office. Fire-appliances, axes, and pails are provided. The cattle were in fair order, a list was sent the Commissioner.

Financial.—I audited the various accounts from October, 1897, to March 31, 1900, and took an inventory of all property, which was forwarded to the Commis-

sioner. Mr. Kayll, the clerk, keeps his books up to date, and is most correct in all his work. Miss Lang was proving to be a most capable matron, and her careful management of the inside work of the institution accounts for the economical showing in the expenses.

The principal, Mr. Dagg, was doing splendid work. He has doubled the attendance since he took charge, and has made the school popular with pupils and parents alike, and it is now one of the most flourishing of the industrial schools. Mr. Dagg has a faithful staff, and the prospects of continued prosperity were bright. He is interested in his work, and gives it his closest attention, and these qualities combined with business ability, are sure to be rewarded with success.

St. Boniface Industrial School.

This school was inspected on May 21, 22, and other days. Number of pupils present, 88; boys, 49; girls, 39. Number on roll, 106; classified as under:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	15	15	30
" II.	10	18	28
" III.	2	16	18
" IV.	14	11	25
" V.	4	1	5
	45	61	106

Some school material was asked for. Boys' class-room, 28 x 24, senior girls' 26 x 14. Junior boys' and girls' 20 x 20. These rooms were well supplied with desks, maps and blackboards.

Rev. Sister Precious Blood, teacher senior girls; Miss Tucker, teacher junior boys and girls; Albert Adolph, first teacher boys; Henri Dubois, second teacher boys.

The exercises were satisfactory, and the boys and girls here will compare favourably with any of our schools. The pupils are from the following places :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Broken Head	1	3	4
St. Peter's	10	10	20
Berens River	6	3	9
Roseau River	5	6	11
Fort Alexander	13	12	25
Pine Creek	3	1	4
Lake Manitoba	1	..	1
Rat Portage	1	..	1
Eagle Lake	1	..	1
Sandy Bay	13	5	18
Black River	2	2	4
Jack Head	..	1	1
Hollow Water	1	..	1
Couchiching	1	..	1
Shoal Lake	1	1	2
Riding Mountain	2	1	3
	61	45	106

Staff.—Rev. Father Dorais, principal; Albert Adolph, first teacher boys, and charge of boys mornings and evenings; Henri Dubois, second teacher, and charge of boys during the day; Damien Tetreault, carpenter; Wm. McDougall, farmer; Paul

Sale, band master; Rev. Sister Page, matron; Rev. Sister Deschambault, nurse; Rev. Sister Giroux, dining-room; Rev. Sister Clement, seamstress; Rev. Sister Precious Blood, teacher girls; Rev. Sister Pare, laundress; Rev. Sister Marthe, cook; Miss Eliza Tucker, teacher junior boys and girls.

This being the first time I had inspected this institution, I took considerable pains to give the Commissioner full particulars, not only of its financial position, but of the various buildings and other property, together with the class-room work and the general management of the house, and I was much pleased with all the appointments, and with the quiet and systematic manner with which the work was being carried on. The principal gives his undivided time to the duties of his position. He superintends all outside operations in the garden and farm work, and in any building repairs, &c., and he keeps his own accounts, and although not on such an elaborate scale as some others, they are simple and correct. Father Dorais is a careful buyer, and a capable manager, and so far he has had no deficits, and not likely to have any, so long as the required number of pupils is kept up to the limit. I have not space to give particulars of the various buildings, but they were all well adapted for the purpose, and were in perfect order.

There is a nice flower garden in front of the house, and a vegetable garden on one side, both prettily laid out and nicely kept. The total land in connection with the school comprises about forty acres, only twelve of which are fit for cultivation, but the school has the use of about seven hundred acres from the St. Boniface mission, and in lieu of this the father takes in a few non-treaty Indian or half-breed children. The crop put in this year consists of four acres potatoes, one of garden and turnips, eight of barley, and a field on the mission land of seventeen acres, the remainder being used for hay and pasture. The crop harvested in 1899 was 400 bushels oats, 100 of barley, 600 of potatoes, 100 of turnips, 100 of onions, carrots, beets, &c., 100 tons of hay put up, 20 of which were left over and would be available for this year.

The house is heated with hot water and lighted with acetylene gas, pipes and fixings having been put in by the principal himself doing the work, assisted by the carpenter. A summer-house was being erected.

The boys' lavatory was a new one, and is a feature of the place, it is 50 x 10 feet, large bathing space, and automatic water-closets, fixed in basins, concrete floor, and a good flow of water.

The dining-room contained seven long tables, officers' table at one end and men's table in a small room on one side. Tables are covered with zinc. The kitchen had a 'Prowse' range. The dairy had a good supply of jams, jellies, &c., made from wild fruits. The laundry was a roomy place. The sewing and mending rooms were also roomy places. Six sewing-machines, all the clothing for boys and girls is made here, and a saving is thus effected in this item of expenditure.

The boys' dormitory had fifty-nine beds and twenty-four chairs, and twenty-four loose wash basins and ten fixed in a marble stand. The beds are wooden stretchers or 'Beaudettes.' Some have wire springs and some duck, each has a palliasse, two blankets, one sheet, pillow and pillow sham, and boys have night shirts. Cupboard for clothing, and all were nicely folded up, and placed in shelves. Large tank filled with water, and fire-pails, axes and extinguishers were in convenient places. A McRobie fire-apparatus is also in the building, and a Ryder hot-air engine for pumping water.

There are two dormitories for girls, one with thirty-two beds and one with fifteen, furnished similar to those of the boys, and wash basins were also on marble stand. The dormitories were scrupulously clean, as were all the other rooms in the house.

The dispensary is a well arranged place, medicines in a glass case, bottles all neatly labelled.

The best use possible is made of all material; nothing allowed to go to waste; pretty rag mats being made out of cuttings from the sewing-room.

Bread is purchased in the town, twenty-six two-pound loaves for one dollar, being a shade less than two cents a pound. Beef costs six cents a pound, delivered as required, and good beef was being supplied. The bread was also good, being made from strong baker's flour.

The cattle were in good condition; there were twenty-seven head, three horses, sixteen pigs and forty-two poultry. The pupils get all the milk they need; they do not take kindly to porridge, but they get it twice a week. Butter is made in the house.

I audited all the accounts from July 1, 1898, to March 31, 1900, and found them correct.

Supplies are purchased in Winnipeg at wholesale terms, and discounts are generally taken advantage of when funds on hand are available.

Father Dorais and the sisters are to be congratulated on their careful and intelligent management. Everything goes on like clockwork, and the best is done to give these pupils a training that will make them useful men and women wherever their lot may be cast.

My inspection was a satisfactory and a pleasant one. Miss Tucker kindly made two copies of the inventory for me, and did them very nicely, for which I tendered my thanks, the only reward at my disposal.

Brandon Industrial School.

This school was inspected on 9th, 10th and other days in July, 1900.

Number of pupils present one hundred and four; boys, fifty-two; girls, fifty-two. Classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	20	23	43
" II	12	6	18
" III	16	21	37
" IV	4	5	9
" V	1	—	1
	53	55	108

School material was plentiful, and both rooms well supplied with desks, maps, charts, blackboards, &c. The pupils are from the following places:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Norway House	12	17	29
Oxford House	6	5	11
God's Lake	5	10	15
Fisher River	10	8	18
Poplar River	1	2	3
Berens River	3	3	6
St. Peter's	2	1	3
Oak River	10	5	15
Cross Lake	4	2	6
White Cap (Moose Woods)	—	1	1
Bull Head	—	1	1
	53	55	108

The pupils had improved in speaking louder when reading, and less Cree was heard than formerly in and around the school, and would soon be completely stopped.

Discipline and supervision very good. Miss Valentyne and Miss Peacock are both accomplished and painstaking teachers.

Staff of house proper is: Rev. T. Ferrier, principal; Miss Sutherland, matron; Miss Valentyne, teacher senior room; Miss Peacock, teacher junior room; Miss Marshall, assistant matron; Miss Black, seamstress; Miss Marty, laundress; Mrs. Gordon, cook; Jas. R. Earle, assistant principal; J. G. Milne, farmer; T. B. Barner, gardener; Henry Armstrong, carpenter.

The whole place was in excellent order. The drains were working well. Furnaces were in proper condition, and heating had been satisfactory during the past winter, and the consumption of fuel much less than formerly.

A few of the rooms had been painted, and all kalsomined in various tints, giving the house a cheerful appearance. The basement had been whitewashed with lime, and the cement floor repaired.

The dormitories and other rooms were in good order, beds well supplied with palliasses, blankets, sheets, pillows and counterpanes, and all perfectly clean, the whole reflecting credit on Miss Sutherland, the efficient matron.

The sewing-room, under Miss Black's care, was doing good service, and the girls were making rapid progress in needlework, and could make their own dresses.

The mending and darning room, under care of Miss Marshall, was kept busy repairing and patching, an important part of work in a place like this, and where deficits are to be avoided.

Miss Marty had charge of the laundry, and a lot of work is done in this place in keeping bedding and clothing clean. Some of the ironing done by the girls in finer work would have done credit to a Chinaman.

The kitchen was well looked after by Mrs. Gordon, assisted by the girls, many of whom were experts.

The boys' clothing-room had been fitted up with nests, so that each boy could keep his clothes under his own number. The kitchen and dining-room had been fully equipped with all needed requirements.

The dining-room had been kalsomined, tinted walls and white ceiling, and it looked bright and cheerful. The tables had white oilcloth, and the dishes were white granite, meals well cooked and served hot, and always on time; no confusion. Food is varied, and all get what is good for them; porridge in the mornings, and good, wholesome soup and the best of bread. Potatoes are never wanting in the bill of fare, and other vegetables when in season. Window shades had been provided, and wire screens for doors and windows to keep out the flies.

The reception room had been provided with chairs, and the floor covered with linoleum; a cabinet made in the shop holds the medicines and school stationery not in use.

Two fire-escapes had been put up, one at each end of the building, connecting with the dormitories on both flats. The grounds around the building had been levelled and trees planted.

The girls' play-ground is inclosed, and there are swings; indoor games consist of checkers, crokinole, &c.

The boys' play-ground is in the valley in front of the house, and foot and base-ball are the favourite games which the boys seem to enjoy in the evenings, and they are experts. The farm had been improved by the removal of stones and brush, bringing more land into use for cultivation.

The crop put in this year was : wheat, 19 acres ; oats, 34 acres; barley, 5 acres; corn, 5 acres; potatoes, 8½ acres; turnips, 3½ acres; carrots, 1 acre; mangolds, 2½ acres; millet, 1½ acres; brome grass, 3½ acres; summer fallow, 15 acres; new breaking, 6 acres; hay meadow, 11 acres.

The garden comprises about eight acres, and was prettily laid out and hedges planted as wind-breaks. The garden had passed the dry weather very well, owing to a system of irrigation, supplied from the springs on the bench, and this system could

at little expense be extended so as to irrigate the whole bottom of the farm. The cattle numbered twenty-three head, six horses, nine pigs and thirty-six poultry, all in the best of condition.

Mr. Barner was bringing the garden into good condition, and was paying more attention in the meantime to the useful instead of the ornamental.

The farmer, Mr. Milne, is experienced in the business, having been farmer at Regina industrial school, and was for some years at the Experimental Farm, Indian Head. The crops before I left promised to be as good as last year.

Financial.—I audited the books and accounts for the year and found all correct, and a balance on hand after paying all expenses. The deficit of a year ago, $1,969.14, was paid by the Methodist Missionary Society, and all accounts liquidated on August 11, 1899.

Supplies are purchased in Brandon, and by paying cash the best terms possible are obtained, and compare favourably with prices in Winnipeg.

Bread continues to be purchased, twenty-six two-pound loaves for one dollar, or a shade less than two cents a pound. The bread supplied is of the best quality. Beef was seven cents a pound, delivered at the school as required.

The staff is an efficient one, and the utmost harmony prevails, each one doing his or her best for the success of the work, and I cannot say too much in favour of the principal for his excellent management during the year. He took hold when things were in a poor condition, and it will now compare in efficiency with any of the schools in its management and in satisfactory results, for, after all, this is what tells. Mr. Ferrier is early and late attending to one thing or another, and strangers when visiting are struck with the fine appearance of the farm and buildings, and with the healthy, clean and well dressed boys and girls. My inspection was a satisfactory one.

File Hills Boarding School.

During the year I made a second visit to this school. The pupils were having their holidays. The buildings had undergone a complete renovation, and painting, plastering and kalsomining had been done from top to bottom, and it was never in such good order.

Mr. Stewart had left in May last, and Rev. Mr. Farrer is now principal, and Mrs. Farrer, sen., is matron, and is a most capable one.

The garden had a large crop of all kinds of vegetables.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. McGIBBON,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

North-west Territories,
Battleford Inspectorate,
Prince Albert, October 31, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my third annual report on the inspection of Indian schools.

The Church of England Boarding School, Onion Lake.

This school was inspected on December 8 and January 24.

Staff.—Rev. J. R. Matheson, principal; Mrs. Matheson, M.D., C.M., matron; Miss M. Lang, teacher; Miss Shaw, seamstress; Miss Phillips, housekeeper; Miss Bussell, cook; Albert Fraser, general assistant.

Attendance.—The pupils present numbered thirty-four, classified as follows :—

Standard I.					Treaty, 3;	non-treaty, 4;	total, 7
"	II.				" 4	" 2	" 6
"	III.				" 4	" 7	" 11
"	IV.				" 3	" 7	" 10
	Total				" 14	" 20	" 34

School-room.—The school-room is a plain but commodious room, well lighted and ventilated, and properly equipped with blackboards, desks and other furniture. There was on hand a sufficient supply of maps, text-books, reference books, stationery and other school material.

Class-work.—The efficiency of the class-work has been materially increased by the appointment of a duly qualified teacher, whose attention is devoted solely to the work of the class-room. The pupils passed a creditable examination. Singing is regularly taught, though outside of ordinary school hours. The discipline of the school is good.

Industries.—Much of the spare time of the boys is turned to useful account at gardening and the care of stock, while the girls have regular instruction in needle-work and every kind of house-work.

Premises.—The buildings have been enlarged during the past year, and the premises generally have been greatly improved in appearance.

The Roman Catholic Boarding School, Onion Lake.

This school was inspected on December 22.

Staff.—Rev. W. Comiré, principal; Rev. Sister St. Ignatius, superior; Rev. Sister St. Patrick, first teacher; Rev. Sister Mary of Nazareth, second teacher; Rev. Sister St. Stanislaus, boys' seamstress; Rev. Sister Aimée de Marie, girls' seamstress; Rev. Sister St. Lawrence, laundress; Rev. Sister St. Alexis, housekeeper; Rev. Sister Ste. Honorine, cook.

Attendance.—There are in all sixty-two pupils enrolled, classified as follows :—

Standard I.					Treaty, 24;	non-treaty, 11;	total, 35
"	II.				" 9	" 1	" 10
"	III.				" 3	" ..	" 3
"	IV.				" 9	" 1	" 10
"	V.				" 3	" ..	" 3
"	VI.				" 1	" ..	" 1
	Total				" 49	" 13	" 62

Management.—The discipline of the school is good, and the conduct of the pupils is exemplary. All the subjects of the programme are regularly taught, and during class hours there is a close and constant application to study. Throughout the building all necessary attention is given to cleanliness, ventilation and arrangement.

The accounts of the institution are kept with detail and accuracy. The present accommodation is in some respects insufficient, an additional class-room, a recreation-room, and a more convenient kitchen being required.

Saddle Lake Boarding School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. It was inspected on January 12 and 16.

Staff.—Rev. H. Grandin, principal; Rev. Sister St. Eville, superior; Rev. Sister Dougherty, first teacher; Rev. Sister O'Neill, second teacher; Rev. Sister Eugénie, cook; Rev. Sister Briault, nurse; Rev. Sisters Celina, Colombe and Legoff, general assistants; Joseph Hookin, disciplinarian; Edmond Schmidt, servant.

Attendance.—The enrolment consists of forty-four treaty and two non-treaty pupils, classified thus :—

Standard I.	14
" II.	9
" III.	10
" IV.	8
" V.	5
Total.	46

Classes.—In their class-work the pupils are arranged in two divisions, according to sex. Both are under competent instruction, and the general tone is good. Reading and the use of English rightly receive chief attention, and in the higher forms the pupils read with much facility and with a fair understanding in any part of their reading books. I had the privilege of attending a Christmas entertainment given almost entirely by the pupils of the school. In recitations, songs, dialogues and drills they acquitted themselves creditably, and showed that much care had been exercised in their training. A handsomely executed time-table is hung conspicuously in the boy's school-room. It is well arranged and is adhered to.

THE BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school was inspected March 22 to 31. It is under the auspices of the Church of England.

Staff.—Rev. E. R. Matheson, principal; Thomas McKim, head teacher; M. B. Edwards, general assistant; J. H. Scott, farmer; E. Brown, carpenter; P. Taylor, blacksmith; J. Suffern, night-watchman; Mrs. M. A. Ward, matron; Miss C. Thornton, assistant matron; Miss E. Shepperd, nurse; Miss I. B. Brokowski, cook; Miss B. Plumb, baker and dairy-maid; Miss E. Schofield, laundress.

Attendance.—There were at the date of inspection ninety-four pupils enrolled. Of these four were sick and ninety were present at examination.

Classes.—The progress of the pupils has been seriously retarded by frequent changes of teachers, especially in the primary form, where the work had become much disorganized. The senior form is again in charge of a competent teacher, and better results may be expected. On account of low speaking and indistinct articulation oral work is less satisfactory than written. It is worthy of note that one of the pupils passed the public school leaving examination in 1899, and another was being prepared for the same examination in 1900, with a fair prospect of success.

Industries.—The usual industries are carried on, gardening, the care of stock, and carpentry receiving the largest share of attention, and being attended with good success.

Premises.—The buildings are for the most part in good repair, and the grounds have undergone some further improvement with the effect of rendering them neat and attractive.

Management.—The records of the institution are accurately kept; all moneys received and disbursed are fully accounted for; and the expenditure has been kept strictly within the per capita grant.

Emmanuel College, Prince Albert.

This institution was inspected on May 4 to 9th. It is under the auspices of the Church of England.

Staff.—At the date of inspection the staff consisted of Rev. James Taylor, principal; Allan Scott, head teacher; Mrs. Jones, matron; Miss Jones, assistant matron; Miss H. McKay, primary teacher.

Attendance.—There were fifty-seven pupils enrolled, classified thus :—

Standard	I.	18
"	II.	7
"	III.	15
"	IV.	7
"	V.	6
"	VI.	4
	Total.	57

Class Work.—Nine of the most advanced pupils were absent from the examination, and the progress shown by those present was only partially satisfactory. This is in part attributable to repeated changes of teachers, which, however, was quite unavoidable.

Industries.—Gardening and farming in connection with the institution, which have always been attended with success, are being prosecuted with renewed vigour. The work is all done by the boys under the direction of the principal, and the training in these industries afforded here is of a most useful character.

Premises.—The buildings were in need of remodelling and repairs, but the surroundings of the school are attractive, and the premises are kept in good order.

Duck Lake Boarding School.

This school was inspected May 14 to 19. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

Staff.—The staff at the date of inspection was as follows :—Rev. M. J. P. Paquette, principal; Rev. Alex. Fournier, assistant principal; Thos. Dwyer, teacher senior boys; Alfred Boyer, carpenter; George Boyer, stockman; Hugo Girard, farmer; Moise Charette, assistant farmer; J. M. Guillemot, gardener; D. McKenzie, baker; Joseph Lacroix, night-watchman; Louis Arcand, fireman; Madame Kent, matron and teacher of senior girls; Madame Elizabeth, teacher junior girls; Madame Josephine, general assistant; Sister Agnes, cook; Sister Barghmans, laundress; Sister Madeline, seamstress; Miss Paris, assistant seamstress.

Attendance.—The pupils in attendance number ninety-six, and are classified thus :—

Standard	I.	45
"	II.	23
"	III.	19
"	IV.	9
	Total.	96

Twenty-two were admitted since last inspection, and a considerable number immediately before, thus accounting for the large proportion of pupils in Standard I.

Examination.—The class work has been attended with fair success, and the results of the examination were moderately satisfactory, and encouraging, inasmuch as an improvement is indicated.

Space and Equipment.—Lack of space and school-room accommodation is being remedied by the erection of a large addition to the main building. Already comfortable patent desks for one hundred pupils are on hand; and with these improved facilities an increased prosperity should attend the work of the class-rooms.

Industries.—Carpentry, gardening and the care of stock and poultry are taught under competent instructors, and the larger boys display much skill and interest in these industries. The girls are taught all departments of house-work very systematically.

Discipline.—Outside of school hours all the pupils are kept under strict discipline and supervision.

Day Schools.

The following day schools within the limits of this inspectorate were visited during the year: Red Pheasant's, Sweet Grass', Thunderchild's, Poundmaker's, Little Pine's, Saddle Lake, Goodfish Lake, Whitefish Lake, John Smith's, James Smith's, Whitecap's, Mistawasis', Ahtahkakoop's, Sturgeon Lake, Wahspaton's, Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge.

All these are being conducted with moderate success except Sturgeon Lake, which seems likely to be closed for lack of attendance. For the most part the teachers fall short of the department's requirements as to qualification; but only in exceptional cases is it possible to procure duly qualified teachers, owing to the meagreness of the remuneration, and the privations that are at present inseparable from the work.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

British Columbia.

Alberni Boarding School,
Alberni, July 6, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the boarding school at Alberni, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is located on the banks of the Somas river, close to the Shesaht reserve. The school is two and a half miles from Alberni.

Land.—There are sixteen acres of land in connection with the school.

Buildings.—The main building is 38 x 43 feet, three stories high, not including basement. In the basement are a milk-room, laundry, drying-room, pump and furnace. In the first flat are children's dining-room, 25 x 17 feet, reception-room, staff dining-room, kitchen, pantry, scullery and store-room. In the second story are two boys' dormitories, 24 feet 6 inches by 17 feet 6 inches each; wash-room, 11 x 12 feet; bath-room, store-room and teachers' rooms. In the third story are the girls' dormitory, 17½ x 20 feet; wash-room, 11 x 9 feet; staff bed-rooms and store-room. The school-room is fifty yards from the main building, 25 x 20 feet. A house, 30 x 20 feet, one story and a-half high, serves as a play-room for boys, and tool-house down stairs, and a carpenter shop upstairs; an annex to this house, 12 x 26 feet, serves as a

laundry. Other buildings are stables, wood-shed, 30 x 12 feet; root-house, 14 x 20 feet.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for forty-five pupils, besides staff.

Attendance.—There are thirty-three pupils on the roll, twenty-one boys and twelve girls; our actual attendance is twenty-nine. Two of the boys have gone on a sealing cruise for three months. During the year, eight boys and eight girls received their discharge, and twelve boys and five girls were admitted.

Class-room Work.—In the class-room are taught the usual subjects in the public school course; special attention is given to composition and the use of English.

Farm and Garden.—About six acres are cleared, and nearly all of it is under cultivation. We have an orchard of one hundred and sixty trees; apples, plums, pears, peaches and cherries, besides a lot of small fruit. The garden is doing fairly well. The land is exceedingly difficult to clear, and some of it requires draining before it is ready for cultivation, entailing a great deal of expense before any return is made.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening is taught, also plain carpenter work. Having thoroughly renovated the home, the boys have taken part in the painting and kalsomining. The girls are given a thorough knowledge of housekeeping.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children are regularly instructed in the teaching of the Bible. Family worship is held morning and evening. The pupils attend church in Alberni every alternate Sabbath, the other Sabbath having service in the school-house. Every Sabbath we have Sabbath school at 3 p.m. In the evening a song service is held.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The children have enjoyed good health, having only had two serious cases of sickness. Our sanitary conditions are good.

Water Supply.—The supply for the home is obtained from the Somas river, a windmill pumping it up into a large cistern, and into a tank for fire-extinguishing. We have also a well for drinking water.

Fire Protection.—There are four Carr extinguishers distributed through the building. Fire-pails full of water are kept in convenient places. About one hundred and fifty feet of hose is kept on hand in case of fire.

Heating.—The home is heated by a hot-air furnace in the basement.

Recreation.—The boys indulge in football, and are very fond of the game, but the football ground has its drawbacks, as some forty stumps eight feet high, and a few of them three feet thick, are distributed over the ground. The boys and girls are very fond of swimming and canoeing. In winter indoor games are provided.

I have, &c.,

JAS. R. MOTION,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BISHOP CHRISTIE (CLAYOQUOT) BOARDING SCHOOL,
VANCOUVER ISLAND, July 20, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

History.—The Bishop Christie Indian boarding school owes its existence chiefly to the untiring efforts of the Rev. A. J. Brabant, the pioneer Indian missionary of the west coast of Vancouver island, and is named after the Right Rev. A. Christie,

Bishop of Victoria, B.C., who warmly supported Father Brabant in the realization of his favourite project. A grant for fifty children having been obtained and all preliminaries being arranged, active work was commenced in June, 1899, and on May 20 of this year the building was ready for occupancy. On May 28, school was opened with ten pupils. At the close of the fiscal year the register showed sixteen boys and twelve girls.

Location.—The school possesses an ideal location for a boarding school on the gently rising northern shore of St. Mary's cove, in Clayoquot sound, on the west coast of Vancouver island. Situate about two miles from the Opitsat reserve, and three miles from Clayoquot post office, it is far enough to secure privacy and near enough to be within easy reach. Guarded against the cold north wind by high mountains, sheltered by mighty veterans of the primeval forest from the prevailing east and west winds, it enjoys a charming view of the varied scenery of Clayoquot sound.

Land.—One hundred and sixty acres of bush land have been pre-empted for the benefit of the school.

Buildings.—The building, 40 x 60, frame, is divided into two separate equal parts, one for boys and one for girls. On the first floor are found the parlour, the office, the kitchen, and separate dining-rooms and class-rooms for boys and girls, the latter being used also for play-rooms. The second floor comprises the chapel, two officers' bedrooms and two dormitories with twelve beds each. In the attic are two more dormitories with thirteen beds each, and two small bed-rooms. The children's bedsteads are all iron, white enamelled, and each bed is furnished with excelsior mattress, two heavy woollen blankets, double sheets, one feather pillow and one white spread. All the rooms are high and airy, well ventilated ; the class-rooms are provided with large windows, admitting a flood of light.

Accommodation.—There is good accommodation for twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls, fifty being the authorized number.

Class-room Work.—The course of studies outlined by the department is followed as closely as possible under the circumstances. For the present, as all the pupils are new, unable to speak English, attention is given mainly to reading and writing.

Industrial Work.—The boys are employed at clearing and beautifying the premises around the building, and the girls attend to the general housework and take their turns in the kitchen. Four boys have already learned to make bread. Some of the girls though perfect strangers to the work, are showing remarkable skill in sewing, both hand and machine, and in knitting.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is given to this branch of education. The children in the short time that they have been at the school have learned all the usual prayers. Morning and evening prayers are said in common. The conduct and obedience of the children is most commendable.

Water Supply.—There is an abundant supply of good crystal water, which is pumped by a hydraulic ram into two tanks of one thousand five hundred gallons capacity and placed sufficiently high to force the water through all parts of the building.

Fire Protection.—This is rather deficient. On every floor, though, there are two taps, and fire-hose is kept in readiness on each side of the building. All necessary measures will be provided in course of time.

Heating.—All heating is done by means of stoves.

Recreation.—At low tide the sandy beach affords the children a large and beautiful play-ground for their favourite outdoor pastimes, as football, baseball, jumping, vaulting and racing for boys, and skipping-rope and croquet for girls. For the rainy season they are well provided with all kinds of indoor games.

Remarks.—While many equipments and improvements are still wanting, it is the intention of the management to provide them in the course of the year, and no pains will be spared to place the school in first-class working condition in as short a time as possible.

I have, &c.,

P. MAURUS, O.S.B.,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
THE PORT SIMPSON GIRLS' HOME,
PORT SIMPSON, June 30, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Crosby Girls' Home (Port Simpson boarding school) for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The school is located at Port Simpson, and is situated just outside the limits of the Tsimpshean reserve.

Land.—The land is owned by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada. There is an area of two acres which is well fenced, but, for the most part, in a rough condition.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a house, 60 x 40 feet; wood-shed, 24 x 12 feet; tank-house, 15 x 13 feet; play-room, 28 x 20 feet. The wood-shed, tank-house and play-room are all connected with the main building. There are also a chicken-house, 10 x 8 feet, and water-closet, 12 x 5 feet. The house is a frame building of four stories, with rooms as follows:—

First Floor.—Kitchen, 21 x 24 feet; pantry, 13 x 18 feet; furnace-room, 24 x 11 feet; store-room, 21 x 8 feet; lavatory and dressing-room, 17 x 26 feet; laundry, 14 x 10 feet; bath-room, 6 x 8 feet; root cellar, 12 x 14 feet; height of ceilings, 8 feet.

Second Floor.—Pupils' dining-room, 26 x 25 feet; teachers' dining-room, 14 x 11 feet; teachers' sitting-room, 15 x 12 feet; office, 10 x 11 feet; pantry, 11 x 13 feet; hall, 9 x 24 feet; sewing-room, 24 x 14 feet; school-room, 20 x 24 feet; ceilings, 10 feet 6 inches in height.

Third Floor.—Two dormitories, each 27 x 20 feet; hospital-room, 15 x 24 feet; hall, 9 x 24 feet; store-room, 10 x 15 feet; matron's bed-room, 17 x 12 feet; sewing teacher's bed-room, 15 x 11 feet; height of ceilings, 10 feet 6 inches.

Fourth Floor.—Dormitory, 37½ x 20 feet; dormitory, 22 x 26 feet; school teacher's bed-room, 13 x 13 feet; hall, 9 x 16 feet; height of ceilings, 9 feet 4 inches.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for fifty pupils and four teachers.

Attendance.—Enrolment, fifty; average, 36·325. Present number, forty-one.

Class-room Work.—In the class-room, excellent work has been done and promotions made in every standard. The subjects taught are: reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, dictation, spelling, geography, history, hygiene, music, Bible history and doctrine, and the Methodist catechism.

Garden.—A few flowers, vegetables and berry bushes are cultivated, but owing to unfavourable conditions of soil and climate, little can be accomplished in this line.

Teachers and girls of the Williams Lake Industrial School, B.C.

Industries Taught.—The industrial teaching consists of instruction in general house-work, laundry work, cooking and bread-making; also, in sewing, knitting and fancy work. Under the instruction of teachers in the different departments, the pupils perform all the work of the establishment.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are carefully trained to be honest, truthful, obedient, industrious, kind and obliging. A Bible lesson is taught each day, and religious instruction takes a prominent place in the school routine.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition is good and drainage excellent. There were five cases of measles during the year, all of whom recovered. Three pupils have died during the year, one of consumption, one of tubercular meningitis, and one of kidney disease.

Water Supply.—The water supply is derived from a stream at some distance from the house, and is conducted by a flume into a tank, from which it is distributed through the house by means of pipes. The rain water from the roof is also received into the tank. All water passes through a filter before being received into the tank.

Fire Protection.—The fire protection consists of two chemical fire-extinguishers, one dozen pails, one fireman's axe and three ladders. An efficient fire brigade is organized in the village, and the fire hall is but a short distance from the school. Steps are being taken to organize a fire drill among the pupils and to better equip the home for protection in case of fire.

Heating.—Heating is furnished by six stoves, and an open grate. The hot-air furnace is worn out.

Recreation.—Regular hours are set apart for recreation, which consists of games, music, walks, boating and general play. Club-swinging is practised, and exercise in the open air encouraged and enforced.

I have, &c.,

LAVINIA CLARKE,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL.
MISSION CITY, July 15, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The St. Mary's Mission boarding school is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, one mile east of Mission junction, on the Canadian Pacific railway. The surrounding scenery is most beautiful. As the buildings stand on a bench some two hundred feet above the level of the river, a splendid view is obtained of several snow-tipped mountains and a large portion of the ever-verdant Fraser valley.

Land.—There are three hundred and sixty acres of land in connection with the school, the property of St. Mary's Mission. This area of land comprises forty acres of pasture, fifteen acres in grain, sixty acres in hay, and ten acres in roots and vegetables; the rest being heavy timber land. The soil is fairly good, but, on account of the heaviness of the timber, the clearing of land is very slow and expensive. How-

ever, we succeeded this year in clearing about ten acres, which are now ready for the plough.

Buildings.—The boys' and girls' schools, which are four hundred and twenty feet apart, stand in a line with the mission chapel, and command a magnificent view from the river and the railway. Their dimensions and divisions are as follows :—

I.—The boys' school consists of main building, 36 x 72 feet, and a wing, 22 x 20 feet. The first floor comprises the following rooms, viz. : chapel, 35 x 17 feet; vestry, 5 x 15 feet; parlour, 14 x 14 feet; school-room, 26 x 20 feet; dining-room, 32 x 15 feet; kitchen, 13 x 19 feet; pantry, 8 x 8 feet; store-room, 14 x 8 feet; bed-rooms, 8 x 12 feet; wash-room, 8 x 8 feet.

The second floor comprises : linen-room, 14 x 14 feet ; library, 14 x 14 feet ; infirmary, 14 x 10 feet ; nine bed-rooms, 14 x 9 feet ; water-closet and bath, 8 x 8 feet.

The third floor comprises : dormitory, 30 x 54 feet ; toilet-room, 15 x 8 feet ; toilet-room, 12 x 8 feet; water-closet and bath, 8 x 8 feet.

II.—The girls' school consists of main building, 36 x 72 feet, and a wing, 24 x 48 feet. The first floor comprises the following rooms, viz.:—two parlours, 10 x 14 feet; two bed-rooms, 11 x 14 feet; school-room, 22 x 14 feet; recreation-room, 30 x 14 feet; dining-room, 31 x 14 feet; linen-room, 8 x 14 feet; kitchen, 24 x 24 feet; pantry, 5 x 8 feet. The first floor comprises two parlours, 10 x 14 feet.

The second floor comprises : chapel, 16 x 35 feet; vestry, 9 x 14 feet; school-room, 44 x 14 feet; sewing-room, 24 x 14 feet; three bed-rooms, 9 x 14 feet; bath-room, 24 x 24 feet; water-closet, 8 x 8 feet.

The third floor comprises : dormitory, 44 x 29 feet; two toilet-rooms, 7 x 10 feet; bed-room, 8 x 14 feet; water-closet, 6 x 8 feet.

The boys' and girls' schools, which are frame buildings with plastered walls, are now nearly twenty years old, and much in need of substantial repairs. The foundations are giving way in many places ; the floors are much worn out, the plastering and painting need to be renewed. It is our intention to pay these matters prompt attention as soon as the pecuniary means are available.

III.—The outbuildings in connection with the school, their dimensions and uses are as follows :—

Laundry, 46 x 32 feet, comprising, on the first floor, washing-room, 30 x 32 feet, provided with three boilers set in bricks, twenty-four stationary wash-tubs, four washing-machines and two wringers ; an ironing-room, 12 x 30 feet, provided with brick stove, mangle and sad-irons.

The second floor comprises only one room, 44 x 30 feet, used for drying clothes.

A two-story frame building, 42 x 22 feet, comprising school-room, 20 x 12 feet; music-room, 20 x 26 feet; carpenter-shop, 20 x 26 feet, and shoe-shop, 12 x 20 feet.

One story frame building, used for recreation, 30 x 20 feet.

Wood-shed, granary and meat-store combined, 25 x 36 feet.

Barn, combined, 84 x 36 feet.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for forty boys and forty girls, but the school-room and refectory in the boys' school, and the recreation-room, dining-room and sewing-room in the girls' school, are much too small for the number of pupils in daily attendance.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year averages about seventy-nine, that is, 42·05 for the girls and 36·18 for the boys.

Class-room Work.—Marked progress was made in the various branches of study; which chiefly consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, geography, dictation, composition, vocal and instrumental music; lessons in calisthenics, gymnastics and dumb-bell exercises are also daily given to the pupils.

The school hours are from 9 to 11.30 a.m., and from 2 to 3 p.m. Besides the regular school hours, the pupils have study from 5 to 6 p.m.

The grading of the pupils is as follows :—

	Girls.	Boys.
Standard I	6	8
" II	14	10
" III	11	11
" IV	7	7
" V	3	7
" VI	3	..

Industrial Training.—The importance of industrial training has not been lost sight of, and the results are becoming more and more apparent.

Besides the routine work of washing dishes, sweeping and scrubbing, the boys' duties consist of labour in the field and garden, care of stock, grading roads, planting trees, repairing fences and buildings. The duties of the girls consist of house-cleaning, cooking, baking, laundrying and sewing under the direction of the sisters. It is pleasant to be able to report that both the boys and girls take a great interest in doing their work as perfectly as possible.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to the moral and religious training of the pupils. Every morning they assist at mass in the school chapel. School is always opened and closed with prayer. Half an hour every evening is spent in the memorizing of the catechism, hymns and prayers. On the whole, the conduct of the pupils has generally been good.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition is good, and drainage, on account of the situation of the school, excellent. During the year the majority of the pupils were attacked severely with the grippe or influenza, from the effects of which two deaths occurred.

Water Supply.—An abundance of excellent water is supplied by a mountain stream.

Fire Protection.—Four chemical fire-extinguishers, fireman's axes, ladders and buckets are constantly kept in places of convenient access. The pupils and staff are systematically organized for efficient co-operation in case of fire. Fire practices, with marked progress, are held every Saturday.

Heating.—The heating is done by means of stoves.

Recreation.—Two hours daily, besides Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, are given exclusively to recreation. The boys' chief amusements are football, baseball and swimming. The girls have their own play-ground and play croquet, hand-ball, and go for walks, in charge of a sister.

General Remarks.—In conclusion, I desire to place on record my grateful appreciation of the interest in our work evinced by the Indian Superintendent, Mr. A. W. Vowell, and our good agent, Mr. Devlin, who visited our school and examined the children several times during the year. I beg also to tender my thanks to the members of the staff for their faithful work in the various departments.

I have, &c.,

J. A. BEDARD, O.M.I.,
Principal.

British Columbia,
Squamish Mission Boarding School,
Vancouver, July 24, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is situated on the north shore of Burrard inlet, immediately opposite the city of Vancouver and about four miles distant therefrom.

Buildings.—The main structure consists of entrance hall, parlour, girls' school-room, dining-room, boys' school-room, kitchen and store-room, all of which are on the ground floor. The second story is occupied by dormitories for boys and girls and sleeping-rooms for matron and staff, also a small chapel. The outbuildings consist of wood-shed, 35 x 16 feet; laundry, 40 x 20 feet, and stable, 20 x 30 feet.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school is twenty-one acres, and is owned by the Sisters of the Instruction of the Holy Infant Jesus. A nice garden has been cleared and planted by the boys during the past spring and gives us a plentiful supply of vegetables for use of the school, besides giving plenty of healthy exercise to both boys and girls.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls have been taught all kinds of housework, knitting, sewing, darning, crochet work and flower-making.

Class-room Work.—This consist of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, geography and vocal music.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is daily given to the pupils from 4.30 to 5 p.m. Every morning and evening they have prayers in common; on Sundays and holy days they attend religious service in the parish church. The conduct of all the pupils has been satisfactory during the whole course of the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been good and no sickness of any moment occurred amongst them. The sanitary conditions and drainage are excellent.

Water Supply.—Our water supply, whilst not over plentiful, is very good. It is obtained from a small creek a short distance from the school.

Fire Protection.—We have two Stempel fire-extinguishers constantly kept in readiness for use.

Recreation.—The boys spend their recreations in football and baseball, and during summer season in swimming and boating. The girls' amusements are dominoes, chess, skipping ropes, drawing slates and dressing dolls.

General Remarks.—Numerous visitors from Vancouver and New Westminster have inspected the school and seemed pleased with all they saw.

Mr. A. W. Vowell, Indian Superintendent, and Mr. Devlin, Indian agent, came last spring and were satisfied with the good appearance and tidiness of our pupils.

I have, &c.,

E. M. BUNOZ,
Principal.

British Columbia,
All Hallows Boarding School,
Yale, July 2, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is situated on the right bank of the Fraser river, in the province of British Columbia, about a quarter of a mile below Yale station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Land.—The school stands in about four acres of land, which is held in trust for the mission.

Buildings.—These consist of (*a*) a large commodious school-house, to which a small wash-house has recently been added; (*b*) a large additional dormitory; (*c*) a house for teachers and visitors; (*d*) a small chapel; and (*e*) a wood-shed, and the other usual offices.

Accommodation.—The main school building is capable of accommodating twenty-eight girls, and three teachers; the additional dormitory will hold eight or ten girls.

The building of a new wing to the school is in contemplation. This will provide for all the dormitories being under one roof, and will also give a much-needed work-room, and an additional dining-room.

Attendance.—All the children attending the school are boarders. Three are at present absent on sick-leave.

Class-room Work.—The school is divided into (*a*) the upper school, consisting of Standards IV, V, VI, and (*b*) the lower school, of Standards I, II, III. The vice-principal, and two English teachers, teach all the usual subjects throughout the school; the matron takes the needlework classes. A few of the elder girls take classes in reading, spelling and arithmetic in the lower school, in order to develop and stimulate their own powers of teaching and influencing others.

Garden.—About two acres of land is laid out in fruit, vegetables and flower gardens. Here the girls are shown the advantages and desirability of paying attention to horticulture in all its branches. They are encouraged to work in the garden whenever it is possible, though the uncertainty of the climate, and the children's own desire for a thorough school education, prevent any great amount of systematic training in this department.

Industries Taught.—These are chiefly such as will best fit the girls to be useful in their own homes, or as domestic servants; such as housework (in all its branches), laundry work, bread-making, and simple cookery; also some amount of school teaching and of gardening as mentioned above.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is most carefully attended to in every respect by those concerned in the children's welfare. A short religious instruction is given almost daily, and the virtues of truthfulness, obedience, honesty, purity, cleanliness, order, self-reliance, self-respect and thrift are constantly inculcated and enforced. Though many applications are received begging for girls from this school to be sent as domestic servants to excellent situations, yet they are never allowed to go until we can feel that the moral and religious training they have received here has sufficiently established and strengthened their character.

Health.—Although every possible precaution is taken to admit only apparently healthy children to the school, and although great care is taken of them while here, yet inherited scrofula, or tubercular disease sometimes shows itself in a child even after the lapse of years. The children, in general, show by their cosy, healthy, sturdy appearance what thorough care is taken of them, but they are naturally delicate, and a slight chill often attacks the lungs at once. There were no serious cases of illness in the school during the entire autumn and winter (except a few glandular swellings), but in April about thirty children were attacked by an epidemic of influenza, and one girl has since then had a sharp attack of pneumonia, followed by pleurisy.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the school is very satisfactory, the drainage having been put into thorough order this spring.

Water Supply.—This is plentiful, and excellent in quality, being obtained from a mountain stream close to the house.

Fire Protection.—This is given by an abundant water supply, laid on in the various buildings, which can readily be utilised by attaching about 150 feet of garden hose to one of the many taps in the house. There are also four Star fire-extinguishers on the premises. The children are trained to such prompt obedience and are so well disciplined that they have shown themselves capable of rendering very efficient assistance in putting out fires which have occurred near at hand.

Heating.—The buildings are heated by wood and coal stoves, the pipes of which pass through brick chimneys.

Recreation.—A large play-ground has been laid out for the school, containing a swing, and a summer-house, besides a flower garden for each child. Here the children have much healthful play and exercise in fine weather, besides their daily walk of one hour. In bad weather their large play-room is utilised for games and other recreations.

The Closing Exercises.—The annual prize-giving takes place in July. Prizes are given for proficiency in scripture, arithmetic, and other school subjects, also for bread-making, and for excellence in other household duties. A silver medal is awarded for good conduct. The closing exercises consist of music, songs, marching, recitations, a musical drill, and other items of interest, all carefully prepared by pupils and teachers, and at which friends and acquaintances are invited to be present.

A Wedding.—One of the elder girls was honourably married from the school this spring to a young Indian from the Lower Fraser. The chief spoke very well of his character, and the friends on both sides seemed much pleased by the marriage.

I have, &c.,

AMY, SISTER SUPERIOR,
C. A. H.

British Columbia,
Alert Bay Industrial School,
Alert Bay, August 6, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Alert Bay industrial school, together with an inventory of government property under my charge, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The industrial school is healthily situated on rising ground, at the extreme west end of Alert bay, and commands a very pleasant view seaward, and is also sheltered from northerly winds.

The land connected with the school comprises four hundred and ten acres of thick bush, six of which have been cleared by the pupils, with a small amount of outside help.

Buildings.—The school building is of wood, 60 x 40 feet, tastefully and strongly erected, with plastered walls and light, lofty, airy rooms.

Attached to the main building is a wing, 54 x 18 feet, comprising workshop and play-room; the outer buildings comprise laundry, cow-shed, small wood-shed, root-house, a hen-house and run, and large wood-shed, 60 x 30 feet; the last three-named were erected by the pupils. There are also six dry-earth closets.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for twenty-five pupils, and in the event of that number increasing, a large loft in the top of the building could easily be converted into a comfortable bed-room for another ten pupils, thus reaching the authorized number of thirty-five.

Attendance.—The attendance, I am pleased to state, has increased slightly during the year, the number on the roll being twenty-eight. The pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard I.	5
" II.	5
" III.	7
" IV.	8
" V.	3

Class-room Work.—The work in the class-room has been most satisfactory and encouraging. The boys have striven hard to learn, and marked improvement has been made in reading, spelling, arithmetic and English.

Conduct.—The conduct during the whole year has been particularly good. The pupils have, without exception, behaved well in class.

Industrial Work.—All the boys have helped in the general housework and washing, and most of them have taken pride in doing well the portion of work allotted to each. In the carpenter's shop twelve boys have received regular instruction, and five of them have excelled in this branch of work. These boys, with their teacher, have erected a cottage near the school for the use of the trades instructor.

Religious Instruction.—Morning and evening prayer is said daily in the dining-room, and a Bible lesson is given every morning to each class. The pupils are continually taught the necessity and advantage of cleanliness and purity of mind and body, and a continuous supervision is exercised over them from morning to night.

Health.—The health of the boys has been good. We are indeed thankful for this, especially so, as there has been so much sickness in the village.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition is satisfactory. A good drain carries the water from the kitchen, lavatory, bath-rooms and laundry to the sea. Disinfectants are regularly used, floors often scrubbed, garbage and refuse matter burned and ventilation properly attended to.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied to the house from a well near by. The water is pumped up daily into a large tank by the pupils, which is regularly cleaned.

Fire Protection.—All necessary precautions are taken against fire. A ladder is kept ready for use. Twenty-four fire buckets and four Star extinguishers are kept on hand. A fire hose 100 feet long is ready for use, and the pupils are adept in having the water in play in a very short time. Fire drill is practised in accordance with the desire of the department.

Heating.—The heating is all done by means of stoves. Chimneys and flues are kept clean.

Recreation.—The boys spend most of their recreation time in football, of which they are very fond. They also play chess, draughts, parlour croquet and

crokinole in the winter evenings. They are kept well supplied with toys, picture books, &c. A brass band is a desideratum which will be filled as soon as our means permit.

Girls' Department.—The girls of the Girls' Home have been under the care of Miss Carleton. Eight girls have been in residence. They have been admirably taught all the branches of housework, and the class-room work has been under the care of Miss Edwards, a most efficient teacher.

General Remarks.—The Bishop of Caledonia has appointed Miss Loxton Edwards to be assistant matron, for whose help I have to thank the Church Missionary Society. My thanks are also given to Indian Agent Pidcock for his kindly visits to the institutions and many encouraging words given to the pupils. Mr. Halliday, the trades instructor, has been a great help in teaching the boys in Sunday school.

I have, &c.,

A. W. CORKER,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.
COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,
CHILLIWACK, August 23, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—Our institute is situated on the right bank of the Lucucuck river, three miles from the town of Chilliwack, which is accessible by two lines of steamers from New Westminster giving a daily service, Sunday excepted, and also by the Canadian Pacific Railway via Harrison station, from thence by steamer to Chilliwack landing.

Land.—We have now ninety acres of excellent land, which is held by the missionary society of the Methodist Church for the use of the institute, for which we pay an annual rental of $390.

Buildings.—These are as follows:—(1) the institute proper, a three story brick structure, of imposing appearance, well lighted and ventilated, erected by the missionary society of the Methodist Church for institute purposes, at a cost, including furnishings, of about $25,000, towards which the Indian Department contributed $5,000. The first floor is raised about five feet from the land level so as to admit of the basement being well lighted, and is approached by convenient steps at the two front entrances, leading to halls nine feet wide extending from the front to the rear porches of the building, a distance of forty feet, from which steps again descend to the boys' and girls' yards, respectively. These two halls with others similarly situated on the second and third floors divide two wings of the building from the central portion. The latter, including the kitchen annex, at the rear, and the tower at the front, has an extreme width of 63 feet. The main room of this portion is the children's dining-room, 24 x 41 feet, containing ten tables transversely placed, capable of accommodating over one hundred pupils. At the rear of the dining-room is the kitchen, 18 x 22½ feet, off which are two pantries, one 7 x 9 feet, used in connection with the teachers' dining-room, and the other, 9 x 17 feet, used with the children's dining-room. At the front of the children's dining-room is the tower, con-

taining on this floor the principal's office, 7½ x 11½ feet, and a hall with stairs leading to the second and third floors. The right wing contains a sitting-room, 11 x 11½ feet, with a bed-room off, 10 x 11½ feet; teachers' dining-room, 11½ x 19 feet, and a dressmaking-room, 14½ x 21 feet. The left wing contains a sitting-room, 12 x 13 feet, with a bed-room off, 10 x 12 feet; a sewing-room, 18½ x 21 feet, and a store-room adjoining, 9 x 21 feet.

The main room on the second floor is the school-room, which occupies the entire breadth of the central portion of the building, as does the childrens' dining-room on the first floor, and is the same size, viz., 24 x 41 feet. To the rear of the school-room are three bed-rooms over the kitchen, sizes respectively, 13½ x 9½ feet, 14½ x 8½ feet, and 10 x 11½ feet; also a bath-room, 6 x 9½ feet. The right wing on this floor contains boys' dormitory No. 1, 40 x 21 feet, with a capacity for twenty-four beds, and a teacher's bed-room, 17 x 13 feet. Similarly the left wing contains girls' dormitory No. 1, 40 x 21 feet, with a capacity for twenty-four beds, and a teacher's bed-room, 13 x 9½ feet. Adjacent to the dormitories on each side is a store-room for clothing and bedding when not in use.

The third floor contains dormitories and teachers' rooms, and additional storerooms for clothing and bedding. The boys' dormitories on this flat are No. 2, 24 x 40 feet, with a capacity for twenty-one beds, and No. 3, 12 x 20 feet, with a capacity for eight beds; also three teachers' rooms, 9 x 13, 8 x 11, and 11 x 11 feet. The girls' dormitories are identical in size with the boys, viz., No. 2, 21 x 40 feet, with a capacity for twenty-one beds, and No. 3, 12 x 20 feet, with a capacity for eight beds, and three teachers' rooms, 9 x 13, 8 x 11, and 11 x 11 feet respectively.

Total capacity of dormitories, one hundred and six, and rooms for staff, 13.

The basement occupying the entire area under the building contains:

Two lavatories, each 11 x 20 feet, having seven bowls and two bath-rooms.

Two furnace-rooms, which are also halls by which access is had to the recreation-rooms, the laundry, lavatories, and dry-air water-closets. Size on the boys' side, 16½ x 40 feet, on the girls' side, 8¾ x 40 feet.

Laundry-room, 29¼ x 31½ feet, extreme width.

Dairy, 22½ x 18 feet.

Smead-Dowd water-closets, 10 x 31½ feet.

Scullery, 6½ x 22½ feet.

(2) Two barns; one exclusively for hay and grain, 50 x 64 feet; the other, 48 x 52 feet, contains horse and cow stables, a capacious root-cellar, a granary, a harness-room, and a carriage and implement room.

(3) A kindergarten building, 28 x 40 feet, admirably adapted for its purpose, where also the band instruments are kept, and where the band have their practices and receive their instruction.

(4) A frame, one-story cottage, 26 x 34 feet, occupied by the farm instructor's family.

(5) A frame building, 20 x 75 feet, containing in its different parts shoe shop, carpenter shop, wood-shed, a brick-lined root-cellar and a flour-room. A portion of this building has been fitted up during the year for a drying-room.

(6) A granary has also been completed, having become necessary to hold the grain raised this year on our farm, and in which this season's crop is actually garnered, size, 20 x 30 feet.

(7) A shed, 24 x 35 feet, has also been put up to protect wagons and other agricultural implements from the weather.

(8) Other minor buildings are: a tank-house, containing a tank of two hundred and forty barrels capacity, for rain water for use in the laundry; a windmill with inclosed building, containing a one-hundred barrel tank, from which the kitchen and lavatories are supplied; a hen-house, 12 x 16 feet; a bake-house, 12 x 16 feet, and a pig-pen.

Attendance.—The total attendance during the year has been one hundred and ten pupils, with an average for the year of over eighty-four. Fifteen were received,

twenty-four discharged and three died, leaving a present attendance of eighty-three. Of these, forty-two are boys and forty-one are girls.

Class-room Work.—This work has been prosecuted faithfully, the result being that commendable progress has been made by the pupils with very few exceptions. The grading by standards is :

Standard	I	28
"	II	15
"	III	24
"	IV	24
"	V	9
"	VI	10

Ten of the larger girls have been learning music during the year. Some of these can lead the singing at the organ in a religious service very acceptably. Too much cannot be said in praise of the advantages of the kindergarten system for quite young children: in the words of the Hon. Geo. W. Ross, 'By an easy transition, scarcely perceptible to the child, the kindergarten leads naturally from the nursery to the school-room. Its work is congenial, its discipline kindly, and its methods in harmony with child-nature. No school system can be said to be properly organized that is not founded upon the kindergarten.'

Farm and Garden.—The past season was highly favourable in respect to the produce of the farm and also of the garden. Our yield of hay was excellent, averaging not far short of three tons to the acre. After retaining sufficient for home consumption, we disposed of over one hundred tons, most of which brought ten dollars per ton. Of other produce the yield was about as follows: oats, three tons; pease, two tons; turnips, eight tons; carrots, eight tons; mangolds, thirty-four tons, and potatoes, twenty tons.

Industries Taught.—In accordance with the policy of the Indian Department, the first place is given to farm and garden work. A few of the boys learn shoemaking. Some are selected to assist in doing such carpenter work as has to be done about the premises, and in the use of the more common tools they acquire considerable skill. Three of the larger boys did fifty-six days' work at painting on the institute building last autumn. The work was as satisfactory as that done by the painter who had the work in charge. We want that our boys shall be generally handy—men of all work—as being best suited to the conditions of this country. Hence they are taught the care of their own rooms, washing their own clothes, preparing vegetables for meals, and cooking them, scrubbing floors, baking bread, besides all the different parts of farm and garden work, care of stock, &c. The boys and girls both need to be trained especially in habits of diligence, orderliness, promptness, thoroughness, and thrift. If we are successful in establishing these qualities as abiding elements in character, we shall have accomplished much. This is a work which requires years of patient and painstaking effort, and is greatly facilitated by being commenced when the subject is quite young, and by being begun in the kindergarten room. The industrial training of the girls includes housework in all its branches such as care of rooms, scrubbing, cooking, and laundry work; also sewing, knitting and baking. Upon these essentials of housekeeping we lay especial stress. To fit the girls for the common duties of the home should, we feel, be our first care. The larger girls are taught fancy needlework, dressmaking, and the finer kinds of baking and cooking. Again we have the gratification of reporting success in the competition for prizes at the agricultural exhibitions held last autumn at Chilliwack and at New Westminster. As in previous years, our boys and girls were successful against all comers in carrying off many prizes.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this most important duty the utmost attention is given. The importance of kindness, honesty, truthfulness, temperance, and reverence for God and sacred things, is constantly urged and their observance en-

forced. Religious instruction is imparted daily in the schools, and in meetings held for the purpose on Tuesday evening of each week. Sabbath school is held each Lord's day from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m. Morning and evening worship is conducted for the whole school daily. All the children attend divine service at either the Indian or the white church in the neighborhood in the afternoon, and the larger ones at the institute at 7.30 p.m. (the smaller children having retired for the night.) Several of the children by their consistent lives and humble profession of faith in Christ give evidence of having undergone a change of heart.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been, during the past year, exceptionally good. Three of the children have died through the development of inherited tendencies undetected and presumably undetectable at the time of their admission to the institute. Every care is taken to maintain the most healthful conditions by securing good ventilation, supplying wholesome food and plenty of it, and by frequent fumigations and the liberal use of disinfectants where any unsanitary conditions may be suspected to exist.

Water Supply.—This is drawn from a barrel sunk in the gravel near the bed of the Lucucuck river, into which the water filters from the river; from thence it is pumped by a windmill into an elevated tank and conveyed to the house through pipes. The supply is abundant, and even before being filtered is excellent in quality.

Fire Protection.—This consists in (1) the building being of brick, (2) fire-escapes at the windows, (3) a plentiful supply of water, (4) barrels of water kept in the halls, and a supply of fire buckets within easy reach in case of need, (5) Carr chemical engines, furnished by the department, (6) firemen's axes also supplied by the department, and placed where they may be instantly had in case of need.

Heating.—The building is heated with hot air, the Smead-Dowd system being used.

Recreation.—A portion of each day is set apart for recreation, which is utilized with great heartiness, principally in the play-grounds, but indoors in the play-rooms when the weather is bad. With the boys the popular amusement at present is football, which they sometimes play with the young men of the vicinity, who are pleased to have our boys share their sports with them. Half-holidays are frequently given the pupils and social evenings are arranged for, which they very much enjoy. Checkers, crokinole, and the like, they indulge in occasionally, but the more active outdoor games they prefer. But the band is of all others the recreation in which the members take the chief delight. Under the skilful leadership of Mr. R. Marshall, they are attaining proficiency which excites general remark. Scarcely a garden party is given by any of the churches in the settlement but our band is engaged to furnish music. We are pleased with this; for we feel that the more our children are brought into contact with the right kind of white people, the better it is for them, and the more sympathy is felt for them, and for the work which we are striving to do.

General Remarks.—It is right that I should in my annual report acknowledge, as I gratefully do, the uniform courtesy and promptness of the Indian Superintendent in dealing with all matters which it becomes my duty to bring before him. His visits are also looked forward to with much pleasure as occasions of much interest and profit. They invariably do good. We owe much also to the energetic agent of the Fraser River agency for his zealous co-operation to enforce the policy of the department, and to make our institute subserve in the highest degree the good of the Indian race.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH HALL,
Principal.

British Columbia,
Kamloops Industrial School,
Kamloops, July 17, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Kamloops industrial school is situated on the northern bank of the South Thompson river, about two miles east of Kamloops city, a station of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Land.—In connection with the school an area of land of three hundred and twenty acres was surrendered to the school by the Indians of Kamloops reserve. It is a narrow strip of land, extending for about two miles along the river. The greater part of it is unfit for cultivation, owing to the sandy or gravelly nature of the soil or to the want of water for irrigation; it affords but scanty pasture to the few animals owned by the institution. There is no timber available for fuel; all the fire-wood has to be purchased.

Grounds.—The boys and girls have separate play-grounds, inclosed by picket fences. The grounds are kept as neatly as possible; but we are baffled every year in our efforts to improve them by the planting of shade trees; the scarcity of water and the high winds prevalent here are the causes of the failure.

Buildings.—The buildings are in good condition, and some of them have been repainted lately, inside and outside. They are as follows:—

1. The main buildings, 34 x 30 feet, with an extension 52 x 18 feet. The ground floor contains:

(*a.*) The parlour, 12 feet 6 inches x 12 feet 6 inches.
(*b.*) The office, 13 x 13 feet.
(*c.*) A bed-room, 9 x 9 feet.
(*d.*) The pantry, 10 x 6 feet.
(*e.*) The kitchen, 16 x 16 feet.
(*f.*) The laundry, 30 x 18 feet, with four bath-rooms and bake oven.

On the second floor are:

(*a.*) The small girls' dormitory, 32 x 15 feet.
(*b.*) The girls' school-rooms, 32 x 14 feet and 22 x 14 feet.
(*c.*) The chapel, 30 x 17 feet.

2. The girls' home, 30 x 22 feet, with an addition in course of erection, 34 x 22 feet. On the first floor are:

(*a.*) The girls' sewing-room, 21 x 15 feet.
(*b.*) The sisters' dining-room, 13 x 12 feet.
(*c.*) A bed-room, 9 x 9 feet.

On the second floor there are:

(*a.*) The big girls' dormitory, 28 x 11 feet and 12 x 9 feet.
(*b.*) The teacher's bed-room, 9 x 8 feet.

The new addition will contain on the first floor:

(*a.*) The girls' recreation-room, 22 x 21 feet.
(*b.*) A small parlour, 9 x 9 feet.
(*c.*) A store-room, with stairs, 12 x 9 feet.

On the second floor will be a girls' dormitory, 34 x 22 feet.

3. The boys' home, 40 x 33 feet, with an addition, 30 x 18 feet.

The ground floor contains:

(*a.*) A bed-room for the instructor, 12 x 11 feet 6 inches.
(*b.*) A music-room, 12 x 12 feet.
(*c.*) A clothes-room, 13 feet 6 inches x 12 feet 6 inches.
(*d.*) A provision-room, 12 x 10 feet.
(*e.*) The boys' lavatory, 12 x 19 feet.
(*f.*) Two recreation-rooms, 18 x 12 feet and 30 x 17 feet.

On the second floor are:

(*a.*) The boys' dormitory, of irregular dimensions; part of it is 28 x 12 feet and part of it 22 x 18 feet.
(*b.*) A sick-room, 12 x 12 feet.
(*c.*) The principal's bed-room, 12 x 9 feet.
(*d.*) The boys' school-room, 30 x 17 feet.

4. Carpenter and shoemaker shops, 60 x 20 feet.
5. Wood-shed, 30 x 10 feet.
6. Cow stable, 40 x 24 feet, with a root cellar, 24 x 10 feet.
7. Barn and horse stable, 40 x 20 feet, with two additions, each 20 x 10 feet, one for tool-shed and the other for hen-house.
8. Cellar, 24 x 16 feet.
9. Pump-house, about 18 x 8 feet.
10. Dairy and ice-house, 22 x 16 feet.
11. Three-roomed cottage for employees, 24 x 20 feet.
12. Girls' summer-house, 16 x 16 feet.
13. Windmill, near the garden.
14. Water tanks: one near the laundry, of a capacity of eighteen hundred gallons; another, of a capacity of twelve hundred gallons, has been erected this summer on a tower, about 34 feet high, situated between the main buildings and the boys' home. From the ground to the top of the vane surmounting the tank-house the height is about fifty feet. The whole presents a fine appearance.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate sixty pupils and seven officers.

Attendance.—Twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls were on the roll this year; the average attendance was nearly fifty. Seven boys and five girls were discharged by the department; five girls and six boys were admitted.

Class-room Work.—The school hours for the boys were, in the morning, from 8.45 till 12 noon, and in the afternoon, from 4.45 till 6.15. The girls attended school from 2.00 till 5.00 in the afternoon, and had half an hour's study in the evening. The progress of the girls in their studies was very gratifying, whilst the boys have improved greatly, particularly in mental arithmetic. At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard	II	14
"	III	1
"	IV	20
"	V	5
"	VI	10

Farm and Garden.—Farming cannot be conducted on a large scale. There are about ten acres of good bottom land, but they are subject to the periodical overflows of the Thompson river. The garden, containing three acres, is the only part of that land which can be protected against the high water, and to do this, we had to build a dyke three hundred and fifty feet long, ten feet wide and from two to five feet high.

The product of the garden last fall was not as good as usual; however, we had an ample supply of roots and vegetables for the institution. At this date the crops, comprising potatoes, pease, beans, beets, carrots, onions, corn, tomatoes, cabbages, look well, though they suffered somewhat from the cut-worms and potato bugs; the application of insecticides was found necessary and successful.

A field, containing two acres, on which was growing a very promising crop of wheat, was overflown late in June, and the crop was destroyed.

One mile east of the buildings there is some good land, but water for irrigation cannot be brought on there without great expense. However, the alfalfa sown there a few years ago continues to turn out well.

All the boys do farm and garden work. The windmill is kept in good running order, but does not give a sufficient supply of water for irrigation; and we have trouble sometimes in getting water from the Indians' irrigation ditch.

Live Stock.—At the present time our stock consists of four horses and one mare which, I fear, is permanently injured; four milch cows, one heifer and three calves. We cannot keep a larger number.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentering.*—Eleven boys have received more or less instruction in this trade. They have built an addition to the girls' home, 34 x 22 feet, two stories high; they have made also a platform and desk for the girls' teacher, and two wash-stands.

Painting.—Four boys have been employed at painting in the spring and early summer. They painted the new building, repainted the boys' home, wood-shed and picket fence, the shops, the stable and part of the main building.

Shoemaking.—Four boys were engaged in this branch; they did creditably all the repairing, which is considerable.

Girls' Work.—The girls learn all kinds of housework, hand and machine sewing, plain and fancy needlework, crochet work and the making of lace. They make all their clothing and part of the boys' clothing.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily for half an hour. We keep constantly before the mind of the pupils the object which the government has in view in carrying on the industrial schools, which is to civilize the Indians and to make them good, useful and law-abiding members of society. A continuous supervision is exercised over them, and no infraction of the rules of morality and good manners is left without due correction.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the summer holidays of 1899, many pupils caught the measles while at home; some were unable to return at the time appointed, others returned in an enfeebled state, but they soon recovered at the school their usual good health. With the exception of two girls, who are a little delicate, the pupils have enjoyed excellent health during the whole year. The sanitary condition is satisfactory. A drain 350 feet long and 3 feet deep conveys the water from the kitchen and laundry to the river. Lye and phenole are used as disinfectants. Garbage and refuse matter are not permitted to remain on the premises. Ventilation is properly attended to.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied to the house from a well dug near the river. The pump is operated by horse-power, and the water is kept in a tank, placed near the laundry. The tank is lined inside with galvanized iron and covered all around with sawdust. Thus the water is kept fresh and pure from all pollution.

Fire Protection.—The fire-appliances on hand are as follows:—

1. Four chemical extinguishers, furnished by the department.
2. Two fireman's axes, also supplied by the department.
3. Three strong ladders, permanently attached to the buildings; three long ladders and a few smaller ones kept in proximity to the buildings, the small ones to be used inside the house in case of necessity.

4. One or two buckets full of water kept in the rooms wherever a stove is placed. Six fire buckets in the boys' building, besides a number of others which are also used for other purposes. In the laundry, a dozen buckets or more always on hand.

5. One water tank near the laundry, of a capacity of eighteen hundred gallons, with three taps, but as there is not sufficient pressure, hose cannot be used in connection with them, and the water would have to be carried off in buckets It is to remedy this inconvenience that another tank of a capacity of about twelve hundred gallons has just been erected on a tower as high as the highest buildings. This tank is to be filled from the never-failing well near the river, and the water is to be used only in case of fire. The hose to be connected with this tank will be 1¼ inch; it has been ordered, but has not come to hand yet, and we could not try the pressure.

Heating.—Only ordinary box stoves are used for this purpose.

Recreation.—The pupils have about half an hour in the morning, half an hour at noon, and from 6.30 p.m. till bedtime. The principal outdoor games are football and baseball; swimming in summer, skating and coasting in winter are much enjoyed by the pupils.

The girls indulge in the ordinary amusements suitable to their sex, swinging, skipping, &c. Some of them are fond of reading. The brass band provides for the boys another form of recreation.

General Remarks.—The pupils who were discharged at the beginning of the year, on the whole, are doing well. Some are working on farms and others on the railroad

In closing this report, I wish to express my high appreciation of the interest taken in our school by Mr. Vowell, Indian Superintendent, who, in his official visits, examined the children and appeared well pleased with the progress made by them and with their healthy appearance. I would also acknowledge with pleasure the promptness of Agent Irwin in giving me every assistance.

I am, &c.,

A. M. CARION, O.M.I.,

Principal

British Columbia,

Kootenay Industrial School,

St. Eugene P. O., July 2, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The position of this school in the valley of the St. Mary's, is both pleasant and salubrious. The mountain breezes temper the heats of summer, and the giant expansion of foot-hills, protect it from the fierce gales of winter, elsewhere experienced. The bordering fields, and grassy bench-land, are in spring and summer dotted with a profusion of wild flowers that the Indian children love to gather to decorate school and shrine.

Buildings.—The main building is a neat dwelling of eight compartments, commodiously apportioned. Its appearance has been much beautified by the erection of a cupola, to serve as a receptacle for our bell lately received, and which rings out the call for rouse, prayer, meals, labour and rest. To the right is the girls' house, and to the left the boys'. Both are partitioned off into recreation-room, dining-room, dormitory, lavatory, and fine wardrobes are stationed in convenient places along the walls.

Built on to the boys' recreation-room, is a large school-room, 25 x 30 feet. It is well lighted and ventilated. The upper story is the large boys' sleeping apartment. The girls' class-room is in the main building. The foreman's house, bakery, laundry, dairy, meat-house, barns, stables, and shoe-shop are in good repair, and answer fairly well their intended purposes. The ice-room between meat-house and dairy, is found most convenient, as it keeps those two compartments cool during summer, and insures safe storage of meat, butter, and other articles of food.

Grounds.—The dwellings are surrounded by spacious and well kept grounds, and in them flower beds are laid out and carefully attended to by the children.

Accommodation.—The enlargement of the recreation-rooms added greatly to the enjoyment of winter hours, as these apartments are now sufficiently large to admit of suitable indoor games. The boys' department could accommodate thirty-five pupils, and the girls' twenty-five.

Class-room Work.—So as to utilize every moment of the half-day school system, two teachers were engaged with the boys in the forenoon, and two with the girls in the afternoon; thus it could be ascertained that all were well occupied. After the recitation of lessons, according to government programme, as much time as could be spared was given to mental arithmetic and work on the blackboard. This was frequently varied with composition and general knowledge questions.

Most of the children applied their minds well to their studies, and evinced a real desire of advancing. A great stimulus to them was the reading out of their good marks at the beginning of each month. Knowing that attention is the criterion of the scholar, every effort was made to have lessons interesting and instructive, and the pains taken by the teachers, were in a large measure compensated by the visible progress made.

The grading of pupils is as follows :—

Standard	I	11
"	II	4
"	III	15
"	IV	11
"	V	10
"	VI	4

The brass band continues to be a leading feature of interest to the school. The boys generally practised from one to two in the afternoon, and that hour was to them one of real enjoyment. I was requested to bring the members of the band to Moyie for the Queen's Birthday celebration. They played in the intervals between the different games, and by their excellent music contributed much to the pleasantness of the day. Their deportment during their absence was gentlemanly, and reflected honour on the school.

Visits.—During vacation Mr. Vowell, Indian Superintendent, paid us a visit, and although he took us by surprise, our pupils gave him quite a creditable entertainment. This gentleman seemed well pleased with everything in and about the school. Mr. Galbraith came frequently to see the children, and was always warmly received by them and the staff. Every year he makes our pupils a generous donation at Christmas, to be disposed of according to their pleasure. They generally make use of it to increase the volumes of their library.

Farm and Garden.—Our farm is in a flourishing condition. The fields are neatly fenced off with logs, and have strong well-made gates, that were put up by the boys and foreman.

Each year several acres of cleared land are added to our tillage. It is only bottom land that here requires much clearing, and this entails no small amount of labour, as the under-brush is very thick; but work once completed, we are amply repaid by the fertility of the soil, and the little irrigation required, as seepage from the creek and the St. Mary's river are almost sufficient.

Being convinced by experience that roots make excellent fodder for milch cows, we considerably augmented our garden acreage, which is sown in mangolds, turnips, carrots, beets, parsnips, onions, celery, sweet pease, &c.

Orchard.—We have about one hundred and fifty healthy-looking apple-trees, and fifteen, or thereabout, that have been bearing well for the last couple of years. We are also having splendid success with our small fruits.

Industries.—*Farming.*—The high land differs greatly from the bottom land, as its permeable soil absorbs moisture with great rapidity, and therefore necessitates daily irrigation during dry weather. This, together with hoeing potatoes, weeding garden, and clearing land, supplied the farmers with work after the crops were put in, until it was time for haying and harvesting. Taking out vegetables and cellaring them, took up a large portion of their time in autumn, after which they did the threshing and fall ploughing, and this was followed by work in the woods, felling trees and hauling them out. As from twelve to fifteen stoves were in use during our long cold winter, a great deal of fire-wood had to be got out, and preparing it for use gave the boys plenty of muscular exercise.

Carpentering.—Very little carpentering was done about the premises except the occasional making or repairing of some article of furniture, the putting up of a belfry, and a porch at the kitchen door.

Girls' Industries.—The girls are steadily acquiring a more thorough spirit of order and cleanliness, and like the slow current that glides silently along and never intermits its course, though its movement is almost imperceptible, they by habits of civilization constantly practised, are becoming more and more competent in the art of housekeeping. Every morning immediately after breakfast they went to their appointed work of putting the different apartments in order, helping in kitchen or bakery, according as they were told off. During this time the little ones cleaned the yard and watered the flower garden. At eight all were expected to be ready to begin sewing, except those employed in the bakery or the kitchen. Then under the surveillance of an able seamstress they were engaged at that occupation until eleven o'clock. They were taught to cut and fit dresses, and to make all kinds of underwear, to mend, darn, knit, and to do various kinds of fancy work.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils were at all times under the care of some one of the staff, whose aim was to train them to a love of duty, and a faithful discharge of their obligations to God and man, not through fear of punishment, but through a sense of moral rectitude, so that at the completion of their education their religious training shall have become part and parcel of their existence. No pains were spared to plant and develop principles of virtue, that render their education so profitable to them. It was most encouraging to witness with what attention they applied themselves to the study of Christian doctrines, thus to become thoroughly grounded in the truths of religion.

Water Supply.—A plentiful supply of water is obtained from two wells, one in the kitchen yard and the other in the boys' play-ground. Although this water is excellent for drinking and kitchen use, it is rather hard for laundry purposes, and difficult to be procured in case of fire. Our Indian agent has laid plans to have water brought from the creek, from a high point to supply all the wants of the house by gravitation.

Fire Protection.—Chemical fire-extinguishers are stationed at convenient places throughout the building. Saturday of each week is the day appointed in our institution, for drilling our pupils in the use of fire-extinguishing appliances. Then all available buckets and hose are called into action.

Heating.—Our houses are heated entirely by wood stoves.

Recreation.—Last summer both boys and girls had a pleasant outing during vacation, the former in the vicinity of North Star Mine, where they hunted, fished, picked

berries, and spent a most enjoyable time. They brought home with them large quantities of berries that were prepared for keeping.

The girls spent a delightful time in the neighbourhood of Bull river, gathering gum, berrying, and otherwise amusing themselves among the spicy pines and cedars. During their stay, an agreeable recreation to them was to watch the grandeur of the Bull River canyon, as in its spray, glittering in the sunlight, gorgeous rainbows were reflected. A source of great amusement to our pupils is a phonograph, which enabled them to pass pleasantly many leisure hours.

I have, &c.,

N. COCCOLA,
Principal.

British Columbia,
Kuper Island Industrial School,
Kuper Island P.O., July 2, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Kuper Island industrial school is situated in Telegraph bay, on the southwest side of Kuper island, Stuart channel, about five miles from Chemainus station, Vancouver island. The surroundings of the school are most beautiful, the sea and evergreen forest adding to the pleasantness of the locality.

Land.—About seventy acres of land belong to the school. The quality of the soil is fair, and a considerable portion is covered with heavy timber.

Fruit Trees.—Besides the numerous shade trees, such as maples, linden, elms, acacias, walnuts, wild chestnuts, jumpers, hollies and mountain ash, which surround the buildings and play-grounds, about one hundred and eighty fruit trees have been planted, and are in a thriving condition. Our grape-vines are already yielding abundant crops.

Buildings.—The buildings, which stand in two rows and command a magnificent view from the sea, are kept in excellent condition. Since my last report all the buildings have been repainted inside and outside. The general appearance of the school looks like a compact village, composed of sixteen separate buildings, whose dimensions are as follows :—

Lower row, left side.—1. Bakery, 25 x 16 feet, with modern brick oven, 8 x 6 feet.

2. Wood-shed, for bakery and laundry, 19 x 10 feet.

3. Laundry, 40 x 20 feet, containing one furnace and two boilers, also closets for soap, soiled and clean linen.

4. Girls' home, 40 x 32 feet, the ground floor of which is used for a sewing-room, infirmary for girls and store-room ; the upper flat contains dormitory for senior girls, 40 x 32 feet, linen and bath rooms, with a room for the matron.

5. A building, 24 x 22 feet, used as recreation and sitting rooms on the first floor, and sleeping-rooms for teacher, cook and assistant matron, with dormitory, 24 x 18 feet, for junior girls, on the second floor.

6. Main buildings, 32 x 30 feet, and an extension, 48 x 18 feet. The ground floor contains parlour, office, boys' dining-room, kitchen, pantry and girls' dining-room, with a cellar under the boys' dining-room. The second floor is used for girls' school-room,

music-hall, chapel and two spare rooms. These last three buildings are connected by a corridor.

7. Dairy, with modern improvements, 20 x 14 feet.

8. Wood-shed, for kitchen and house, 60 x 20 feet, with tool and oil compartments.

9. Boys' home, 87 x 33 feet. On the lower floor are the boys' infirmary, the store-room for provisions and clothing, the band and shoemaker's room, the lavatory, the boys' play-hall and school-room. The upper floor is used for boys' dormitory, 78 x 33 feet, linen-room, as well as for the principal's, teacher's and foreman's bed-rooms.

10. Boat-house, which is located alongside the wharf, is 30 x 20 feet, and shelters four boats.

11. Gymnasium, 50 x 20 feet. This building is also used for concerts and entertainments.

12. Water-tank. On the hill at the rear of the boys' home there is a twelve-hundred-gallon tank; the hydraulic ram-house is built on the beach.

13. Carpenter and shoemaker shops, 40 x 20 feet.

14. Lumber-shed, 30 x 10 feet.

15. Stables, pig-sty and hen-house, 36 x 20 feet.

16. Barn and implement shed, 52 x 22 feet, with a lean-to, 82 x 10 feet.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate seventy-five pupils and a staff of eight officers.

Attendance.—The average attendance during the year was over sixty-three.

Class-room Work.—The boys who are learning a trade have half a day at school and half a day at work. The junior pupils have six hours at school a day. Gratifying progress was made in the school-room. The boys and girls have separate class-rooms, with a teacher for each school. In order to stimulate emulation, general examinations are held.

At the end of the fiscal year the pupils were graded as follows :—

Standard I	9
" II	3
" III	15
" IV	18
" V	15
" VI	9
Total number of pupils (consisting of 39 boys and 30 girls)	69

Farm and Garden.—Nearly all the male pupils take interest in gardening; the smaller ones have charge of the flower gardens. All the senior boys, when not engaged in the shops, work on the farm. This summer our crops have a promising appearance, with the exception, however, of our late potatoes, which have been damaged by the wet season. At the present time our stock consists of twenty head of cattle.

Boys' Industrial Work.—*Carpentry.*—The foreman, with his six apprentices, finished the boys' new school-room, reconstructed the lavatory and bath-rooms, renewed the sewerage drains, built new water-closets, a dairy, a new boat, a bridge, and made a considerable amount of furniture.

Shoemaking.—The six apprentices have worked very faithfully, and have supplied all the pupils with new shoes; besides attending to the repairing. Several of the boys are sufficiently advanced to make new shoes without the assistance of their instructor.

Painting.—Four boys have repainted all the buildings, and have done it well.

Baking.—All the senior boys and girls have learned the art of baking, and have supplied the house with wholesome bread.

Besides these industrial branches, lessons in milking, butter-making and laundrying have been imparted to all the senior boys.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls have been taught all kinds of housework, hand and machine sewing, cutting and finishing dresses, and other wearing apparel. They have also done a great deal of fancy work, for which they manifest considerable skill and aptitude.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is daily given to the pupils during half an hour, their morning and evening prayers are said in common, and on Sundays all attend divine service in the village church.

Conduct.—The conduct of all the pupils has been exceptionally good.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—On the whole, the health of the pupils has been good. This year the sanitary condition of the school has again been improved, four new patent Philadelphia hoppers were placed on the upper and lower floors, with a regular sewerage drain of vitrified pipes, to the sea. The spacious dormitories and school-rooms are carefully ventilated.

Water Supply.—A never-failing stream of fresh water, flowing between the two main buildings supplies the institution with an abundance of water. A hydraulic ram, with a twelve hundred-gallon tank, conveys the water through the buildings.

Fire Protection.—The pupils are regularly trained in the working of the fire hose, the handling of ladders and fire buckets, as well as in the operating of the four Star chemical fire-engines; we have water taps to which the hose can be attached in all the principal apartments.

Heating.—The heating of the institution is done by ordinary box stoves.

Recreation.—The boys have a great variety of games, such as football and baseball, marble-playing, swimming, fishing and boating during the summer, and coasting, chess and checkers during the winter. The girls in their own play-ground amuse themselves at swinging, skipping and playing with balls. Athletic and calisthenic sports take place in our gymnasium, but the centre of all amusements and attractions is our brass band. This summer our band boys were again invited by the committee of the Queen's Birthday celebration to play in the city of Victoria, and I am glad to say were favourably commented upon.

General Remarks.—In concluding my report, I have much pleasure in thanking Superintendent Vowell for the kind assistance given during the year, and for his words of encouragement spoken at the time of his official visit.

I have, &c.,

G. DONCKELE,
Principal.

British Columbia,
Metlakahtla Industrial School,
Metlakahtla, August 18, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is pleasantly situated in the village of Metlakahtla, on the western side of the Tsimpsean peninsula.

Buildings and Accommodation.—The buildings with their divisions and dimensions are as follows :—

Boys' division—1. The main building, a two-story frame structure, with a frontage of 90 x 60 feet deep, and having sufficient residential accommodation for thirty-five pupils and necessary staff.

2. A comfortable, but rather poorly furnished school-house, 42 x 25 feet, in which the classes are taught.

3. A building, 70 x 22 feet, divided into wood-shed, shoemaker and carpenter's shops, laundry and bath-room.

4. Blacksmith's shop and coal-house, 24 x 18 feet.

5. Stable, 22 x 10 feet.

6. Fowl-house, 20 x 8 feet.

Girls' division—7. A two-story frame building, 54 x 36 feet, with a wing, 18 x 18 feet, and a one-story annex, 18 x 16 feet. It contains the rooms occupied by the matron and her assistants, the girls' dormitories, a dining and store-rooms and a kitchen.

8. A meat-house, and wood and coal-sheds, 67 x 10 feet.

9. A school-house, 36 x 18 feet.

All buildings in the boys' division are on land surrendered by the Indians for the use of the school and is government property. The accommodation is good and sufficient.

The girls' division stands on land leased by the Indians to the Right Reverend the Bishop of Caledonia. The dormitories of that division are too small for the number of pupils that occupy them. It is, however, the intention, if means can be provided, to build on to the laundry another story, to be used as a dormitory, and that when finished should give the necessary sleeping accommodation.

The building in which the girls receive class instruction is on the church reserve, and is suitable for the purpose for which it is used.

All the buildings are kept in good repair, and so far without asking the Indian Department for any grant with which to purchase the materials required to make from time to time the necessary repairs.

Garden and Grounds.—Two small gardens are planted with fruit trees, gooseberry, currant and raspberry bushes; and in one of these various vegetables are also grown. The fruit trees have only been planted as an experiment, for very little success has attended the attempts made by any one to grow apples, pears or plums, so far north in the province. But nearly all kinds of small fruit, such as grow on bushes, do remarkably well, the quality under favourable conditions being good and the yield abundant.

All the boys work occasionally at gardening. Through the pressure of other work but little has been done for the improvement of the grounds in front of the school, beyond digging out stumps, forming roads and a few small flower-beds.

Attendance.—The average attendance, except during the salmon-fishing season, was about sixty—twenty-five boys and thirty-five girls. Ten of these girls were maintained by Miss Tyte, the matron, and Miss Jackson, the teacher of the girls' school.

Class-room Work.—The boys and girls are taught in buildings separate from each other. Miss Jackson taught the girls until about the middle of April, and Miss Northen since. Both have considerable experience in teaching. The boys were taught by the principal. The subjects of study and instruction were reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition, history, drawing, singing and religious knowledge.

Fair progress has been made. The standing of pupils on the roll for the last quarter was as follows :—

Standard	I	4
"	II	13
"	III	10
"	IV	5
"	V	17
"	VI	2

The ten girls maintained by Miss Tyte and Miss Jackson are not included in the above classification.

Industrial Work.—Nine boys received instruction from Mr. Herbert Clifton in carpentry and painting. They were chiefly employed repairing buildings and furniture, papering and remodelling rooms, painting, erecting fences, building wood and coal sheds and making furniture.

The girls were taught according to their age and strength, cooking, laundry, needle and housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily, except on Saturdays. We have morning and evening prayers. On Sundays the pupils attend divine service twice a day, they also attend Sunday school. By these means and by daily teaching the importance of doing what is right, we endeavour to improve and build up the moral character of our pupils.

Conduct.—The conduct of the pupils was good.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Two girls suffering from consumption were discharged to their friends, and I regret to say died shortly afterwards; with these exceptions there was very little sickness in the school. Underground drains carry off the water from the kitchens and laundries, and disinfectants are used wherever necessary. The ventilation is good and the premises are kept clean.

Water Supply.—The rain-fall on the buildings is conveyed into tanks having a capacity of about six thousand gallons. For domestic purposes that quantity is nearly sufficient. The tanks are frequently cleaned out and the water is good.

Fire Protection.—The boys' department is supplied with chemical fire-extinguishers and fireman's axes, and these with ladders and buckets are kept in convenient places in readiness for use should any necessity arise. The elder pupils, particularly the carpenters, are expert at climbing and handling buckets and ladders.

In the village there is also a fire brigade.

In summer and during frosty weather the water supply runs low. Two or three more tanks and a small force-pump would very much improve our means of extinguishing a fire.

Heating.—The rooms on the lower floors are all heated by stoves, but in the dormitories there are no heating appliances.

Recreation.—The boys play according to the season at different kinds of games; but most frequently at rounders, cricket, [illegible] themselves with sea-saw and skipping.

General Remarks.—Miss Tyte, the matron, is away on furlough, and her place in the meantime is filled by Miss Jackson. Miss H. A. Northen has been appointed teacher of the girls.

Miss Carroll, the seamstress, resigned and is now matron of another industrial school.

Indian Agent Todd made several visits during the year.

The Sunday school is kindly conducted by Miss West, and other ladies connected with the Church Missionary Society.

I have, &c.,

JNO. H. SCOTT,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WILLIAMS LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
WILLIAMS LAKE, July 5, 1900.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Williams Lake industrial school is situated in the Lac la Hache valley, on the bank of the San Jose river, Cariboo district.

Buildings.—The boys' building, 66 x 38 feet, two stories and a half high, and the girls', 135 x 50 feet, two stories and a half high, are considered the finest and largest in this district, and could afford accommodation for one hundred pupils. The harness shop, 39 x 21 feet, is also a very fine building. The first floor contains a large shop and a store; the upper floor gives good accommodation to the instructor and family.

During the year a fourth building, 75 x 35 feet, of very fine appearance has been erected, containing a kitchen, 25 x 25 feet and five refectories. These apartments are thirteen feet high.

Land.—The grounds near the buildings are well kept. The front parts are reserved for flower and vegetable gardens. The mission owns here over one thousand acres of land, so that we are in a good position to teach the pupils all they must know to be able hereafter to manage a farm.

Attendance and Class-room Work.—The class-room attendance is, of course, regular, the pupils being all boarders. The progress of the children has been satisfactory; some have done remarkably well. Music, both vocal and instrumental, is becoming rapidly a source of pleasure and refinement to boys and girls. Our worthy Indian Superintendent, A. W. Vowell, and E. Bell, Indian agent, are very regular in visiting and examining our pupils, and they certainly must be thanked for their efforts in helping both teachers and pupils.

The pupils were graded at the end of the year as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	10
" II.	4
" III.	9
" IV.	10
" V.	17

Industries.—Mr. Horan, our instructor in saddle and harness-making, reports as follows:—'During the seven months which have elapsed since I took charge of the harness department as trade instructor, I beg to report that the four boys that are learning the trade are doing well and making great progress, particularly in saddle-making, for which they take a great liking.' The shoe-making department, which is now being operated on a small scale, promises to be a good feature, and will be a source of great benefit to the pupils in after-life.

We have also a carpenter's shop, under the management of an able carpenter. Three boys are learning the trade regularly, but other pupils are also employed occasionally. I must say that the three aforesaid pupils have made considerable progress in their trade.

All the boys learn farming, working in the fields and garden, especially during haying, seeding and harvesting. They also milk fifteen cows.

The girls, under the attentive care of four sisters, are taught to do housework, cook, bake, sew, knit, crochet work, lace-making, &c. They will be able to send many articles of fancy work to the provincial exhibition in New Westminster next fall.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily for half an hour. The conduct, both moral or otherwise, of the pupils may be described as good. Teachers and overseers unanimously proclaim a great improvement since last year. But truth compels me to say that politeness is not what it should be.

Health of the Pupils.—The health of the children has given us more anxiety than usual. Two boys were sick for a month. One of them was sent home on the advice of the doctor on account of his seriously impaired sight. The other was discharged also on the advice of the doctor, and died two months after. I am sorry to add that a girl, twelve years old, will probably have to be discharged on account of her consumptive state. The other pupils have enjoyed good health.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition is satisfactory, but will be still improved as soon as our means permit.

Water Supply.—We get our water supply from the San José river, through a ditch which passes above the establishments. This fall, water will be carried to the three buildings and gardens by metal pipes, at a great expense, from a spring more than a mile away. We are obliged to incur this expense on account of the alkaline quality of the water throughout the district.

Fire Protection.—Two men are specially charged with watching the chimney flues, which they frequently sweep. We have chemical extinguishers, sent by the department, and buckets always ready at hand, and a ladder is permanently attached to each building.

Heating.—The heating is by wood stoves.

Recreation.—Our pupils have beautiful play-grounds, and inside large halls are provided for that purpose. The San José river, just a few rods from the buildings, and beautiful ponds afford great pleasure and refreshing baths to our little fishermen and hunters.

I have, &c.,

EDM. PEYTAVIN,
Principal.

PART II.

TABULAR STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SHOWING Receipts and Expenditure of the various Boarding and Industrial Schools, for the year ended June 30, 1900.

FORT WILLIAM ORPHANAGE, ONT.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		500 00
Contributions from other sources		736 00
Received by way of clothing, &c.		475 00
Total receipts		1,711 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	175 00	
Food	1,117 57	
Clothing	243 96	
Fuel and light	107 15	
Buildings and repairs	143 46	
Miscellaneous	126 20	
Total expenditure	1,913 34	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		202 34
	1,913 34	1,913 34

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts,
Government grant		1,662 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	600 00	
Food	652 00	
Clothing	350 00	
Fuel and light	60 00	
	1,662 00	1,662 00

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

PORTAGE-LA-PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		1,332 60
EXPENDITURE.		
Food	972 68	
Clothing	46 73	
Equipment	62 88	
Lawsuit	45 92	
Stationery	4 45	
Fuel and light	162 60	
Sundries	14 54	
Total expenditure	1,309 80	
Cash on hand June 30, 1900	22 80	
	1,332 60	1,332 60

RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL, ONT.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		2,143 20
Discount on bills		55 21
Value of clothing donated		126 70
Total receipts		2,325 11
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	559 70	
Equipment	455 81	
Clothing	314 65	
Provisions	704 59	
Buildings and repairs	503 92	
Fuel and light	44 47	
Miscellaneous	90 85	
Total expenditure	2,673 99	
Deficit, June 30, 1900, paid by mission		348 88
	2,673 99	2,673 99

WATER HEN RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		1,070 45
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	150 00	
Food	800 00	
Clothing	300 00	
Fuel and light	45 00	
Repairs	50 00	
Equipment and furniture	20 00	
Total expenditure	1,365 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		294 55
	1,365 00	1,365 00

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900.—*Con.*

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		2,782 40
Value of clothing contributed		900 00
Contributed for salaries		1,400 00
Total receipts		5,082 40
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,600 00	
Food	1,405 85	
Clothing	1,001 81	
Fuel and light	267 62	
Buildings and repairs	226 75	
Equipment and furniture	366 84	
Miscellaneous	51 05	
Total expenditure	4,977 92	
Excess of receipts over expenditure	104 48	
	5,082 40	5,082 40

BLACKFOOT C. E. BOARDING SCHOOLS, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grants per capita		2,490 61
" " special		800 00
Other sources (the Church, &c)		2,957 23
Value of clothing, &c., in bales		988 00
Total receipts		7,235 84
EXPENDITURE.		
Balance, July 1, 1899	352 85	
Salaries	1,829 40	
Food	1,513 23	
Clothing	796 30	
Fuel and light	273 69	
Buildings and repairs	975 28	
Equipment and furniture	362 18	
Miscellaneous	1,141 05	
Total expenditure	7,243 89	
Deficit, June 30, 1900		8 05
	7,243 89	7,243 89

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

BLOOD C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand		256 39
Government grant (per capita):		
Paid by cheque	82,761 40	
Supplies, June, 1899	249 74	
Paid Indians for coal	197 91	
Supplies, December, 1899	54 65	
		3,263 70
Government grant (special)		1,150 00
Other sources (the Church, &c)		2,287 43
Value of clothing, &c., in bales		1,274 00
Total receipts		8,231 52
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,795 00	
Food	2,337 86	
Clothing	1,040 03	
Fuel and light	760 67	
Buildings and repairs	1,143 82	
Equipment and furniture	440 76	
Miscellaneous	1,165 51	
Total expenditure	8,683 65	
Deficit, June 30, 1900		452 13
	8,683 65	8,683 65

BLOOD R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		884 30
" for buildings, &c		450 00
Contributions from other sources		2,002 95
Total receipts		3,337 25
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,100 00	
Food	736 00	
Clothing	133 45	
Fuel and light	210 10	
Buildings and repairs	275 00	
Equipment and furniture	882 00	
Miscellaneous	30 80	
Total expenditure	3,367 35	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		30 10
	3,367 35	3,367 35

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900.—*Con.*

BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		3,216 00
Contributions from other sources		250 00
Total receipts		3,466 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	259 00	
Food	1,652 70	
Clothing	390 68	
Fuel and light	581 45	
Buildings and repairs	599 91	
Furniture	150 00	
Miscellaneous	140 70	
Paid on debt	500 00	
Total expenditure	4,274 44	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		808 44
	4,274 44	4,274 44

COWESSES' BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		1,085 46
Contributions from other sources		955 50
Clothing		40 00
Total receipts		2,080 96
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	450 00	
Food	1,115 09	
Clothing	158 97	
Fuel and light	231 00	
Buildings and repairs	240 00	
Equipment and furniture	1,738 34	
Miscellaneous	90 00	
Total expenditure	4,323 40	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		2,242 44
	4,323 40	4,323 40

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries		2,120 50
Government grant (per capita)		2,132 20
Proceeds from sale of stock and vegetables		302 00
Amount contributed by way of clothing		550 00
Contributions for other sources		233 51
Total receipts		5,338 21
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,120 50	
Food	1,138 75	
Clothing	650 00	
Fuel and light	370 59	
Buildings and repairs (frame stable, &c.)	348 87	
Equipment, furniture, implements and stock	313 60	
Extra labour	111 70	
Hay and oats	284 20	
Total expenditure	5,338 21	5,338 21

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		9,257 63
" (for buildings)		2,000 00
Total receipts		11,257 63
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	4,440 00	
Food	3,102 75	
Clothing	614 97	
Fuel and light	827 00	
Buildings and repairs	3,248 18	
Miscellaneous	577 48	
Total expenditure	12,810 38	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		1,552 75
	12,810 38	12,810 38

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con*

EMMANUEL COLLEGE, PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant.		3,352 24
Refund for freight.		102 76
C. M. S. grant		960 00
Contributions from other sources.		85 00
Farm produce sold.		84 90
Total receipts.		4,584 90
EXPENDITURE.		
Balance from 1898-9.	626 44	
Provisions	1,794 45	
Clothing.	621 71	
Equipment.	730 62	
Fuel and light	397 94	
Labour	152 25	
Buildings and repairs.	1,553 07	
Allowance to pupils	133 35	
Miscellaneous.	767 78	
Salaries.	963 50	
Total expenditure.	7,741 11	
Excess of expenditure over receipts.		3,159 21
	7,741 11	7,741 11

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		2,166 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Food	1,620 39	
Clothing	377 68	
Fuel and light	125 77	
Total expenditure		2,123 84
Balance on hand June 30, 1900		42 16

GEORGE GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.WT.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts	$ cts.
Government grant.		1,846 80
S. P. C. K. grant		205 05
Clothing contributed		565 70
Diocesan grants		513 43
Total receipts		3,130 98
EXPENDITURE.		
Food	1,159 64	
Clothing	707 55	
Fuel and light	43 85	
Salaries	808 00	
Equipment	135 10	
Sundries (live stock, hay, oats, &c.	276 84	
Total expenditure	3,130 98	3,130 98

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		2,187 72
Contributions from other sources		209 85
Total receipts		2,397 57
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,320 00	
Food	920 58	
Clothing	316 69	
Fuel and light	120 59	
Buildings and repairs	59 48	
Equipment and furniture	269 21	
Miscellaneous	204 05	
Total expenditure	3,210 60	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		813 03
	3,210 60	3,210 60

ONION LAKE R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		3,553 20
Boarders		928 50
Contributed from other sources		963 61
Gifts		45 32
Total receipts		5,490 63
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1899	959 91	
Salaries	335 82	
Food	2,311 86	
Clothing	453 11	
Fuel and light	134 05	
Equipment and furniture	812 49	
Miscellaneous	636 95	
Expenses of staff	562 50	
Total expenditure	6,206 69	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		716 06
	6,206 69	6,206 69

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

ONION LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		1,007 25
" salary of medical officer		99 96
Principal's salary paid by Church Missionary Society		569 46
Amount contributed by Woman's Auxiliary towards salaries of two of staff		180 00
Amount paid by Territorial Government, towards teachers salary		149 23
Amount received for 12 iron bedsteads transferred to Indian Head school		36 00
Value of clothing and bedding contributed by Woman's Auxilary of Canada		250 00
Total receipts		2,321 90
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,259 42	
Groceries and provisions	1,282 00	
Coal oil and lamps	100 00	
Fuel (113 loads wood)	169 50	
Buildings and repairs	800 00	
Equipment and furniture	200 00	
Total expenditure	3,810 92	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		1,489 02
	3,810 92	3,810 92

NOTE. The department is not called upon to pay this deficit

PEIGAN C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1899		15 98
Government grant (per capita)		1,735 60
Other sources (the Church, &c.)		1,824 13
Value of clothing, &c., in bales		624 00
Total receipts		4,199 71
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,038 86	
Food	1,051 93	
Clothing	525 41	
Fuel and light	173 82	
Building and repairs	59 80	
Equipment and furniture	210 08	
Miscellaneous	1,295 43	
Total expenditure	4,355 33	
Deficit, June 30, 1900		155 62
	4,355 33	4,355 33

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

PEIGAN R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		1,143 26
Contributed from other sources		328 50
Total receipts		1,471 76
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	100 00	
Labour	35 90	
Food	736 20	
Clothing	243 21	
Fuel and light	276 93	
Repairs	64 77	
Equipment and furniture	80 64	
Travelling expenses	112 70	
Total expenditure	1,650 35	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		178 59
	1,650 35	1,650 35

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		1,774 40
Church grant		2,150 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,650 00	
Food	1,000 00	
Clothing	700 00	
Light, fuel, &c	150 00	
Miscellaneous	424 40	
	3,924 40	3,924 40

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand July 1, 1899		121 00
Government grant (per capita)		996 00
" " (special for windmill)		150 00
Other sources (the church, &c.)		846 86
Value of clothing, &c., in bales		390 00
Total receipts		2,503 86
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	730 74	
Food	457 08	
Clothing	327 95	
Fuel and light	314 29	
Building and repairs	395 06	
Furnishing and equipment	142 94	
Miscellaneous	329 22	
Total expenditure	2,697 28	
Deficit, June 30, 1900		193 42
	2,697 28	2,697 28

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		5,360 40
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	960 00	
Food	3,102 00	
Clothing	1,533 43	
Fuel and light	301 25	
Building new wing, 70x35 ft	6,000 00	
Miscellaneous	227 15	
Deficit June 30, 1899	1,114 12	
Total expenditure	13,237 95	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		7,877 55
	13,237 95	13,237 95

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

ALBERNI BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		300 00
Grant from Presbyterian W. F. M. S		2,752 07
Value of clothing contributed by W. F. M. S.		300 00
" furniture contributed by W. F. M. S		78 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,015 25	
Maintenance	1,372 55	
Clothing	4 3 26	
Buildings and repairs	200 00	
Insurance	70 00	
Furniture	78 00	
Miscellaneous	271 01	
	3,430 07	3,430 07

PORT SIMPSON GIRLS' HOME, B.C

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cash on hand June 30, 1899		212 37
Government grant (per capita)		1,200 00
Grant from the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church		2,516 35
Contributions from other sources		44 20
Total receipts		3,972 92
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,450 00	
Food	1,031 36	
Clothing	378 28	
Fuel and light	220 90	
Repairs	110 31	
Equipment and furniture	279 33	
Miscellaneous	407 01	
Total expenditure		3,877 19
Balance on hand June 30, 1900		95 73

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		3,600 00
Net profit on farm and garden		965 78
Clothing contributed		112 57
Gifts		210 60
Mission grant		4,836 00
Total receipts		9,724 95
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	3,320 00	
Food	4,965 75	
Equipment and furniture	150 00	
Fuel and light	416 60	
Books and stationery	65 22	
Medical expenses	86 75	
Laundry	210 00	
Buildings	600 00	
Repairs	65 75	
Travelling expenses	13 25	
Miscellaneous	16 26	
Total expenditure	9,909 58	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		184 63
	9,909 58	9,909 58

YALE (ALL HALLOWS) BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Scholarship from Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge		240 00
Grant from S. P. C. K. for Yale Catechist		240 00
Government grant		1,528 00
Contributions from England		48 00
" Canada		50 00
Receipts for work done in school		150 00
" from sale of clothing		70 00
" " fruit		40 00
Balance on hand June 30, 1899		24 73
Total receipts		2,390 7 3
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	365 00	
Medicines	50 00	
Hospital	5 00	
Travelling expenses	34 00	
Laundry	108 00	
Cost of management	1,296 00	
Freight	50 00	
Building wash-house	110 00	
Garden seeds, manure, &c.	40 00	
Stationery	20 00	
Coal, $125; wood, $75; oil, $20	220 00	
Total expenditure		2,298 90
Balance on hand June 30, 1900		91 83

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

MOHAWK INSTITUTE, ONT.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance		353 17
Government grant		2,950 00
Methodist Conference		250 00
Total receipts		3,553 17

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries	2,654 82	
Fuel	64 50	
Buildings and grounds	85 11	
School requisites	87 25	
Printing and office expenses	14 66	
Prizes	69 25	
Sundries	2 56	
School fees	17 50	
Advertising	5 57	
Bank interest	3 67	
Total expenditure	3,004 89	
Balance in bank	548 28	
	3,553 17	3,553 17

MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ONT.

(Copied from Missionary Report, 1899-1900.)

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Live stock, farming implements, furniture, growing crops, &c., as per inventory July 1, 1899		17,410 97
Salaries of principal, teachers, matron, cook and domestic servants	2,053 76	
Farm labour, $1,172.07; blacksmithing, $60.31	1,232 38	
Farm implements and repairs, $381.84; harness and repairs, $63.20	445 04	
Live stock purchased, $2,675.90; feed, $2,340.22	5,016 12	
Seed, $85.42; threshing and grinding, $286.83	372 25	
Travelling expenses, $28.30; freight and express, $50.53	78 83	
Groceries and provisions, $1,072.73; coal and wood, $363.56	1,436 29	
Books, stationery and printing, $76,32; postage, $31.48	107 80	
Clothing, clothing material, boots and shoes	324 22	
Dry goods, $338.69; kitchen and house furnishings, $60.50	399 19	
Hardware, $121.68; drugs, medicine and medical attendance, $99.32	221 00	
Pasture and rent of land, $1,861.30; incidentals, $165.44	2,026 74	
Lighting, $21.20; disinfecting, $19.10	40 30	
Repairs and improvements, papering and painting, $62.70; tile draining and ditching, $421.62; plumbing, $16; fire brick, $17; fencing, $87.80; carpentering, $16.70; repairs to furnace, $4.20; labour on improvements to old buildings and barns, $271.22	897 24	
Shoemaker's wages and material	216 00	
Carpenter's material	315 85	
		15,183 01
		32,593 98
Less by sale of live stock	8,330 19	
" proceeds of work in shoe shop	230 91	
" " carpenter shop	467 47	
Present estimated value of live stock, implements, furniture, growing crops, &c., as per inventory June 30, 1900	17,524 27	
		26,552 84
Net expenditure		6,041 14
Government grant		6,000 00
Deficit June 30, 1900		41 14

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

SHINGWAUK HOME, ONT.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amount contributed by Government under per capita grant		3,919 00
Amount contributed by Government for special purposes		11 80
" on account of equipment for new Wawanosh Home		2,000 00
Amount contributed from other sources		3,885 56
Total receipts		9,816 36

EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries	2,915 52	
Food	3,002 18	
Clothing	781 70	
Fuel and light	921 37	
Buildings and repairs	138 27	
Equipment and furniture	2,018 70	
Office expenses, insurance, &c.	182 74	
Travelling expenses, &c	47 92	
Hospital expenses and doctor	98 45	
Laundry expenses	106 10	
Pocket money	58 50	
Miscellaneous	118 17	
Total expenditure	10,390 22	
Deficit June 30, 1899	1,077 08	
	11,467 30	
Apparent gross deficit 30th June, 1900		1,650 94
Gain on all trades	696 10	
Approximate value of stock	159 45	
Actual cash deficit	795 39	
	1,650 94	1,650 94

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, ONT.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		5,400 00
" " for two day teachers		600 00
Amount of clothing contributed by parents		35 00
" contributed by the mission		3,404 00

EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries	4,544 00	
Food	2,875 00	
Clothing	1,315 00	
Fuel and light	450 00	
Repairs	225 00	
Medicines	30 00	
	9,439 00	9,439 00

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900 *Con*

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grant from government and Methodist Missionary Society		11,875 00
Amount received in donations		4 00
" for inspector's board		23 00
Refunds		59 43
Proceeds of sales of produce and cattle from farm		504 32
Total receipts		12,465 75
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries of staff	3,894 45	
Provisions	2,631 49	
Clothing	2,206 37	
Fuel	813 62	
Light	72 13	
House expense	345 17	
Farm "	428 28	
House equipment	1,069 23	
Farm "	223 74	
Repairs	11 10	
Games	21 51	
Carpenter shop	6 50	
Transport of pupils	112 40	
Rewards to pupils	26 40	
Office expense, telephone, &c	73 30	
Extra labour	128 75	
Interest and exchange on drafts	9 60	
Live stock	152 65	
Refunds	9 00	
Telegrams	2 45	
Freight	70 60	
Travelling expenses of principal	15 00	
Sunday school supplies	17 40	
Fixtures, stable	40 00	
Balance in bank	84 61	
Total expenditure	12,465 75	12,465 75

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)	7,360 44	
" " payment of deficit	5,321 58	
		12,682 02
Sundry receipts		99 81
Total receipts		12,781 83
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	3,307 25	
Stock and equipment	486 92	
Dry goods and clothing	2,350 38	
Groceries and provisions	3,576 22	
Material and repairs	626 51	
Fuel and light	1,649 97	
Miscellaneous	768 83	
Indian Department (sundry receipts)	15 75	
Total expenditure	12,781 83	12,781 83

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900.—*Con.*

RUPERTS LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.

EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries	3,984 08	
Food	3,957 96	
Clothing	1,642 13	
Furnishing	915 18	
Management	3,432 36	
Buildings	3,783 96	
Total expenditure		17,715 67

NOTE.—All expenses of this school are paid by Government.

ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cash on hand, balance of previous year		351 32
Government grant (per capita)		10,387 02
" " for building addition		745 66
" " root-house		200 00
" " inspector's board		3 63
Cash from farm products		12 96
Total receipts		11,700 59

EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Provisions	3,178 50	
Clothing	1,103 76	
Fuel and light	678 44	
House equipment	434 03	
Salaries	2,937 57	
Miscellaneous	2,502 77	
Buildings (special grant)	945 66	
Total expenditure	11,780 73	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		80 14
	11,780 73	11,780 73

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		14,283 01
" " for buildings, &c.		1,365 00
Contributions from other sources		485 65
Total receipts		16,133 66

EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries	4,417 50	
Food	5,061 77	
Clothing	1,755 49	
Fuel and light	364 34	
Buildings and repairs	1,365 00	
House equipment	357 53	
Miscellaneous	925 01	
Total expenditure	14,246 64	
Excess of receipts over expenditure	1,887 02	
	16,133 66	16,133 66

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900.—Con.

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Provisions	2,556 96	
Light	109 65	
Fuel	826 52	
Clothing	839 05	
House equipment	235 97	
House expenses	271 85	
Farm equipment	11 50	
Farm expenses	194 16	
Shop equipment	39 55	
Shop expenses	69 84	
Repairs	48 95	
Office expenses	27 12	
Stationery	54 85	
Express and freight	126 25	
Dispensary	273 29	
Travelling expenses	43 25	
Salaries	2,538 00	
Total expenditure		$ [illegible]

NOTE.—All expenses in connection with this school are paid by the Government.

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, balance 1898-9		1,345 93
" " year 1899-1900		23,425 82
" " for buildings, drugs, medical attendance, repairs, &c.		4,209 50
Amount earned by shops, &c.		786 28
Total receipts		29,767 53
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	7,853 25	
Provisions	8,250 19	
Clothing	3,299 67	
Fuel and light	3,171 63	
Buildings and repairs	2,163 09	
Equipment	2,184 07	
Miscellaneous	5,444 74	
Total expenditure	32,366 64	
Capitation grant due 1899-1900		1,145 80
Deficit to June 30, 1900		1,453 31
	32,366 64	32,366 64

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

Receipts	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cash on hand July 1, 1899		26 94
Methodist Missionary Society, earnings of school		7,340 95
Indian Department, earnings of school		721 93
Sundry sales		789 17
John Macdonald & Co.		2 75
Indian Department, special grants		1,268 62
Total receipts		10,150 36

Expenditure.		
Clothing	1,278 90	
Extra labour	40 70	
Extras	46 75	
Fuel	253 00	
Games	59 77	
Horse equipment	188 79	
House expense	150 15	
Light	88 13	
Office expense	22 03	
Provisions	2,335 00	
Repairs	162 48	
Salaries	3,594 07	
School equipment	0 50	
Travelling expenses	206 63	
Carpenter's shop equipment	5 25	
Farm	208 85	
Farm equipment	158 00	
Live stock	55 00	
Discount on cheques	18 00	
New buildings	354 49	
Repairs	184 66	
Boiler and steam pump	621 26	
Sundries, drugs, &c.	108 21	
Cash on hand June 30, 1900	9 74	
Total expenditure	10,150 36	10,150 36

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

Receipts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		13,411 55
Contributions from other sources		980 48
Value of clothing contributed		500 00
Balance on hand July 1st, 1899		60 80
Total receipts		14,952 83

Expenditure.		
Salaries	3,701 50	
Food	3,156 83	
Clothing	1,595 34	
Fuel and light	1,795 20	
Buildings and repairs	1,032 82	
Equipment and furniture	1,454 12	
Miscellaneous	2,181 97	
Total expenditure	14,917 78	
Cash on hand June 30, 1900	35 05	
	14,952 83	14,952 83

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		11,045 10
Voucher No. 672		84 10
Refund on account, 1898-9		255 12
Total receipts		11,384 32

EXPENDITURE.

Discount and interest	10 33	
House expenses	184 65	
Repairs	53 14	
Fixtures	42 22	
School material	5 00	
Clothing	1,318 18	
Food	3,173 52	
Fuel	912 21	
Light	123 36	
Freight and express	141 47	
Carpenter's shop	25 98	
Shoe shop	141 18	
Blacksmith shop	8 91	
Travelling expenses	138 90	
Dispensary	14 00	
Games	15 70	
Farm appliances	37 00	
Recompense to pupils	75 96	
Entertainment	110 00	
Salaries	4,940 58	
New goods purchased	1,393 12	
Total expenditure	12,874 41	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		1,490 09
	12,874 41	12,874 41

ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		3,126 50
C. M. S. grant		480 00
Carpenter's shop		10 00
Balance		419 08

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries	985 00	
Food	1,401 60	
Clothing	250 50	
Fuel	151 00	
Repairs	317 50	
Equipment	130 10	
Miscellaneous	59 25	
Balance	740 63	
	4,035 58	4,035 58

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Con.*

COQUALEETZA HOME, B.C.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
RECEIPTS.		
Government grant		8,623 14
Proceeds of sale of farm produce, stock, &c., and rent		1,594 91
Grant from Methodist Missionary Society		990 60
Total receipts		11,208 65
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	3,555 55	
Maintenance	7,653 10	
Total expenditure	11,208 65	11,208 65

KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
RECEIPTS.		
Balance on hand June 30, 1899	38 15	
Government grant	6,413 30	
Farm receipts	31 38	
Shoe shop receipts	7 15	
Miscellaneous receipts	15 15	
Total receipts		6,505 13
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,630 00	
Food	1,291 59	
Clothing	746 59	
Fuel and light	165 25	
Building and repairs	789 70	
Equipment and furniture	290 66	
Miscellaneous	539 62	
Total expenditure		6,453 41
Balance on hand, June 30, 1900		51 72

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
RECEIPTS.		
Government grant		6,500 00
Farm produce		300 00
Total receipts		6,800 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,300 00	
Food	3,300 00	
Clothing	1,500 00	
Light and fuel	200 00	
Lumber	100 00	
Cost of bell	50 00	
Miscellaneous	700 00	
Total expenditure	7,150 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		350 00
	7,150 00	7,150 00

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900.

KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

Receipts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant per capita		6,500 00
Amount contributed from other sources		97 39
Balance on hand July 1, 1899		17 69
Total receipts		6,615 08
Expenditure.		
Salaries	2,465 00	
Food	1,654 39	
Clothing	852 12	
Light and fuel	38 25	
Buildings and repairs	839 37	
Equipment and furniture	450 15	
Miscellaneous	310 94	
Total expenditure		6,610 22
Balance on hand June 30, 1900		4 86

METLAKAHTLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

Receipts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		5,788 93
Work done by instructor and pupils		66 37
Balance maintenance extra pupil		4 00
Meat sold		40 65
Deer skins sold		16 30
Cord-wood sold		9 00
Hides sold		5 86
Refund of pay for girl's clothing		19 85
Total receipts		5,950 96
Expenditure.		
Salaries	2,300 82	
Labour	232 00	
Food	1,908 44	
Clothing	518 08	
Fuel and light	347 70	
Building and repairs	133 70	
Equipment	389 14	
Miscellaneous	279 80	
Balance	129 57	
Total expenditure	6,239 25	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		288 29
	6,239 25	6,239 25

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1900—*Concluded.*

WILLIAMS LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		6,500 00
Receipts from harness shop		600 00
" boys' work		1,105 87
Amount contributed by O. M. I. fund		427 09
Loan to erect water works		1,000 00
Total receipts		9,632 96

EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit on June 30, 1899	3,000 00	
Interest on $3,000 for 12 months at 5 per cent	150 00	
Salaries	4,155 00	
Food	2,252 00	
Clothing	948 76	
Light	100 02	
Equipment and furniture	69 76	
Laundry	66 88	
Buildings, repairs and water works	1,826 32	
Miscellaneous	64 22	
Total expenditure	12,632 96	
Deficit, June 30, 1900		3,000 00
	12,632 96	12,632 96

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	W. Peters	Methodist
Back Settlement	Cardoc	Cardoc	Miss Ehz. J. Rogers. Martha Nicholls	Undenominational
Bear Creek				
Buzwah	Manitoulin Island.	Manitowaning	David Craddock	Roman Catholic
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Rachel Glazier	Undenominational
Christian Island	Christian Island	Penetanguishene	Rev. G. S. Hunt	Methodist
Fort William (Boys and girls	Fort William	Northern	Sister M. Ambrose	Roman Catholic
French Bay	Sangeen	Sangeen	T. J. Wallace	Undenominational
Garden River (R. C.) C. E.	Garden River	Sault Ste. Marie	Rev. H. Caron, S.J. Alex. J. Kane	Roman Catholic. Church of England
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Rama	C. P. Oakley	Methodist
Gibson	Watha	Parry Sound	A. Knabwasser	
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Lucinda M. Casey	Roman Catholic
Henvey Inlet	Henvey Inlet	Parry Sound	H. P. Quinn	Undenominational
Hiawatha	Rice Lake	Alnwick	J. A. Windsor	Methodist
Jackfish Island	Jackfish Island	Northern	J. A. Blais	Roman Catholic
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	Miss Isa Reid	Undenominational
Lake Helen	Red Rock	Northern	Mrs. Jessie H. McKay	Roman Catholic
Mattawa	At Mattawa		Rev. Sis. St. Gregory	
Michipicoten	Michipicoten	Sault Ste. Marie	Miss Teressa Clarke	
Mississagua River	Manitoulin Island.	Thessalon	" Lucy Heiss	" "
Moravian town	Moravian	Moravian	Mary J. Smith. Lil E. Middleton	Undenominational
Mud Lake	Mud Lake	Rice Lake		
Muncey	Caradoc	Cardoc	John Case	Church of England
Naughton	White Fish Lake.	Manitowaning	Richard Black	Methodist
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	Miss Ella A. Martin.	Undenominational
Nipissing	Nipissing	Parry Sound	" Helen F. Quinn	"
Oneida, No. 2	Oneida	Oneida	Levi T. Doxtator	Church of England
No. 3	"		C. A. Vollick	Methodist
Pays Plat	Pays Plat	Northern	Miss Alice Barker	Roman Catholic
Pic River	Pic River		Moses Madwayosh	
Port Elgin	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Raymond Chapman	Undenominational
Rama	Rama	Rama	John Laurence	Methodist
River Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Joseph Fisher.	Undenominational
Ryerson	Parry Island	Parry Sound	Eliza. R. Laurence	
Sagamook	Spanish River	Thessalon	A. De Lamorandiere	Roman Catholic
Sangeen	Sangeen	Sangeen	Miss Lillian Edwards	Undenominational
Scotch Settlement	Sangeen	Sangeen	John Burr	
Serpent River	Serpent River	Thessalon	Miss Marie Markle	Roman Catholic
Shawanaga	Shawanaga	Parry Sound	" Jessie Campbell	Undenominational
Shegmaiden	Shegmaiden	Manitowaning	Benjamin Fuller	Church of England
Sheshegwaning	Sheshegwaning	Gore Bay	John H. Esquimaux.	Roman Catholic
Sidney Bay	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Isabella McIver	Undenominational
Six Nations, No. 1	Six Nations.	Six Nations	Peter Hanks	"
No. 2	"	"	John Clark	"
No. 3			Elam D. Bearfoot	"
No. 5			John Lickers	"
No. 6			Peter T. Adams	"
No. 7			E. N. Latham	"
No. 9			C. A. Parks	"
No. 10			Miss Sarah Davis	"
No. 11			" Annabel Bogle	"
Skene	Parry Island	Parry Sound	M. H. Bowen	"
South Bay	South Bay	Manitowaning	Miss Eliza Moran	Roman Catholic
panish River	Spanish River	Thessalon	Carrie Morley.	Church of England
tony Point	Stony Point	Sarnia	Maud M. Erb.	Undenominational
t. Clair	Sarnia		F. E. Welsh	Methodist

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1900.

Appropriation for Salary or yearly grant.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												
250 00	Band and Methodist	22	17	39	18	14	6	6	12	1		Alnwick.
200 00	Band	13	9	22	10	12	1	6	3			Back Settlement.
200 00	"	13	9	22	9	16	4	2				Bear Creek.
200 00	"	6	6	12	7	7	2	3	..	...		Buzwah.
300 00	"	17	4	21	8	6	9	4	1	1		Cape Croker.
275 00	" and Methodist	15	19	34	17	17	9	6	2			Christian Island.
500 00	Voted	16		16	8	8	5	3				Fort William (boys.)
		....	14	14	7	9	2	3				" (girls.)
300 00	Band	11	17	28	15	16	7	2	3			French Bay.
500 00	Vote and Band	32	36	68	39	36	13	10	9			Garden River (R. C.)
300 00	Band	17	20	37	19	23	5	8	1			" (C. E.)
300 00	Band and Methodist	14	7	21	10	14	3	3	1	...		Georgina Island.
250 00	"	20	18	38	23	21	7	7	1	2		Gibson.
300 00	Voted	12	12	24	10	11	3	5	2	3		Golden Lake.
250 00		8	18	26	14	12	6	2	6			Henvey Inlet.
300 00	Band and Methodist	6	8	14	5	3	2	2	5	2		Hiawatha.
250 00	Voted	10	2	12	7	8	4					Jackfish Island.
250 00	Band	7	13	20	9	9	5	2	4			Kettle Point.
250 00	Voted	9	6	15	9	7	7	1				Lake Helen.
100 00		13	11	24	17	13	4	4	3			Mattawa.
250 00		21	15	36	23	35	1					Michipicoten.
250 00		12	6	18	5	10	7	1				Mississagua River.
350 00	Band	24	26	50	29	21	14	11	3	1		Moravianstown.
200 00	"	28	16	44	20	16	12	8	4	4		Mud Lake.
200 00	Voted	13	9	22	6	10	5	5	2			Muncey
200 00	.....	9	7	16	7	3	3	5	2	2	1	Naughton.
300 00	Band.....	23	11	34	17	10	4	7	3	8	2	New Credit.
250 00		12	14	26	15	18	3	...	5			Nipissing.
200 00	Vote & Church of Eng	14	12	26	18	15	8	2	1			Oneida, No. 2.
300 00	" Methodist. ...	23	19	42	27	16	13	4	9			" No. 3.
250 00	Voted	9	4	13	7	2	2	3				Pays Plat.
250 00		18	11	29	15	3	12	12	2			Pic River.
300 00	Band	16	11	27	11	19	6	1	1			Port Elgin.
250 00	" and Methodist	23	15	38	22	21	6	7	4			Rama.
200 00	Band	23	16	39	17	16	12	8	3			River Settlement.
250 00	"	13	9	22	8	14	5		1	2		Ryerson.
250 00	Voted	15	9	24	10	11	9	4				Sagamook.
300 00	Band	18	11	29	20	21	2	1	5			Saugeen.
300 00	Band	14	17	31	21	14	9	4	4			Scotch Settlement.
250 00	Voted	10	7	17	8	10	4	3				Serpent River.
250 00	Band and Vote	14	10	24	8	13	6	3	2			Shawanaga.
300 00	"	15	11	26	14	8	9	7	2			Shegwandah.
200 00	"	15	7	22	19	21	1					Sheshegwaning.
300 00	"	16	7	23	15	1	4	6	10	2		Sydney Bay.
		13	15	28	15	13	7	4	4			Six Nations, No. 1.
		22	22	44	21	5	14	6	15	4		" No. 2.
		37	20	57	26	36	9	5	5	2		" No. 3.
		25	23	48	28	17	19	4	1	3	1	" No. 5.
450 00	Band and Vote	10	9	19	10	8	8	1	2			" No. 6.
		43	41	84	40	46	18	8	10	2		" No. 7.
		19	17	36	22	10	3	8	7	4	4	" No. 9.
		30	36	66	29	31	19	12	2	1	1	" No. 10.
		22	26	48	21	28	10	9	1	..		" No. 11.
200 00	Band	4	9	13	6	4	2	4	3			Skene.
200 00	"	19	15	34	15	27	4	3				South Bay.
200 00	Voted	8	9	17	5	15	2					Spanish River.
200 00	Band	2	6	8	3	6		1	1			Stony Point.
300 00	" and Methodist	27	25	52	25	30	3	9	5	5		St. Clair.

SCHOOL

Showing the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.—*Concluded.*				
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	Manitowaning	Miss Agnes Sheppard	Church of England
Thessalon	Thessalon River	Thessalon	M. J. Walsh	Roman Catholic
Thomas	Six Nations	Six Nations	John Miller	Undenominational
Tyendinaga (Eastern)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss Ethel M. Wilson	
" (Western)	"	"	" Stella Booth	"
" (Central)	"	"	" Violet Smith	"
" (Mission)			Josephine Claus	"
Walpole Island, No. 1	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Albert J. Sahguj	Church of England
" No. 2	"	"	Arthur Miskokomon	Methodist
" No. 3	"	"	William Peters	Undenominational
West Bay	West Bay	Gore Bay	Mrs. Francis Solomon	Roman Catholic
Whitefish Lake	Whitefish Lake	Manitowaning	Josephine Bisaillon	"
Whitefish River	Whitefish River	"	S. H. Ferris	Church of England
Wikwemikong (boys)	Manitoulin Island (unceded)	"	Patrick Houlahan	Roman Catholic
" (girls)	"	"	Miss A. Baudin	"
Wikwemikongsing	Wikwemikongsing	"	Mrs. Lucy Kabomi	"
Total, Ontario				
QUEBEC.				
Becancour	Becancour	Becancour	Miss Emel. Bergeron	Roman Catholic
Caughnawaga (Boys)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Omer Plante	"
" (Girls)	"	"	Miss Nellie Gibbons	"
" (Mission)	"	"	" Bert. A. Borloz	Methodist
Cornwall Island	St. Regis	St. Regis	Leo Killoran	Undenominational
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Miss Jos. Dubeau	Roman Catholic
Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	" Annie O'Connor	"
Maria	Maria	Maria	" Esther Audet	"
Oka (Country)	Oka	Caughnawaga	" Leah Wilson	Methodist
" (Village)	"	"	" E. M. Williams	"
Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Mrs. O. P. Dufresne	Roman Catholic
Restigouche	Restigouche	Restigouche	Miss Mary Isaac	"
St. Francis (Prot.)	St. Francis	Pierreville	Rev. H. O. Loiselle	Church of England
" (R.C.)	"	"	Sister St. Laurence	Roman Catholic
St. Regis	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss Kath. Hughes	Undenominational
Temiscamingue	Temiscamingue	Temiscamingue	" Frs. D. Legge	Roman Catholic
" (Mission)	"	"	Sister St. Perpetue	"
Total, Quebec				
NOVA SCOTIA				
Bear River	Bear River	Bear River	J. L. DeVany	Roman Catholic
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	District No. 13	Rodk. McMillan	"
Half-way River	Franklin Manor	Cumberland Co'nty	Miss Clara Moore	"
Indian Cove	Fisher's Grant	Pictou County	" N. E. Connolly	"
Middle River	Middle River	Victoria County	Alex. McDougall	"
Millbrook	Millbrook	Colchester County	Miss Bessie M. Smith	"
New Germany	Lunenburg	Lunenburg County	" Maggie J. Barss	"
Salmon River	Salmon River	District No. 10	" Sarah E. Boyd	"
Shubenacadie	Indian Brook	Shubenacadie	R. J. Logan	"
Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	P. A. Murphy	"
Total, Nova Scotia				

* This school has been closed since January 1, 1900.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT *Continued*

which Returns have been received for the Year ended June 30, 19[illegible]

Appropriation for Salary or yearly grant.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												ONTARIO. *Continued.*
200 00	Band	7	7	4	8	7	3	4				Sucker Creek.
300 00	Voted	8	9	17	3	14	3					Tyendinaga.
362 50	Band	34	22	56	30	20	13	3	7	13		Thomas.
150 00		45	15	60	25	34	9	11	2	4		Tyendinaga (Eastern).
250 00		18	17	35	20	22	2	5	4	4		" (Western).
150 00		19	23	42	19	21	9	2	5	5		" (Central).
227 60		34	27	61	32	39	15	5	2			Mission.
200 00	Band and Church of England	30	20	50	26	24	7	12	7			Walpole Island, No. 1.
300 00	Voted and Methodist	22	18	40	26	23	10	2	5			" No. 2.
300 00	Band	12	15	27	9	10	4	4	8	1		" No. 3.
250 00		15	18	33	13	29	3	1				West Bay.
200 00	Voted	13	13	26	14	12	7	5	2			Whitefish Lake.
200 00		8	10	18	10	13	3	2				Whitefish River.
300 00		42		42	16	27	11	4				Wikwemikong (boys).
300 00	"		26	26	14	20	1	3	2			" (girls).
200 00		14	5	19	10	17	2					Wikwemikong-sing.
		1261	1044	2305	1156	1198	481	322	219	76	9	Total, Ontario.
												QUEBEC.
40 00	Voted	3		3	2	2	1					Becancour.
300 00		45		45	20	15	5	13	8	4		Caughnawaga (Boys.)
500 00	"		77	77	40	49	12	8	8			" (Girls.)
250 00	" and Methodist	18	9	27	13	22	1	3	1			" (Mission.)
350 00	Band	15	7	22	10	11	8	2	1			Cornwall Island.
300 00	Voted	32	30	62	34	16	16	20	6	4		Lorette.
200 00	Band	20	25	45	17	16	27		2			Maniwaki.
150 00	Voted	17	9	26	12	7	8	11				Maria.
200 00	Voted and Methodist	10	8	18	9	11	1	4	2			Oka (Country.)
200 00	"	14	10	24	13	12	4	4	2	2		" (Village.)
150 00	Voted	26	35	61	31	5	8	5	9	20	14	Pointe Bleue.
200 00	"	24	22	46	21	28	5	8	3	1	1	Restigouche.
250 00	"	12	5	17	9	7	4		3	3		St. Francis (Prot.)
200 00		28	20	48	38	19	10	10	8	1		" (R.C.)
350 00	Band	24	23	47	23	25	19	3				St. Regis.
300 00	Voted	31	32	63	44	26	18	3	10	6		Temiscamingue.
100 00	"	5	3	8	6	4	4					" (Mission.)
		324	315	639	342	275	151	94	63	41	15	Total, Quebec.
												NOVA SCOTIA.
300 00	Voted	10	9	19	9	7	2	5	3	2		Bear River.
200 00	"	9	2	11	4	4	4	3				Eskasoni.
100 00	"	3	7	10	3	5	1		2	2		Half way River.
300 00	"	11	15	26	15	11	5	10				Indian Cove.
200 00	"	14	7	21	7	12	3	3	1	2		Middle River.
250 00	"	19	15	34	16	6	13	8	7			Millbrook.
300 00	"	7	5	12	7	3	1	6	2			New Germany.
250 00		14	11	25	8	7	7	2	5	2	2	Salmon River.
300 00	"	13	8	21	8	9	2	2	3	5		Shubenacadie.
200 00	"	11	11	22	9	11	2	6	3			Whycocomagh.
		111	90	201	86	75	40	45	26	13	2	Total, Nova Scotia.

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency	Teacher.	Denomination.
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church	Church Point	Northeastern	Miss A. G. Gillis	Roman Catholic.
Big Cove	Big Cove	"	Mary N. Babin.	" "
Eel Ground	Eel Ground.	"	Lucy B. Walsh.	" "
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Western	Frances McGinn	" "
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	"	M. J. Rush	" "
Tobique	Tobique		P. M. Goodine	"
Total, New Brunswick.				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island	Lennox Island	Lennox Island	John F. Arsenault	Roman Catholic.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Ahousaht	Ahousaht	West Coast	John W. Russell	Presbyterian
Aiyansh	Kitladamicks.	Northwest Coast	Rev. J. B. McCullagh	Church of England
*Alberni	Tresaht.	West Coast	James R. Motion	Presbyterian
Alert Bay	Nimkish.	Kwakewlth	A. J. Edwards.	Church of England
Bella Bella	Bella Bella		Miss Mary A. Beatty	Methodist
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	"	R. J. Walker.	"
†Comox	Comox	Cowichan.	S. F. Crawford	Presbyterian
‡Gitwingak	Kitwingat	Babine	Joseph A. Sampare	Church of England
Gwayasdums	Gwayasdums	Kwakewlth	E. A. Bird	"
Hazelton	Giatmaksh.	Babine	Rev. John Field	"
Kincolith	Kincolith	Northwest Coast	Rev. W. H. Collison	
Kita-maat	Kita-maat		Miss M. T. Walker	
Kitkahtla	Kitkahtla		Rev. R. W. Gurd.	
Kishtlax	Kishtlax	Babine	Henry Martin	Methodist
Kyaquot	Kyaquot.	West Coast	Rev. E. Sobry	Roman Catholic.
Lakalsap	Lakalsap	Northwest Coast	W. T. Rush	Methodist
Massett	Massett		W. E. Collison.	Church of England
Metlakahtla	At Metlakahtla	"	Miss Rose M. Davies	"
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	Cowichan	R. G. Wellwood	Methodist
§Nitanat	Clayoose	West Coast	Rev. Wm. J. Stone	"
Port Essington	Skeena.	Northwest Coast	Miss Kate Tranter	"
Port Simpson	At Port Simpson.		Chas. M. Richards	
Quamichan	Quamichan.	Cowichan	Harry Stuart.	Roman Catholic.
Saanich	Saanich		Wm. Thompson.	Church of England
Skidegate	Queen Charlotte Is.	Northwest Coast	B. C. Freeman.	Methodist
*Somenos	Somenos	Cowichan	George Daniel.	Roman Catholic.
Songhees	Songhees.		Sister M. Berchmans	"
Ucluelet	Itedse	West Coast	Miss F. M. Armstrong	Presbyterian
Total, British Columbia.				

Conducted as a boarding school since December, 1899, but has only received the day school grant, receive any government grant. § School closed during September and December quarters. * School

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1900.

Appropriation for Salary or yearly grant.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average attendance.	Standard. I	II	III	IV	V	VI	School.
$ cts.												New Brunswick.
250 00	Voted	17	11	28	10	21	4	1	1	1		Burnt Church.
250 00	"	21	16	37	12	11	7	12	2	5		Big Cove.
250 00	"	12	12	24	9	12	4	3	1	4		Eel Ground.
250 00	"	16	7	23	15	8	3	.	4	7	1	Kingsclear.
250 00	"	10	9	19	13	12	3	2	2	..		St. Mary's.
240 00	Vote and band	14	27	41	16	26	2	8	5	.		Tobique.
		90	82	172	75	90	23	26	15	17	1	Total, New Brunswick.
												Prince Edward Island.
300 00	Voted	17	9	26	13	12	5	3	4	2		Lennox Island.
$ cts.												British Columbia.
300 00	Voted	40	16	56	24	41	15					Ahousaht.
300 00	"	14	5	19	16	10	1	6	2			Aivansh.
300 00	"	27	14	41	27	16	7	10	5	3		Alberni.
300 00	"	12	14	26	10	11	8	6	1			Albert Bay.
300 00	"	26	26	52	27	29	22	1				Bella Bella.
300 00	"	15	10	25	9	17	6	2				Cape Mudge.
300 00	"	10	5	15	4	5	10					Comox.
		5	12	17	7	12	5					Gitwingak.
300 00	Voted	17	9	26	7	18	7	1				Gwayasdums.
300 00	"	15	11	26	8	15	11					Hazelton.
300 00	"	8	19	27	22	13	4	7	3			Kincolith.
		19	26	45	35	7	20	8	10			Kitamaat.
300 00	Voted	26	14	40	26	11	11	10	8			Kitkahtla.
300 00	"	16	20	36	8	32	3	1				Kishtlax.
300 00	"	15	5	20	10	13	7	..				Kyaquot.
300 00	"	19	14	33	19	19	9	5				Lakalsap.
300 00	"	24	28	52	26	27	16	8	1			Massett.
300 00	"	15	15	30	24	7	3	7	6	7		Metlakahtla.
300 00	"	8	12	20	11	11	4	2	3			Nanaimo.
300 00	"	9	16	25	18	17	6	1	1	..		Nitanit.
400 00	"	23	21	44	25	24	18	1	1			Port Essington.
300 00	"	64	21	85	48	38	30	10	4	3		Port Simpson.
300 00	"	19	7	26	17	14	10	1	1			Quamichan.
300 00	"	14	4	18	15	4	7	3	4			Saanich.
300 00	"	13	11	24	9	12	10	2				Skidegate.
300 00	"	19	5	24	16	23	1					Songhees.
300 00	"	11	5	16	8	4	4	4	4			Ucluelet.
		515	378	893	488	464	261	99	56	13		Total, British Columbia.

† Opened at the beginning of the March quarter, 1900. Only one return received. This school does not re-opened October 23, 1899.

SCHOOL

SHOWING [illegible] Denominations from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA				
*Assabasca	Rainy River	Rat Portage	R. E. Watson	Undenominational
Berens River	Berens River	Berens River	Miss Kate Lawford	Methodist
Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	Jas. Settee, jr.	Church of England
Black River	Black River	Berens River	Sydney B. Barrett	
Broken Head	Broken Head	Clandeboye	Fred. A. W. McLean	
Chemawawin	Chemawawin	Pas	Richard Hooker	
Chippewa	Chippewa	Couchiching	Miss Ellen Bouvette	Roman Catholic
Crane River	Crane River	Manitowapah	John Moar	Church of England
†Cross Lake	Cross Lake	Berens River	Miss Sara A. Kitchen	Methodist
Eagle Lake	Eagle Lake	Savanne	Arthur J. Bruce	Church of England
Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebb and Flow Lake	Manitowapah	M. Dumas	Roman Catholic
Fairford (Upper)	Fairford	"	Rev. George Bruce	Church of England
Lower		"	Kemper Garrioch	
Fisher River	Fisher River	Berens River	John G. Cochrane	Methodist
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	Clandeboye	J. Arran Wilson	Church of England
(R.C.)		"	W. George Gow	Roman Catholic
Frenchman's Head	Lac Seul	Savanne	James Fox	Church of England
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	Pas	J. Isbister	
Hollow Water River	Hollow Water Riv.	Berens River	John Sinclair	
Islington	Islington	Rat Portage	J. S. Newton	
Jack Head	Jack Head	Berens River	Maurice Saunderson	
Lac Seul (Canoe River)	Lac Seul	Savanne	James Anderson, jr.	
(Treaty Point)			Rev. T. H. Pritchard	
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	Manitowapah	Maxime Goulet	Roman Catholic
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin		T. H. Dobbs	Church of England
Little Forks	Little Forks	Couchiching	R. H. Bagshaw	
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskatch'wn	Manitowapah	J. E. Favell	
Long Sault	Long Sault	Couchiching	Miss Mary A. Johnson	
Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	"	D. W. Wood	
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	Pas	Louis Cochrane	
Muckle's Creek	St. Peter's	Clandeboye	Miss H. McKenzie	
‡Norway House	Norway House	Berens River	E. F. Hardiman	Methodist
Pas	Pas	Pas	T. H. P. Lamb	Church of England
Pine Creek	Pine Creek	Manitowapah	Rev. A. Chaumont	Roman Catholic
Poplar River	Poplar River	Berens River	Joseph Dargue	Methodist
Red Earth	Red Earth	Pas	Robert Bear	Church of England
Rossville	Norway House	Berens River	Joseph H. Lowes	Methodist
Sandy Bay	Sandy Bay	Manitowapah	J. F. Girardeau	Roman Catholic
Shoal Lake	Pas Mountains	Pas	Thomas R. Bear	Church of England
St. Peter's (North)	St. Peter's	Clandeboye	Miss Lizzie McLean	
" (South)	"	"	Miss I. J. Jackson	
" (East)	"	"	Angus Prince	
" (R.C.)	"	"	Miss Alice Genthon	Roman Catholic
§The Dalles	Rat Portage	Rat Portage	Charles Clarke	Church of England
Wabigoon	Wabigoon	Savanne	Miss Amy Johns	
Wabuskang	Wabuskang	"	Albert Prince	
Water Hen River	Water Hen River	Manitowapah	I. H. Adam	Roman Catholic
Total, Manitoba				

*Only one return received. †School closed during September quarter. ‡Conducted as a boarding school since December, 1899, and day school then closed. §Day pupils at the boarding school. No returns received for December and March quarters.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1900.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												Manitoba.
300 00	Voted	5	5	10	2	7	3					Assabasca.
300 00	"	28	21	49	13	41	3	5				Berens River.
300 00	"	11	15	26	13	10	7	6	3			Big Eddy.
300 00	"	14	10	24	10	5	4	10	5			Black River.
300 00	"	8	13	21	8	14	5	1	1			Broken Head.
300 00	"	17	16	33	17	17	8	8				Chemawawin.
300 00	"	9	5	14	8	11	3					Couchiching.
300 00	"	8	5	13	8	5	5	2	1			Crane River.
300 00	"	17	23	40	21	24	6	6	4			Cross Lake.
300 00	"	10	10	20	10	17	3					Eagle Lake.
300 00	"	10	11	21	13	11	4	6				Ebb and Flow Lake.
300 00	"	5	10	15	9	6	2	2		5		Fairford (Upper).
300 00	"	14	15	29	15	20	8		1			" (Lower).
300 00	"	35	16	51	23	32	5	11	3			Fisher River.
300 00	"	13	13	26	14	15	5	3	3			Fort Alexander (Upper).
300 00	"	17	8	25	13	17	5	2	1			" (R.C.).
300 00	"	12	13	25	8	23	2					Frenchman's Head.
300 00	"	14	14	28	17	14	12	2				Grand Rapids.
300 00	"	13	11	24	10	8	7	6	3			Hollow Water River.
300 00	"	12	12	24	9	20	4					Islington.
300 00	"	14	14	28	20	18	5	5				Jack Head.
300 00	"	13	11	24	16	16	8					Lac Seul (Canoe River).
300 00	"	19	6	25	14	11	7	7				" (Treaty Point).
300 00	"	17	10	27	8	18	6	3				Lake Manitoba.
300 00	"	20	13	33	20	25	4	3	1			Lake St. Martin.
300 00	"	7	4	11	3	5	1	5				Little Forks.
300 00	"	12	8	20	12	12	6	2				Little Saskatchewan.
300 00	"	5	8	13	8	5		3	5			Long Sault.
300 00	"	11	13	24	5	18	2	4				Manitou Rapids.
300 00	"	11	11	22	11	18	2	2				Moose Lake.
300 00	"	12	12	24	8	18	4	1	1			Muckle's Creek.
300 00	"	3	8	11	2	8		3				Norway House.
300 00	"	24	29	53	39	33	9	4	5	2		Pas.
$12 per capita.	"	15	13	28	26	21	3	1	1	2		Pine Creek.
300 00	"	31	17	48	23	24	15	7	2			Poplar River.
300 00	"	19	16	35	19	26	7	2				Red Earth.
300 00	"	26	32	58	23	43	10	5				Rossville.
300 00	"	22	31	53	30	42	8	3				Sandy Bay.
300 00	"	10	10	20	15	9	6		5			Shoal Lake.
300 00	"	13	9	22	12	6	4	8	4			St. Peter's (North).
300 00	"	20	16	36	17	13	13	4	6			" (South).
300 00	"	12	5	17	11	6	4	7				" (East).
300 00	"	6	8	14	7	9	2	1		2		" (R.C.).
300 00	"	9	5	14	8	14						The Dalles.
300 00	"	9	12	21	10	12	5	4				Wabigoon.
300 00	"	6	12	18	9	14	3	1				Wabuskang.
$12 per capita.	"	17	8	25	12	19	5		1			Water Hen River.
		655	587	1242	629	780	240	155	56	11		Total, Manitoba.

SCHOOL

Showing the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

[illegible]	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.				
Attakakoop	Attakakoop.....	Carlton...	Louis Ahenakew....	Roman Catholic...
Bull's Head	Blood	Blood ...	L. F. Hardyman	Church of England
Crow	Blackfoot	Blackfoot	R'd.L.J.Danis, OMI	Roman Catholic...
Day Star	Day Star.....	Touchwood Hills.	Sophia E. Smyth ...	Church of England
George Gordon	Pakan.....	Saddle Lake.....	Vincent Smith.	Methodist....
George Gordon	George Gordon's..	Touchwood Hills..	M. Williams.	Church of England
Ireo Trading Co.	At Fort Vermillion	In Treaty No. 8..	A. S. White.	
James Smith's	James Smith's.	Duck Lake..	Donald McDonald..	
John Smith's	John Smith's ..		Miss Ethel Shipman.	
Joseph's	Joseph's .	Edmonton	Sister Gilbert	Roman Catholic..
Keys	Keys.	Swan River. ..	Owen Owens.....	Church of England
Keeseekouse	Keeseekouse. ..		Edward J. Barton...	Roman Catholic.
Lac la Rouge	Lac la-Rouge .	Carlton	Samuel Abraham ...	Church of England
Little Pines	Little Pines....	Battleford ...	C. T. Desmarais	
Louis Bull's	Louis Bull's. ..	Hobbema...	Mrs. A. Goodhand..	Methodist
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	Carlton	Miss Kate Gillespie.	Presbyterian .. ..
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake.		J. R. Settee	Church of England
Nativity Mission (Holy Angels	At Ft. Chipewyan .	In Treaty No. 8..	Sister McDougall...	Roman Catholic...
Oak River Sioux	Oak River.....	Birtle	J. Frances Cox	Church of England
Okanase..	Okanase		R. C. McPherson...	Presbyterian..
Old Sun's.	Blackfoot	Blackfoot .	Rev. W. H. Gibbon-Stocken	Church of England
Poundmaker's	Poundmaker's ...	Battleford.	Victoria Arcand....	Roman Catholic...
Red Pheasant	Red Pheasant.		Miss M. Wilson	Church of England
Saddle Lake...	Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake...	Chas. W. Leonard ..	Methodist..
Sampson's	Sampson's .	Hobbema ..	Wallace Jones.....	
Shoal River	Keys.	Swan River..	Rev. A. T. Norquay.	Church of England
Sioux Mission	Near Prince Albert		Miss L. M. Baker...	Presbyterian .....
St. Anthony	Lesser Slave Lake		Rev. D. Laferrier, O.	
	Peace River Dis	'n Treaty No. 8.	M. I.	Roman Catholic...
Sturgeon Lake	Lac la [illegible]	[illegible]ton	Miss Alice Clarke.	Church of England
Sweet Grass	Sweet Grass	Battleford	" H.M.Flemming	Roman Catholic ..
Thunderchild's	Thunderchild's		Philip McDonald ..	Church of England
Vermillion (St. Henri).	At Ft. Vermillion.	In Treaty No. 8..	Rev. J. Dupui	Roman Catholic...
White Cap Sioux	Moose Woods		Mrs. W. R. Tucker..	Methodist
White Fish Lake.....	James Seenum's...	Saddle Lake	Miss Minnie [illegible]	
Total N. W. T. .				

Day pupils at [illegible] boarding school. No return received for December quarter. No return received for September quarter. Day pupils at boarding school—no grant paid.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1900.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												Northwest Territories.
300 00	Voted	7	10	17	12	12	3	1	1			Attakakoop.
300 00	"	13	10	23	8	22	1					Bull's Horn.
300 00	"	15	9	24	11	22	2					Crowfoot.
300 00	"	7	6	13	8	4	4	2	3			Day Star.
300 00	"	15	9	24	12	17	5		2			Goodfish Lake.
$12 per capita	"	1		1	1		1					Gordon's.
		1	4	5	3	4				1		Irene Training.
300 00	Voted	12	12	24	6	24						James Smith's.
300 00	"	6	14	20	7	9	3	7	1			John Smith's.
300 00	"	11	6	17	10	14	3					Joseph's.
300 00	"	5	11	16	5	6	6	3	1			Keys.
300 00	"	5	8	13	6	8	4	1				Keeseekouse.
300 00	"	11	13	24	8	20	4					Lac-la-Ronge.
300 00	"	6	8	14	8	13	1					Little Pines.
300 00	"	6	3	9	4	7	1	1				Louis Bull's.
300 00	"	10	4	14	5	10	1	3				Mistawasis.
300 00	"	9	10	19	12	15	4					Montreal Lake.
200 00	"	7	11	18	18	7	6	3	2			Nativity Mission (Holy Angels).
300 00	"	8	8	16	7	11	2	3				Oak River Sioux.
300 00	"	6	6	12	7	6	3	2	1			Okanase.
		12	10	22	4	22						Old Sun's.
300 00	Voted	9	9	18	8	7	3	7	3			Poundmaker's.
300 00	"	11	10	21	13	15	5		1			Red Pheasant.
300 00	"	11	5	16	6	13	3					Saddle Lake.
300 00	"	11	8	19	5	18		1				Sampson's.
300 00	"	12	18	30	14	16	8	5	1			Shoal River.
300 00	"	8	11	19	10	13	4	2				Sioux Mission.
200 00	"	7	8	15	15	9	2	3	1			St. Anthony's.
300 00	"	13	4	17	3	13	3	1				Sturgeon Lake.
300 00	"	4	5	9	4	2	5	2				Sweet Grass.
300 00	"	7	4	11	6	7	4					Thunderchild's.
200 00	"	11	2	13	12	6	5	1	1			Vermillion (St. Henri).
300 00	"	5	8	13	7	4	2	3	3	1		White Cap Sioux.
300 00	"	11	12	23	9	17	4	1		1		White Fish Lake.
		293	276	569	274	393	102	50	21	3		Total N. W. T.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	District.	Teacher.	Denomination
OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.			
Albany Mission	Moosonee Diocese, James Bay	Rev. Thos. Vincent..	Church of England
Buxton Mission	Forty Mile, Upper Yukon River Dist..	Rev. J. Hawksley. ..	" "
Moose Fort	Moosonee Diocese, James Bay	R. J. Renison.	" "
Moosehide	Klondike, Yukon District		" "
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart)	Athabasca & McKenzie River Diocese.	Rev. Sister Seguin..	Roman Catholic...
Rupert's House	Moosonee Diocese, Great Whale River.	Fred. Swindlehurst..	Church of England
St. David's Mission	Fort Simpson McKenzie River District.	Stanly A. Soanes....	" "
St. Matthew's Mission...	Fort McPherson, Peel River, McKenzie District	MissAn'ie McDonald	" "
St. Peter's Mission.....	Hay River, McKenzie River District..	Miss Margaret Tims.	" "
Total Outside Treaty.			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued*

Returns have been received), for the Year ended June 30, 1900.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												Outside Treaty Limits.
200 00	Voted	12	9	21	14	21						Albany Mission.
200 00	"	6	12	18	10	18						Buxton Mission.
200 00	"	54	65	119	69	119						Moose Fort.
		15	14	29	11	29						Moosehide.
200 00	Voted	7	13	20	20	2	9	6	2	1		Providence Mission (Sacred Heart).
200 00	"	5	6	11	9	11						Rupert's House.
200 00	"	8	10	18	9	11	2	1	4			St. David's Mission.
200 00	"	21	17	38	20	23	6	7	2			St. Matthew's Mission.
200 00	"	21	7	28	18	23		3	2			St. Peter's Mission.
		149	153	302	180	257	17	17	10	1		Total Outside Treaty.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Boarding

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.			
Fort William Orphanage	At Fort William.	Rev. Sist'r M. Ignatia	Roman Catholic
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Alberni	At Alberni,, Tresaht Reserve, West Coast	James R. Motion	Presbyterian
Alert Bay Girls' Home	At Alert Bay, Nimkish Reserve	Rev. A. W. Corker	Church of England
Clayoquot (Alberni)	Adjoining Opitsat No. 1, Reserve West Coast Agency.	Rev. P. Manrus	Roman Catholic
Port Simpson Girls' Home.	At Port Simpson, Northwest Coast	Miss Lavinia Clarke.	Methodist
St. Mary's	At St. Mary's Mission, on the Fraser River	Rev. J. A. Bedard, O.M.I	Roman Catholic
Squamish	At Squamish, Fraser River Agency	Rev. E. H. Bunoz.	"
Yale (All Hallows)	At Yale, on the Fraser River	Amy, Sister Superior	Church of England
Total, British Columbia			
MANITOBA.			
Norway House	At Norway House, Berens River Agency	E. F. Hardiman	Methodist
Pine Creek	At Mouth of Pine Creek, Lake Winnipegosis	Rev. A. Chaumont	Roman Catholic
Portage la Prairie	At Portage-la-Prairie, Man	Miss Annie Fraser	Presbyterian
Rat Portage	At Rat Portage, Ont	Rev. C. Cahill, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Water Hen River	On Water Hen River Bay, Manitowapah Agency	I. H. Adam	"
Total, Manitoba			
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.			
Birtle	At Birtle, Man	W. J. Small	Presbyterian
Blood, C. E.	On Blood Reserve	Arthur DeB. Owen	Church of England
" R. C.		Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Blue Quills	Blue Quill's Reserve, Saddle Lake Agency	Rev. H. Grandin	"
Crowfoot, R.C.	On Blackfoot Reserve	Rev. L. J. Danis, O.M.I	"
Crowstand	Near Cotés Reserve, Swan River Agency	Rev. Neil Gilmour	Presbyterian
Cowesses	On Crowesses' Reserve, Crooked Lake Agency	Rev. T. P. Campeau.	Roman Catholic
Duck Lake	On Duck Lake Reserve	Rev. M.J.P. Paquette O.M.I	"
Emmanuel College	At Prince Albert, Sask	Rev. James Taylor	Church of England
Ermineskin's	On Ermineskin's Reserve, Hobbema Agency	Rev. G. Simonia	Roman Catholic
File Hills	On File Hills Reserve	Rev. W. H. Farrer.	Presbyterian
Gordon's	On Geo. Gordon's Reserve, Touchwood Hills Agency	M. Williams	Church of England
Isle-à-la-Crosse	At Isle-à-la-Crosse, McKenzie Riv. District	Rev. Sœur Foisy	Roman Catholic

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued*

Schools in the Dominion for the Year ended June 30, 1900.

Grant.	From what Fund Paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
												ONTARIO.
$500	Voted	4	24	28	26	9	9	5	5			Fort William Orphanage.
												BRITISH COLUMBIA.
$300	Voted	27	14	41	27	16	7	10	5	3		Alberni.
10 pupils $60 per cap.	"	...	8	8	7	1			1	6		Alert Bay Girls' Home.
50 " 60 "	"	16	12	28	24	22	5	....	1			Clayoquot (Alberni).
20 " 60 "	"		43	43	38	13	11	8	10	1		Port Simpson Girls' Home.
60 " 60 "	"	43	44	87	74	16	23	21	15	9	3	St. Mary's.
50 " 60 "	"	10	9	19	19	18	1	....	..	..	....	Squamish.
35 " 60 "	"		28	28	26	6	4	8	8	1	1	Yale (All Hallows).
		96	158	254	215	92	51	47	40	20	4	Total, British Columbia.
												MANITOBA.
50 pupils, $72 per cap.	Voted	21	25	46	38	30	7	9				Norway House.
20 " 72 "	"	11	16	27	25	8	5	7	7			Pine Creek.
20 " 72 "	"	12	11	23	23	8	6	5	2	2		Portage-la-Prairie.
30 " 72 "	"	14	18	32	30	17	10	5				Rat Portage.
15 " 72 "	"	1	15	16	15	4	5	7			....	Water Hen River.
		59	85	144	131	67	33	33	9	2	....	Total, Manitoba.
												NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
40 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Voted	14	28	42	36	20	11	9	2	....		Birtle.
80 " 72 "	"	27	26	53	47	8	6	23	3	13		Blood, C.E.
25 " 72 "	"	13	6	19	16	19	....	....	....	....	....	" R.C.
50 " 72 "	"	27	23	50	44	17	6	16	7	4		Blue Quills.
10 " 72 "	"	6	5	11	9	11		....	....		....	Crowfoot, R.C.
30 " 72 "	"	19	16	35	33	12	8	11	4	....	....	Crowstand.
20 " 72 "	"	10	10	20	18	19	1	....	....	....	....	Cowesses.
100 " 100 "	Voted	51	49	100	96	59	25	16	....	....		Duck Lake.
20 boys $100 p. cap. and 20 " and girls, $72 "	"	28	24	52	45	18	9	9	9	3	4	Emmanuel College.
50 pupils, $72 per cap.	"	27	20	47	41	22	9	7	5	4	....	Ermineskin's.
12 " 72 "	"	7	6	13	12	8	4	....	1	....	....	File Hills.
30 " 72 "	"	13	14	27	25	4	12	4	7	....	....	Gordon's.
12 " 72 "	"	4	8	12	12	5	5	2	....	....	....	Isle-à-la-Crosse.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Boarding

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
N.W. TERRITORIES.—*Con.*			
Lesser Slave Lake, C.E	At Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River District.	C. D. White	Church of England
" R.C	At Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River District	Rev. C. Falher, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Muscowequan's	On Muscowequan's Reserve, Touchwood Hills Agency	S. Perrault	"
McDougall Orphanage	On Morley Reserve, Stony Agency.	John W. Niddrie	Methodist
Old Sun's	On Blackfoot Reserve	Rev. H. W. G. Stocken	Church of England
Onion Lake, R.C.	On Seekaskootch Reserve, Onion Lake Agency	Rev. W. Comire, O. M.I	Roman Catholic
" C.E	On Seekaskootch Reserve, Onion Lake Agency	Rev. J. R. Matheson	Church of England
Peigan, C.E.	On Peigan Reserve	W. R. Haynes	" "
" R.C.	" "	Rev. L. Doucet, O. M.I	Roman Catholic
Round Lake.	In Crooked Lakes Agency	Rev. H. McKay	Presbyterian
Sarcee	On Sarcee Reserve	Percy Stocken	Church of England
St. Albert	At St. Albert Settlement, Alta.	Rev. Sis'r Dandurand	Roman Catholic
White Eagle	On Blackfoot Reserve	Rev. H. W. G. Stocken	Church of England
Total, N.W.T			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued*

Schools in the Dominion for the Year ended June 30, 1900.

Grant.	From what Fund Paid.	Number on Roll.			Average attendance.	Standard.						Schoo.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
												N.W. Territories. *Con.*
20 pupils $50 per cap.	Voted	16	16	32	23	17	7	7	1	.		Lesser Slave Lake, C.E.
20 " 50 "	"	22	17	39	39	19	8	8	4	.		" " R.C.
30 " 72 "	"	18	12	30	36	9	7	12	2			Muscowequan's.
40 " 72 "	"	21	32	53	40	22	18	13	. .	. . .		McDougall Orphanage.
25 " 72 "	"	.	12	12	11	7	2	3	. . .	. . .		Old Sun's.
50 " 72 "	"	27	25	52	51	21	8	8	11	3	1	Onion Lake, R.C.
15 " 72 "	"	6	9	15	14	3	6	3	1	2		" C.E..
30 " 72 "	"	12	16	28	26	16	8	4		.		Peigan, C.E.
20 " 72 "	"	8	18	26	24	10	12	4				" R.C.
50 " 72 "	"	16	14	30	25	9	7	9	1	4		Round Lake.
20 " 72 "	"	7	10	17	16	4	3	3	6	1	.	Sarcee.
80 " 72 "	"	35	42	77	75	33	16	12	5	6	5	St. Albert.
25 " 72 "	"	26	. .	26	22	15	11	.		. . .	. . .	White Eagle.
.....	.	460	458	918	830	407	209	183	69	40	10	Total, N.W.T.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Industrial Schools in

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.	Grant.
ONTARIO.				
Mohawk Institute	At Brantford.....	Rev. R. Ashton...	Undenominational	91 pupils at $60 p. capita
Mount Elgin "	At Muncey. .	Rev. W. W. Shepherd .	Methodist ...	100 " $60 "
Shingwauk Home ..	At Sault Ste. Marie	Geo. Ley King....	Church of England	100 " $60 "
Wikwemikong Boys'	At Wikwemikong..	Rev. G. A. Artus.	Roman Catholic...	45 " $60 "
" (Girls)	"	" "	"	45 " $60 "
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Alert Bay . .	At Alert Bay on Nimkish Reserve	Rev. A. W. Corker	Church of England	35 " $130 "
Coqualeetza Home..	At Chilliwack Fraser River Agency	Rev. J. Hall.....	Methodist.	80 " $130 "
Kamloops	At Kamloops . . .	Rev. A. M. Carion.	Roman Catholic...	50 " $130 "
Kootenay. .	At Kootenay... .	Rev. N. Coccola ..	" . . .	50 " $130 "
Kuper Island	At Kuper Island, Cowichan Agency	Rev. G. Donckele	" .	50 " $130 "
Metlakahtla..... ..	At Metlakahtla, West Coast Ag'cy	John R. Scott	Church of England	25 boys at $140 " 25 girls at $100 "
Williams Lake. .	At William's Lake.	Rev. Ed. Peytavin	Roman Catholic...	50 pupils at $130 "
MANITOBA.				
Brandon. . .	At Brandon. .	Rev. T. Ferrier...	Methodist.....	100 " $120 "
*Elkhorn. . . .	At Elkhorn..	A. E. Wilson.	Church of England	80 " $120 "
†Rupert's Land.	At Middle Church.	James G. Dagg...	"	.....
St. Boniface....	At St. Boniface....	Rev. J. B. Dorais.	Roman Catholic...	100 pupils at $110 p. capita
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.				
Battleford. . . .	At Battleford, Sask.	Rev. E. Matheson.	Church of England	120 " $145 "
†Calgary.	At Calgary, Alta..	Rev. G. H. Hogbin	"	.....
Qu'Appelle.. . . .	At Qu'Appelle, Assa	Rev. J. Hugonnard	Roman Catholic...	225 pupils at $125 p. capita.
Red Deer.... . . .	At Red Deer, Alta.	Rev. C. E. Somerset	Methodist.	80 " $140 "
Regina..... ...	At Regina, Assa...	Rev. A. J. McLeod	Presbyterian.....	125 " $130 "
St. Joseph's. . .	At High River, Alta	Rev. A. Naessens.	Roman Catholic...	120 " $140 "

NOTE. All boys at Industrial schools are taught farming and all girls are taught sewing, knitting and
*The Government assumed control of the Elkhorn Industrial School on April 1, 1900, and has since
†All expenses paid by Government.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

the Dominion for the Year ended June 30, 1900.

From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll.			Average attendance.	Standard.						Industries.									School.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter	Shoemaker	Tailor.	Blacksm'th	Baker.	Harnessm'r	Printer.	Painter.	Engineer.	
																				ONTARIO.
Voted	58	74	132	126	16	26	29	33	11	17	2									Mohawk Institute
Vote & school f'd.	54	50	104	100	31	22	31	18	2			2								Mt. Elgin
" "	68	2	70	64	10	14	22	18	6		6	2	3							Shingwauk Home
Voted	63		63	57	13	4	11	21	9	5	5	1		2						Wikwemikong (B)
"		54	54	48	29	5	11	7	2											" (Girls)
	243	180	423	395	99	71	104	97	30	22	13	5	3	2						
																				BRITISH COLUMBIA
Voted	26		26	21	8	8	8		2		12									Alert Bay.
"	50	49	99	84	37	17	17	10	7	11		4			5			3		Coqualeetza H'me
"	25	25	50	49		14	1	20	5	10	16	5								Kamloops.
"	33	26	59	54	7	6	23	13	8	2	1	2								Kootenay.
"	38	30	68	63	9	3	15	17	15	9	6	6			10			3		Kuper Island.
"	30	29	59	50	10	17	4	20	7	1	9									Metlakahtla.
"	27	33	60	58	13	5	11	13	18		3					4				Williams Lake.
	229	192	421	379	84	70	79	93	62	33	47	17			15	4		6		
																				MANITOBA.
Voted	56	55	108	102	43	18	40	6	1		4									Brandon.
"	46	44	90	63	21	20	20	16	10	3	5	4		1	1	3	5			Elkhorn.
	67	54	121	112	28	16	53	21												Rupert's Land.
Voted	61	45	106	95	30	28	18	25	4	1	4									St. Boniface.
	227	198	425	372	122	82	131	71	15	4	13	4		1	1	3	5			
																				NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
Voted	61	43	104	99	23	16	36	22	4	3	12			3	3		3			Battleford.
	42		42	40	21	12	9				42									Calgary.
Voted	105	128	233	216	69	42	77	20	22	3	11	8		7	9		2			Qu'Appelle.
"	41	24	65	59	25	2	15	20	3		7									Red Deer.
"	75	60	135	104	34	26	29	26	20		6				3		8	2	1	Regina.
"	64	29	93	84	33	24	19	12	5		6									St. Joseph.
	388	284	672	602	205	122	185	100	54	6	84	8		10	15		11	4	1	

general household duties.
paid all expenses.

SUMMARY OF

Province.	Class of School.			Number of Schools.	Denomination.					Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.		Undenominat'nl.	Roman Catholic	Church of England.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Ontario	74	1	5	80	35	25	9	11		1,508	1,248	2,756	1,577
Quebec	17	..		17	2	11	1	3		324	315	639	342
Nova Scotia	10	..	..	10	.	10				111	90	201	86
New Brunswick	6		...	6	.	6			....	90	82	172	75
Prince Edward Island	1	....	...	1	..	1	.....		..	17	9	26	13
British Columbia	28	7	7	42	....	11	15	11	5	840	728	1,568	1,082
Manitoba	47	5	4	56	1	12	34	8	1	941	870	1,811	1,132
Northwest Territories	34	26	6	66	....	23	27	8	8	1,141	1,018	2,159	1,706
Outside Treaty Limits	9	.	...	9	....	1	8	.	...	149	153	302	180
Totals	226	39	22	287	38	100	94	41	14	5,121	4,513	9,634	6,193

NOTE.-- All boys at Industrial schools are taught farming.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, June 30, 1900.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Percentage		Standard						Industries Taught.								Total.	Province.
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.	Painter.	Engineer.	
57	22	1,306	561	431	321	106	31	13	5	3	2						23 Ontario.
53	52	275	151	94	63	41	15										Quebec.
42	78	75	40	45	26	13	2										Nova Scotia.
43	60	90	23	26	15	17	1										New Brunswick.
50	00	12	5	3	4	2											Prince Edward Island.
69	01	640	382	225	189	95	37	47	17			15	4		6		89 British Columbia.
62	74	969	355	319	136	28	4	13	4		1	1	3	5			27 Manitoba.
79	01	1,005	433	418	190	97	16	84	8		10	15		11	4	1	133 Northwest Territories.
59	60	257	17	17	10	1											Outside Treaty Limits.
57	49	4,629	1,967	1,578	954	400	106	157	34	3	13	31	7	16	10	1	272 Totals.

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended June 30, 1900, the total amount of purchase money, and the approximate quantity of surveyed Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of Land sold.	Amount of Sales.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle	Bruce	100·00	25 00	714·00	
Amabel		357·50	232 50	268·00	
Eastnor		723·00	182 00	1,048·32	
Lindsay		2,932·00	881 00	3,772·00	
St. Edmund		2,749·00	1,100 18	4,267·00	
Bury, Tn. Plot		828·19	745 10	866·76	
Hardwicke, Tn. Plot				1,111·00	
Oliphant				40·00	
Southampton		1·50	45 00	21·75	
Warton		2·70	74 00	25·50	
Brooke	Lenox	1·50	38 18	....	
Keppel		148·50	143 75	2,210·60	
Sarawak		50·00	81 43		
Saugeen Fishing Islands	Lake Huron			880·50	
Cape Hurd Islands	Georgian Bay			7,720·50	
Mississauga Reserve	Algoma District	883·34	883 34		
Thessalon		160·74	151 74	2,906·48	
Thessalon town		11·70	404 75	60·05	
Aweres				13,784·00	
Archibald				2,900·00	
Dennis		816·00	408 00	2,533·00	
Fisher				9,209·00	
Herrick				7,267·53	
Havilland		159·50	79 75	3,422·00	
Kars				9,459·00	
Apeetosh, Tn. Plot				316·23	
Lorne		314·80	194 73	7,985·48	
Macdonald				1,928·85	
Meredith		160·00	80 00	6,998·10	
Duncan				14,258·00	
Keller		81·60	52 65	16,857·00	
Pearscatther		160·00	80 00	17,971·00	
Tilley				12,691·00	
Tupper				2,800·00	
Proverbs		154·00	77 00	12,303·00	
Vankoughnet		297·50	118 75	9,903·50	
Shingeouicouse (Tn. Plot)				269·00	
Burpee	Manitoulin Distr't.	539·00	307 00	6,574·00	
Hawkins		1,177·00	248 40	5,051·00	
Sheguiandah		364·00	94 70	9,108·00	
Sheguiandah, Tn. Plot		68·32	411 82	329·29	
Billings		227·00	61 37	5,217·00	
Assiginack		436·00	212 00	7,061·00	
Campbell		222·00	111 00	7,957·00	
Manitowaning, Tn. Plot				29·30	
Carnarvon		1,052·00	497 20	11,327·00	
Tehkummah		998·00	464 00	7,034·00	
Sandfield		412·00	182 00	8,613·00	
Shrigley, Tn. Plot		3·00	155 00	190·73	
Tehkummah, Tn. Plot				1,564·21	
Allan		875·00	271 65	5,068·00	
Burpee		2,208·00	873 05	10,299·00	
Barrie Island		477·00	173 90	3,906·00	
Gordon		418·00	197 95	4,023·00	
Gore Bay, town		7·92	174 00	14·00	
Mills		1,551·00	609 95	6,933·00	
Cockburn Island		1,079·00	518 70	35,366·00	
Dawson		6,186·00	2,366 20	22,623·00	
Robinson		5,344·00	2,059 70	40,615·00	

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT, showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended June 30, 1900, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO *Concluded.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of Land sold.	Amount of Sales.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			$ cts.	Acres.	
Neebing	Thunder Bay Dist.			3,778·00	
Sarnia (town)	Lambton	2·11	636 00	0·65	
Cayuga (village)	Haldimand			175·66	
Cayuga	"			312·60	
Dunn	"			1,571·50	
Caledonia (Tn. Plot)	"	1 50	25 00	53·94	
Brantford	Brant			135 85	
Bronte (Tn. Plot)	Halton			4·70	
Port Credit (Tn. Plot)	Peel			0 25	
Deseronto (town)	Hastings	0 21	25 00	7·29	
River St. Lawrence	Prov. of Ontario	3 52	995 00	284·46	
Otonabee River and Lakes	Peterborough	8 27	55 00	2,053·70	
Thorah Island	Lake Simcoe			371 00	
White Cloud Island	Georgian Bay	48 43	114 00	9·42	
Hay, Griffiths and Flower Pot Islands		4,024 68	6,929 64		
Sultana Island	Rainy River Dist.			421·12	
Shannonville (Tn. Plot)	Hastings	0·60	25 00	2·40	
Tyendinaga	"	150·00	146 66	100 00	
Golden Lake Reserve	Renfrew	1·50	52 50		Railway right of way.
Islands in Georgian Bay	Georgian Bay				Survey not completed.
Alnwick Reserve	Northumberland	0·87	250 00		Surveyed as sold.
		39,581·40	25,322 04	385,833·31	

PROVINCE OF QUBBEC.

Oui-tchenan	Chicoutimi	1,701·64	681 48	5,046·08	
Colrane	Megantic			1,203 00	
Dundee	Huntingdon			7,696·88	
Viger	Terrebonne			48·00	
Maniwaki (Tn. Plot)	Wright	0·95	370 00	91·16	
Templemichigue	Pontiac	320 91	224 64	2,0912·47	
		2,023·50	1,276 12	34,997·59	

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Papaschase	Alberta	774·00	2,982 50	133·00	
Sharphead	"	10,075·91	21,534 60	17,060·09	
Chacastapasin	Saskatchewan			15,906·38	
		10,849·91	24,517 10	33,099·47	

General Remarks.

The land sold during the year amounted to 52,454·81 acres, which realized $51,115.26. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was, approximately, 453,930 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian Lands sold, amounted to $142,732.28, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN RESERVES IN THE DOMINION.

NOVA SCOTIA.

No.	Name	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
		Victoria County.			
	Middle River ...	At the mouth of the Waganatchook or Middle river.	Micmac	650·00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
		Inverness County.			
2	Whycocomagh	On the north shore and near the head of Whycocomagh basin	"	1,555·00	" " "
4	Malagawatch., .	At the entrance of the St. Denis river basin.	"	1,200·00	" "
25	Marguerite River ..	At the mouth of the Marguerite river	"	2·00	" " "
26	Port Hood.	Near Port Hood	"	Not surveyed.	" " "
		Cape Breton County.			
3	Escasoni . .	In St. Andrew's township, on the north side of St. Andrew's channel.	"	2,800·00	" " "
28	Sydney	In Sydney Harbour, one mile from Sydney.	"	2·73	Granted to the Dominion for the purposes of an Indian reserve by the province, April 28, 1882.
29	Caribou Marsh	On the Movia road, five miles from Sydney	"	536·00	" " "
		Richmond County			
5	Chapel Island. . . .	On the north shore of Great Bras d'Or lake.	"	1,281·00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
		Digby County.			
6	Bear River	On the Bear river, partly in Digby and partly in Annapolis counties.	"	1,600·00	" " "
		Annapolis County.			
7	Cegumcega Lake (north of boundary.)	On the boundary between Annapolis and Queen's counties.	"	400·00	" " "
8	New Liverpool Road	On the New Liverpool road, about seven miles from Annapolis.	"	572·00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation. Reserved in August, 18 .
		Queen's County.			
9	Cegumcega Lake (south of boundary).	On the boundary between Queen's and Annapolis counties.	"	615·00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.

10	Ponhook Lake	At the outlet of Ponhook lake.	Micmac	200·00	"	"
14	Port Medway River.	On the Port Medway river, one quarter of a mile from Port Medway lake.		10·00	"	"
12	Wild Cat	Near the mouth of Wild Cat creek, between Malaga lake and Port Medway river.	"	1,150·00		
		Halifax County.				
13	Grand Lake	On the west shore of Grand lake, near the boundary between Halifax and Hants counties.		1,000·00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation. Surveyed in March, 1887.	
15	Sambro	Between Sambro basin and Long cove, Sambro Harbour.	"	300·00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.	
16	Ingram's River	At the mouth of Ingram's river, St. Margaret's bay.	"	325·00	"	"
17	Beaver Lake	At Beaver Lake, on the road from Sheet Harbour to Musquodoboit.	"	100·00	"	"
18	Ship Harbour Lake	On the northeastern shore of Ship Harbour lake.		500·00	"	"
30	Minister's Lake (Cow Bay or Coal Harbour).	At Minister's lake, on the Caldwell road between Coal Harbour and the Eastern Passage.		13·75	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, August 20, 1880.	
		Hants County.				
14	Indian Brook or Shubenacadie.	On Indian brook, in the township of Douglas.		1,790·00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.	
		Lunenburg County.				
19	Pennall's Reserve	Near New Ross, at the west end of Wallaback lake.		100·00	"	"
19 A	New Germany	At Lake Peter, on the eastern branch of the Lahave river.		953·00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation. Surveyed and subdivided in 1880.	
20	New Ross	At Nine Mile lake, about seven miles north of New Ross.		1,000·00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.	
21	Gold River	In two portions, containing 960 and 81 acres respectively, situated near the head of Malone bay, Chester basin.		1,041·00	"	"
		Pictou County.				
24		At the head of Moodie cove, on the south side of the entrance to Pictou harbour.		50·00		"
24 A	Fisher's Grant Reserves.	At Boat Harbour		73·00	Purchased by the Dominion Government, December 7, 1874. The reserve then contained 89 acres. On June 28, 1876, 16 acres were cut off and given in exchange for 24B.	

Schedule of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

NOVA SCOTIA *Concluded.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area Acres	Remarks.
24 B		Lies Between and adjoining 24 and 24A ..	Micmac	11·00	The lot referred to above, received in exchange for 10 acres cut off 24A.
24 C		East of and adjoining 24A ...	"	30·60	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs December 1, 1888.
31	Chapel Island (A)	In Merigomish Harbour. Island A contains approximately 30 acres and Island B 5 acres.	"	Not surveyed.	Reserved for the use of the Indians prior to Confederation, with the understanding that they were to be resumed again if required by Her Majesty's Government. F. 25421.
31 A	Mooley's Island (B)				
		Cumberland County.			
22	Franklin Manor	Adjoins the Franklin Manor, about five miles southwest of Amherst.	"	1,000·00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
		Antigonish County.			
23	Ponquet and Afton Reserves.	Near Ponquet Harbour.. ..	"	525·00	" "
		Colchester County.			
27	Millbrook	On the east side of the Intercolonial railway, at an arch culvert over the Mill brook, in the township of Truro.	"	35·00	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, December 6, 1886. F. 25421.
		King's County.			
32	Cambridge or Cornwallis	Situated at Cambridge, in the township of Cornwallis.	"	9·99	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, February 19, 1880.
		Yarmouth County.			
33	Yarmouth	On the eastern side of Starr's road, near the town of Yarmouth.	"	21·19	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, November 5, 1887.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1	Lennox Island.....	At the northwest extremity of Richmond or Malpeque bay.	Micmac.....	1,320	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.

2	Morell . . .	On the Morell river, in township No. 39		189	Granted about the year 1846 by a private owner to certain eight Indian families. Subsequently, April 7, 1859, the tract was conveyed by the Provincial Government to the then Indian Commissioners and their successors in office in trust for the Indians. F. 4,217.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Northumberland.

1	Indian Point . . .	In the parish of Northesk, on the left bank of the northwest Miramichi river, and nearly opposite the mouth of the Little Miramichi river.	Micmac, Red Bank Band	100	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained about 750 acres; of this area 650 acres were subdivided and sold prior to Confederation.
2	Eel Ground	In the parish of Northesk, on the left bank of the northwest Miramichi river, and near its confluence with the main southwest Miramichi river.	Micmac, Eel Ground Band.	2,682	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
4	Red Bank	In the parish of Southesk, on the right bank on the Little southwest Miramichi river and at its confluence with the northwest Miramichi river.	Micmac, Red Bank band	3,797	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained about 6,100 acres. Two portions are reserved for the use of the Indians containing 3,330 and 167 acres respectively. The remainder has been subdivided and is being sold for the benefit of the Indians. F. 107,222 No. 2.
7	No name (Part of the Red Bank Reserve).	On the left bank of the Little southwest Miramichi river opposite No. 4.	"	2,353	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained about 5,000 acres. Two portions are reserved for the use of the Indians containing 2,288 and 65 acres respectively. The remainder has been subdivided and is being sold for the benefit of the Indians.
8	Big Hole Tract . .	In the parish of Northesk, on the left bank of the northwest Miramichi river, opposite the mouths of the Big and Little Sevogle rivers.	Micmac. The north half belongs to the Red Bank band; the south half to the Eel Ground band.	6,303	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained 6,800 acres. Five lots containing together 497 acres were sold prior to Confederation.
9	Tabusintac	In the parish of Alnwick, on both sides of the Tabusintac river and about five miles from its mouth.	Micmac	8,077	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. About one-half of the reserve was subdivided and eight lots containing together 1,169 acres were sold prior to Confederation. F. 107,222 No. 7.
12	Renous	On the right bank of the south-west Miramichi river, about half a mile above the mouth of the Renous river.	Micmac, Eel Ground Band.	100	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
14	Burnt Church.	At the mouth of Burnt Church river, on the northwest shore of Miramichi bay.	Micmac . .	2,058	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.

Schedule of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

New Brunswick—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres	Remarks
		Restigouche.			
3	Eel River	In the parish of Dalhousie, at the mouth of the Eel river and on its left bank.	Micmac	220	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
		York.			
6	Indian Village (Kingsclear)	In the parish of Kingsclear, on the right bank of the River St. John.		160	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
22	St. Croix	In the parish of Dumfries, on the east bank of the First Chiputneticook lake and near the mouth of the Little Digdeguash river.	Amalecite	200	Set apart and vested in the Department of Indian Affairs by Order in Council of the Province of New Brunswick dated December 12, 1881. E. 4252
24	St. Mary's	In the parish of St. Mary's directly opposite the city of Fredericton.		27	Purchased by the Dominion Government, June 20, 1867. Nos. 175 and 206 Book of Surrenders.
		Madawaska.			
10	St. Basil Edmonston	On the left bank of the River St. John, near the mouth of the Madawaska river.		722	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
		Victoria.			
20	Tobique	In the parish of Perth, on the left bank of the River St. John, at the mouth of the Tobique river.		5,766	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained 18,500 acres, approximately. The land reserved for the use of the Indians consists of a small tract containing 81 acres situated at the mouth of the Tobique river, on its south bank and nearly the whole of the land lying north of the same river. The remainder of the reserve has been subdivided and is being sold for the benefit of the Indians.
		Gloucester.			
11	Pabineau	In the parish of Bathurst, at the mouth of the Pabineau river, on the left bank of the Nepisinquit river.	Micmac	1,000	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
25	Indian Island	In Nepisinquit bay opposite the town of Bathurst.	Micmacs of Bathurst	16	Purchased by the Dominion Government, Nov. 26, 1895 No. 371. E. 132,215
13	Pocknouche	In the parish of Inkerman, on the right bank of the Pocknouche river, about seven miles from its mouth.	Micmac	2,177	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.

		Kent.			
15	Richibucto	On the left bank of the Richibucto river, about eight miles from its mouth.	Micmacs	2,240	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation. The reserve originally contained about 5,720 acres. Two thirds of it was subdivided and a number of lots sold prior to Confederation. F. 13,145.
16	Buctouche	On the left bank of the Buctouche river about three miles from its mouth.	Micmac		Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
27	Indian Island Reserve.	A point on the main land at the mouth of Gaspereau creek, opposite Richibucto island in Richibucto Harbour.	"		A 'Special Reserve,' held by deed from J. C. Vanlour to the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John for the use of the Indians. F. 132,215
		Westmorland.			
27	Fort Folly	On the left bank of the Petitcodiac river, due west of the town of Dorchester.	"	62	Purchased by the Provincial Government and deeded to and held in trust by the Magistrates of the county of Westmorland for the use of the Micmac Indians, Aug. 15, 1840. F. 61,747.
		King's.			
18	The Brothers	Two small islands near the south shore of Kennebecasis bay.	"	10	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
		Charlotte.			
19	Canons River	In the parish of St. James, at the mouth of the Canons river, on the left bank of the Cheputnecook river.	Amalecite	100	Transferred to the Dominion Government at Confederation.
		Carleton.			
23	Woodstock	On the right bank of the River St. John, about two miles south of Woodstock.	"	200	Purchased May 22, 1851, by the Provincial Government, for the use of the Amalecite tribe of Indians at the Madnetic. No. 281.
		Sunbury.			
26	Oromocto	In the parish of Burton, on the right bank of the River St. John.	"	125	Purchased by the Dominion Government, Sept. 12, 1895.
		QUEBEC.			
1	Restigouche	At the mouth of the Restigouche river, adjacent to the west boundary of the township of Mann, county of Bonaventure.	Micmac	8869 12	This reserve is a portion of the area of land set apart and appropriated under the statute 14 and 15, Victoria, chapter 106, for the benefit of the Indian tribes in Lower Canada. The total area of land set apart by the statute, amounted to 250,000 acres.
2	Maria	At the mouth of the Grand Cascapedia river, in the township of Maria, county of Bonaventure.	"	116 00	Settled on and claimed by the Indians from time immemorial.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

QUEBEC—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or Band	Area, acres.	Remarks.
3	Betsiamits	At the mouth of the Betsiamits river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence river, in the county of Saguenay.	Montagnais, Tadoussacs, Papinachois, Nauthapi and other nomadic tribes.	6300 00	A portion of the area set apart under the Act 14 and 15 Vict., chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
5	Ouatchouan	On the west shore of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi.	Montagnais of Lake St. John and Tadoussac.	3779 06	Originally conveyed to the extent of 25,000 acres, and set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vict., chap. 106. The woods and waterpowers, with the exception of the present reserve, have been surrendered, and are being sold for the benefit of the Indians.
7	Lorette	In the county of Quebec, about eight miles from the city.	Hurons of Lorette	26 75	This village, which is said to have contained an area of 40 arpents, had been long occupied by the Hurons. They were confirmed in possession by a deed of gift from the Jesuit Fathers, dated 26th February, 1794. The boundaries were defined by order of the courts in 1887.
8	Quarante Arpents	In the county of Quebec, about three miles from Lorette.	" "	1352 00	Gift from the Jesuit Fathers, dated 7th March, 1742, and again confirmed in the deed of gift of 26th February, 1794, mentioned above.
9	Roemont	In the township of Roemont, county of Portneuf.	" "	9600 00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vict., chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
10	Crespieul	West of the township of Crespieul, in the county of Lake St. John.	Abenakis.	8374 85	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vict., chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
11	Becancour	Near Becancour, in the county of Nicolet. The reserve consists of lot No. 582, in the concession du Village Sauvage, and Islands Nos. 574, 488 and 489, in the Becancour river.	Abenakis of Becancour	148 63	These Indians were once the proprietors of the seigniory of Becancour, granted to them April 30, 1708. In 1760 they sold the whole of their territory, except the lot and islands which now constitute their reserve.
12	Pierreville	At Pierreville, in the county of Yamaska. Consists of the following lands situated in the seigniories of Pierreville and St. François du Lac, viz.:	Abenakis of St. Francis.	1538 50	Two large grants of land in Pierreville and St. Francis were made in 1700 and 1701 to these Indians by private parties. The present reserves is all they now possess, the whole of the remainder having been leased or otherwise conveyed to whites.
		Cadastral No. — Arp. Per. 1217 Pierreville Reserve — 1,228 00 1218 2nd con. St. Jacques or No. 1 on the especial plan — 85 20			

		1219 3rd con. St. Jacques or No. 24 on the especial plan . . . 90 00 880 A part of Ronde island 280 00 850 A small island lying between Atcombac and Au Pin island 0 14 874 Parts of an island opposite Pierreville reserve 11 81 875 . . . 9 62 182 3rd con. parish of St. Francis or No. 41 on the especial plan. 114 75 972 A lot in the village of Pierreville 1 40 Total arpents. 1,820 92			
14	Caughnawaga	On the south bank of the St. Lawrence river, in the county of Laprairie.	Iroquois of St. Louis	12625 17	Part of a grant made in 1680 to the Jesuits for the conversion, instruction and subsistence of the Iroquois. The title was vested in the Iroquois under the supervision of the Indian Department, April 15, 1762, by judgment of Military Council assembled at Montreal.
15	St. Regis..	On the south bank of the St. Lawrence river, in the township of Dundee, county of Huntingdon. The reserve consists of the following lands: St. Regis village and reserve . . 605 00 Lots in Dundee, purchased in 1892 . 731 98 Lots in Dundee, purchased in 1897.. 102 89 Cadastral list of islands 1,527 05 Islands in the St. Lawrence reported on by agent John Davidson, not included in the cadastral list. 3,919 82 6,886 75	Iroquois of St. Regis	6886 75	This reserve is a part of the hunting grounds of the Iroquois, which were in their possession at the time of the French rule in this country.
17	Doncaster	The southerly portion of the township of Doncaster, in the county of Montcalm.	Iroquois of Sault St. Louis and Lake of Two Mountains.	18500 00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., chap. 106. (*See* No. 1.)
18	Manwaki	At the confluence of the Desert river with the Gatineau river, in the county of Ottawa.	Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains.	45750 00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., chap. 106. (*See* No. 1.)
19	Temiscaming	At the head of Lake Temiscaming in the county of Pontiac.	Temiscamingue Band Ottawas & Algonquins.	15590 00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., chap. 106. (*See* No. 1.)
21	Whitworth	Lots 27, 28 and 29, concession 12, township of Whitworth, county of Temiscouata.	Anadecites of Isle Verte and Viger.	399 00	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, March 31, 1877.
22	Cacouna	Lot No. 66, shown on the cadastral plan of the village of Cacouna, county of Temiscouata.	Anadecites of Isle Verte and Viger.	0 44	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, July 8, 1891.
23	Wayaontaching	On the north side of the St. Maurice river, opposite the mouth of the Manouan river, county of Champlain.	Algonquins and Tete de Boule.	7407 95	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., chap. 106. (*See* No. 1.)

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
24	Coucoucache	On the north side of the St. Maurice river, opposite the mouth of the outlet from Lake Coucoucache, county of Champlain.	Algonquins and Tetes de Boule.	380 00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 44 and 45 Vict., chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
25	Escoumains	Near the mouth of the Escoumains river, township of Escoumains, county of Saguenay.	Montagnais.	97 00	Purchased in 1892 by the Department of Indian Affairs.

ONTARIO.

1	Maganettawan	On the River Maganettawan.	Ojibewas of Lake Huron.	8,670	Reserved under the provisions of the Robinson Huron Treaty, September 9, 1850; subsequently surveyed and confirmed by O. C., January 31, 1853.
2	Henvey Inlet	At Henvey Inlet on Georgian bay.	"	24,930	Robinson Huron Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
3	Point Grondin	At Point Grondin, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	10,400	
4	Whitefish River.	At the mouth of Whitefish river, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	10,600	"
5	Spanish River	At the mouth of Spanish river, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	28,000	"
6	Whitefish Lake	At Whitefish lake, about 16 miles north of Collins Inlet, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	13,755	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson Huron Treaty. The reserve was not surveyed until 1884. The boundaries as then surveyed were amended and established by judgment of the court of January 24, 1889. (Attorney General of Ontario v. Francis *et al.*)
7	Serpent River.	The peninsula east of the mouth of Serpent river, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	27,480	Robinson Huron Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
8	Mississagua River.	At the mouth of Mississagua river, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	6,120	"
9	Dokis	On French river.	"	30,300	
10	Nipissing	On the north shore of Lake Nipissing.	"	80,640	"
11	Wanapitae.	At Lake Wanapitae.	"	2,560	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson Huron Treaty. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
12	Thessalon.	At the southeast corner of the township of Thessalon, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	2,307	Robinson Huron Treaty. The reserve originally consisted of the entire township, all of which except the present reserve, has been surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians. (See note to No. 1.)

13	French River..	At Ogawaning on French river.	"	"	4,560	Robinson Huron Treaty. (*See* note to No. 1.)
14	Garden River	At Garden river, near Sault Ste. Marie.	"	"	24,126	Robinson Huron Treaty. The reserve originally consisted of a tract containing about 130,000 acres, all of which, except the present reserve, has been surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians. (*See* note to No. 1.)
15.A	Goulais Bay	At Batchewaung bay, east end of Lake Superior.	"		1,595	The original reserve contained about 157,440 acres, was set apart under the Robinson Huron Treaty, subsequently surveyed and finally confirmed by O. C., January 31, 1852. It was surrendered for sale, for the benefit of the Indians, in 1859. The present reserve at Goulais bay is a portion of the original reserve set apart by Orders in Council in 1879 and 1885.
15 B	Whitefish Island...	At Sault Ste. Marie	"	"	20	Robinson Huron Treaty. Part of the 15th reservation.
16	Parry Island	In Georgian bay, near its eastern shore	"	"	19,000	Under the provisions of the Robinson Huron Treaty the reserve was located on the mainland. The island was surveyed in lieu of that location, and the survey approved by the Commissioner of Crown Lands November 22, 1853.
17	Shawanaga	In the township of Shawanaga, Parry Sound district.	"	"	8,475	Robinson Huron Treaty. (*See* note to No. 1.)
17.A	Naiscoutaung.	In the townships of Wallbridge and Harrison, Parry Sound district.	"	"	2,650	
17 B		Lots 34 and 35, concession 7, township of Shawanaga, Parry Sound district.	Shawanaga Band of Ojibbewas of Lake Huron.		178	Vested by Order in Council of the Provincial Government dated December 31, 1877, in the Dominion Government in trust for the Shawanaga band of Indians so long as the said band continues to occupy the said lots.
18	Temoganning..	At Lake Temoganning	A band of Ojibbewas on Lake Huron, who have not been provided with a reserve under the provisions of the Robinson Huron Treaty.		64,000	Surveyed in 1884. This reserve has not been confirmed by the Provincial Government of Ontario.
19	Cockburn Island	On Cockburn island, Lake Huron	Ottawas and Chippewas of Lake Huron		864	The Manitoulin islands and islands on the north shore of Lake Huron were set apart, August 9, 1836, by Sir Edmund Head, as a reserve for the Ottawas and Chippewas, and any other Indians who should be allowed to settle thereon. The Manitoulin and adjacent islands were surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians October 6, 1862, and under the provisions of the surrender the present reserves, numbered 19 to 26 inclusive, were set apart.
20	Sheshegwaning	In the Tp. of Robinson, Manitoulin island	"		5,000	
21	Obadgewong	" Tps. of Mills and Burpee	"		732	
22	West Bay	" Tp. of Billings, Manitoulin island	"		8,399	
23	Sucker Creek	" " Howland "	"		1,665	
24	Shegmandah	" " Shegmandah "	"		5,106	
25	Sucker Lake	" " Assegmack "	"		599	
26	Manitoulin Island (undivided portion)	The eastern peninsula of	"		105,300	
27	Cape Croker	Saugeen peninsula	"		15,586	The Saugeen peninsula was set apart as an Indian reserve August 9, 1836, by Sir Edmund Head, and surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians, October 13, 1854. Reserves Nos. 27, 28 and 29 were set apart under the provisions of the said surrender of October 13, 1854.
28	Chief's Point	" "	"	"	1,280	
29	Saugeen Reserve	At the southwestern corner of the Saugeen peninsula.	"	"	9,020	

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion *Continued.*

ONTARIO *Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres	Remarks.
29A	Hunting Reserve	In the township of St. Edmund	Chippewas of Saugeen and Cape Croker.	3,800	Set apart from unsold Indian Lands by Order in Council of November 19, 1896, as hunting grounds for the Chippewa bands of Saugeen and Cape Croker. F. 460/542
30	Christian Islands, viz: Christian, Hope and Beckwith.	In Lake Huron	Chippewas of Lake Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.	13,399	These Lands were reserved in the surrender made by these Indians, June 5, 1830, of the islands situated in Lake Huron which they claimed. The lands in Lake Huron claimed by these Indians were ceded in great in 1850 to the Ottawas and Chippewas of Lake Huron.
31	Gibson or Watha	The eastern portion of the township of Gibson, county of Muskoka		20,582	Purchased from the Provincial Government in 1881 for such members of the Okaucmeot Indians as might desire to settle there.
32	Rama	In the township of Rama, county of Ontario.	Chippewas of Lakes Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.	2,000	Purchased from private parties at different dates between 1843 and 1848.
33	Georgina Island.	Georgina, Snake and Fox islands in Lake Simcoe, and other islands in Lake Couchiching.	Chippewas of Lakes Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.	3,571	These islands have remained in the possession of the Indians, and have never been ceded by them by treaty or purchase.
34	Scugog	On the island in Lake Scugog	Mississaguas of Scugog	860	Purchased by these Indians with the proceeds of their own annuities, November 3, 1847.
35	Mud Lake	On Mud lake, in the township of Smith, county of Peterborough.	Mississaguas of Mud lake	1,548	Granted in 1837 to the New England Company. Transferred to the Dominion Government in trust for the Indians, October 12, 1898, less a portion containing 115.64 acres reserved by the Company.
36	Rice Lake	On the north shore of Rice lake, in the county of Peterborough.	Mississaguas of Rice lake	1,860	1,420 acres of the reserve was granted in 1854 to trustees for the benefit of Indian tribes in the province. The remainder of the reserve was purchased by the Indians with their own funds.
36A	Islands in the Trent waters..	In the counties of Peterborough and Victoria.	Mississaguas of Rice, Mud and Scugog lakes.		Claimed by these Indians not to have been included in treaty of 1818, and claim subsequently admitted by the Crown Lands Department.
37	Alnwick	In the township of Alnwick, county of Northumberland.	Mississaguas of Alnwick.	3,400	Purchased from private owners at different dates between 1856 and 1870.
37A	Sugar Island	In Rice lake, in front of the 4th and 5th concessions of Otonabee.	" "	100	Purchased for the Alnwick Indians by deed from Wm. Kempt, dated January 13, 1899, for $775, from their funds.
38	Tyendinaga	On the bay of Quinte. The southern part of the township of Tyendinaga.	Mohawks of the bay of Quinte.	18,660	The reserve consisted originally of 92,700 acres granted under letters patent from the Crown in 1793, all of

					which, except the present reserve, has been surrendered and sold and the proceeds applied for the benefit of the Indians. Salmon island and marshes were added by O. C. November 13, 1900. F. 78,703.
39	Golden Lake .	At the southern end of Golden lake, in the county of Peterborough.	Algonquins of Golden lake.	1,560	Purchased by the Dominion Government from the Provincial Government of Ontario in 1870 as a reserve for these Indians.
40	Tuscarora.	The township of Tuscarora and parts of the townships of Oneida and Onondaga.	The Six Nations, consisting of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares.	19,696	A tract six miles wide on each side of the Grand river, was granted to the Six Nations in 1784 by Sir F. Haldimand, containing about 694,910 acres. This grant was confirmed to them by letters patent in 1793 by Governor Simcoe. All of the tract, except the present reserve, has been surrendered in portions from time to time and sold for the benefit of the Indians. In 1847 the Six Nations invited the Mississaguas of the Credit to settle on their reserve, and offered them a free grant of 6,000 acres for the purpose. A number accepted, who now reside in the southwest corner of the reserve.
41	Oneida..	In the township of Delaware, county of Middlesex.	Oneidas of the Thames .	4,620	Purchased for these Indians by the Government in 1840 with their own money which they brought with them from the United States.
42	Caradoc	In the township of Caradoc, county of Middlesex.	Chippewas of the Thames and Munsees.	10,800	Reserved by the Chippewas in the cession made by them of the 'Longwood Tract' in 1819. A small portion of the reservation was surrendered in 1834 and sold for the benefit of the Indians.
43	Stony Point or Aux Sables	In the township of Bosanquet, county of Lambton	Chippewas of Chenail Ecarte and St. Clair.	2,555	Reserved by these Indians in the cession of a large tract in the London and Western districts made by them in 1827.
44	Kettle Point	" " "	" " "	2,224	" " "
45	Sarnia..	In the township of Sarnia, county of Lambton.	" "	4,943	" " "
46	Walpole Island	At the head of Lake St. Clair	Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.	10,480	The Chippewas settled on the island in 1831 by order of the Government. The island appears to have been then set apart by the Government as a Crown reserve to be used for the purpose of settling Indians thereon. The Pottawattamies came from the United States in 1841, and, on petition, were permitted by the Government to settle on the island.
47	Orford.	In the township of Orford, county of Kent.	Moravians of the Thames.	3,010	The reserve originally consisted of 51,160 acres situated in the townships of Zone and Orford, and was set apart by Order in Council in 1793. All the reservation, except the present reserve, has been surrendered and sold for the benefit of the Indians.
48	Michipicoten.	On the Michipicoten river, about one mile from its mouth.	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior.	178	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians who resided on the land. This reserve has not been confirmed by the Provincial Government.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

ONTARIO *Concluded.*

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
49	Gros Cap..	On the north shore of Lake Superior, about a mile west of Michipicoten river.	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior.	10,180	Set apart in accordance with the provisions of the Robinson Superior Treaty.
50	Pic River	On the Pic river, near its mouth	" "	800	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians who resided on the land. These reserves have not been confirmed by the Provincial Government.
51	Pays Plat.	At Pays Plat, north shore of Lake Superior.	"	605	
52	Fort William..	Near the west end of Lake Superior	"	21,260	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson Superior Treaty.
53	Red Rock.	On Nipigon river.	"	468	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians who resided on the land. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
54	McIntyre Bay	On the south shore of Lake Nipigon	"	585	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians of Lake Nipigon. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
55	Gull River	At the mouth of Gull river, on the west shore of Lake Nipigon.	" "	9,825	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson Superior Treaty. Surveyed in 1887. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
56	Island Point	On the west shore of Lake Nipigon.	"	135½	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians of Lake Nipigon. These reserves have not been confirmed by the Provincial Government.
57	Jackfish Island.	A small island near the west shore of Lake Nipigon.	" "	Not surveyed.	
58	Long Lake.	At the north end of Long lake..	" "	612	Surveyed in 1886 for the Indians residing on the land. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
59	Cornwall Island.	In the River St. Lawrence near the boundary between Ontario and Quebec	Iroquois of St. Regis	2,000	This and adjacent islands form part of the reserve of these Indians held by them from the time French rule began in this country.
60	Saugeen Indians' Hunting Ground	Lots 11 to 20, inclusive, in concessions III and IV; lots 11 to 18 and lot 20 in concessions I and II, all east of the Bury road, township of St. Edmund, county of Bruce.	Saugeen and Cape Croker Bands.	3,800	Set apart by Order in Council of November 16, 1896. Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20 in concessions I and II, E. B. R., are set apart for the Saugeen reserve Indians, and lots 11 to 20, inclusive, in concessions III and IV, E. B. R., for the Cape Croker band.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

TREATY No. 3—ONTARIO.

No.	Name.	Area. Acres.	Locality.
19	Little Forks	1,920·12	Rainy River.
11	Manitou Rapids	5,736·50	
12	Long Sault No. 2	5,046·75	
13	[illegible] 1	6,366·73	
14	'The Bestop, Hungry Hall No. 1.	7,982·00	
15	'Paskonkin' Hungry Hall No. 2	2,300·94	
15M	Wild Lands Reserve	20,071·27	
16A	Rainy Lake	160·00	Rainy Lake.
16D		11,200·00	
41	Agency Reserve, Fort Frances	170·00	
17A	Rainy Lake, Nagagamewenin	3,761·50	
17B		2,439·75	Clear Water Lake.
18B		4,586·88	Rainy Lake.
18C		3,861·76	
21	English River or Grassy Narrows	10,244·00	English River.
21	Wabaskang	8,042·00	Wabaskang Lake.
22A1	Lac des Mille Lacs.	3,750·70	Lac des Mille Lacs.
22A2	Seine River	8,476·70	Seine River.
23	Sturgeon Falls	6,825·20	
23A	Seine River	2,003·20	
23B		2,234·80	
24C	Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake)	5,948·50	Sturgeon Lake.
25D	Neguaquon Lake (Lac la Croix)	15,355·30	Lac la Croix.
26A	Rainy Lake (Nickickonesemenecanning)	4,850·00	Rainy Lake.
26B		2,640·00	
26C		2,737·00	
27	Wabigoon Lake	12,872·00	Wabigoon Lake.
27	Eagle Lake	8,882·00	Eagle Lake.
28	Lac Seul or Lonely Lake	49,000·00	Lac Seul.
29	Islington	20,954·00	Winnipeg River.
29	Swan Lake	3,277·00	Swan Lake.
29	One Man's Lake	668·00	English River.
30	Agency Reserve, Sabaskaseng	640·00	Lake of the Woods.
31A	Naongashing	1,280·00	
31B	Lake of the Woods	726·00	
31C		800·00	
31D	Big Island	915·00	
31E		1,920·00	
31F		Not surveyed.	
31G	Lake of the Woods	275·00	
31H and pt. of 31G.	Big Island	1,541·00	
31J	Shoal Lake	1,280·00	Shoal Lake.
32A	Whitefish Bay	4,865·20	Lake of the Woods.
32B	Yellow Girl Bay	4,454·30	
32C	Sabaskong Bay	1,280·00	
33A	Whitefish Bay	3,091·00	
33B	Northwest Angle	3,299·00	
34	Lake of the Woods	641·00	
34A	Whitefish Bay	1,529·20	
34B	Shoal Lake, 1st Part	640·00	Shoal Lake.
34B	" 2nd Part	426·00	
34C	Northwest Angle	1,261·80	Northwest Angle River, in Manitoba.
34C		750·00	Lake of the Woods.
35A	Naongashing	1,280·00	
35B	Obabakong	1,760·00	
35C	Sabaskong Bay	1,920·00	
35D		1,280·00	
35E1	Little Grassy River, 1st Part	640·00	
35E2	Lake of the Woods, 2nd Part	Not surveyed	
35F	Sabaskong Bay	1,280·00	
35G	Big Grassy River	8,960·00	
35H	Sabaskong Bay	640·00	
35J	Lake of the Woods	3,481·60	

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion - *Continued.*

TREATY No. 3 - *Concluded.*

No.	Name.	Area, Acres.	Locality.
36	Buffalo Point	5,763·00	Lake of the Woods, in Manitoba.
37	Big Island	1,946·00	" "
37	Rainy River	3,687·00	Rainy River.
37A	Shoal Lake	1,920·00	Shoal Lake, in Manitoba.
37B	Northwest Angle (Approx.)	840·00	Lake of the Woods.
37B	Lake of the Woods	262·00	"
37C	Northwest Angle River	690·00	Northwest Angle River, in Manitoba.
38A	Near Rat Portage	8,000·00	Lake of the Woods.
38B	"	5,289·90	"
38C	The Dalles, near Rat Portage	8,064·00	Winnipeg River.
38D	Lake of the Woods	Not surveyed.	Certain islands in Lake of the Woods.
39	West Shore Shoal Lake	1,631·00	Partly in Manitoba.
39	Northwest Shore Shoal Lake	8,415·00	"
40	"	6,759·00	"
39 40	Islands in	Not surveyed.	"

INDIAN Reserves in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

TREATY No. 1.

		Square Miles.	
1	St. Peters	80·00	St. Andrew's and St. Clement's, Manitoba.
2	Roseau River	20·86	Franklin, Manitoba.
2A	" Rapids	1·25	" "
3	Fort Alexander	31·84	Nepahwin and Powassin, Man.
4	Brokenhead River	21·90	St. Clement's, Manitoba.
5	Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba	19·00	Westbourne.
6	Long Plain, Assiniboine River	16·90	Portage la Prairie and South Norfolk, Man.
7	Swan Lake, not surveyed	Approx. 15·06	Lorne, Man.
8	Hamilton's Crossing	1·00	South Norfolk, Man.

TREATY No. 2.

43	Big Jack Head, Lake Winnipeg	4·20	Winnipegosis, Man.
44	Fisher River, Lake Manitoba	21·00	Norquay, Man.
45	Waterhen River "	7·20	Winnipegosis, Man.
46	Dog Creek "	14·80	Patterson, Man.
48	Sandy Bay, Lake St. Martin	5·00	"
49	The Narrows " "	6·30	"
50	Fairford, Lakes St. Martin and Manitoba	18·30	"
51	Crane River, Lake Manitoba	12·40	"
52	Ebb and Flow "	16·90	"
57	Birdtail Creek, Assiniboine River	10·75	Archie and Miniota, Man.
58	Oak River "	15·20	Woodworth, Man.
59	Oak Lake, Pipestone Creek	4·00	Pipestone "
60	Turtle Mountain	1·00	Winchester "
61	Riding Mountain House	8·75	Strathclair "
61A	Clear or Clearwater Lake	1·15	Riding Mountain, Man.
.....	Temporary hay lands, S. W. ¼ 20, 20, 21 W.I.M.	25	" "
62	Waywayseecappo, Birdtail Creek	39·00	Birdtail Creek and Rossburn, Man
62A	Fishing Station, sec 24, 20, 20 W.I.M.	·49	Rossburn, Man.
63	The Gambler	1·21	Ellice, Manitoba.
63A	Valley River	18·25	Gilbert Plains, Manitoba.
66A	Pine River, Lake Winnipegosis	14·30	Roseberry, Manitoba.
67	Rolling River	20·00	Harrison "
68	Moose Mountain, Pheasant Rump	36·60	Tps. 9 and 10, rgs. 5, 6 and 7, W. of 2nd I. M. Assiniboia.
69	" Ocean Man	37·00	
70	" White Bear	44·90	Tps. 9 and 10, rgs. 2 and 3, W. of 2nd I. M. Assiniboia.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion – Manitoba and Northwest Territories *Continued.*

TREATY No. 4.

No.	Name.	Area. Square Miles.	Locality.
64	Gabriel Côté.	56 50	Near Fort Pelly, Assiniboia.
65	The Key	38 00	" "
65 A	Dawson Bay, Mouth of Shoal River.	1 50	Lake Winnipegosis, Manitoba.
65 B	Steep Rock Point.	3 55	
65 C	Swan Lake, Woody and Birch Rivers.	3 03	Swan Lake.
65 D	Dawson Bay, Dog Island	0 43	Lake Winnipegosis
65 E	mile west of Shoal River	0 08	" "
66	Keeseekoose	28 60	Near Fort Pelly, Assiniboia.
	Hay lands	11 00	" "
71	Kakeeshewaywin (Round Lake)	82 60	Round Lake.
72	Kakewistahaw	73 00	Qu'Appelle Riv., between Round and Crooked Lakes, Assa.
72 A	" fishing grounds	0 15	Crooked Lake "
73	Cowessess	78 00	" "
73 A	Little Bone	10 90	Crescent Lake "
74	Sakimay	33 90	Crooked Lake "
74 A	Sheepskeep	5 60	" "
75	Piapot	53 98	Qu'Appelle River "
75 A	Hay lands	4 48	" "
76	"Carry the Kettle" or "The man who took the coat"	73 21	Indian Head "
78	Standing Buffalo	7 60	Qu'Appelle Lake "
79	Pasqua's Fishing Lakes	60 15	Near Qu'Appelle "
80	Muskowpetung	59 50	" "
80 A	Fishing Privileges at Long Lake	2 23	Little Arm River "
80 B	Hay lands, Muskowpetung and others	72	Near Qu'Appelle "
81	Peepeekeesis	41 60	File Hills "
82	Okanesse	22 [illegible]	" "
83	Star Blanket	21 50	" "
84	Little Black Bear.	46 [illegible]	" "
85	Muskowekwan.	36 00	Little Touchwood Hills "
86	George Gordon	48 00	" "
87	Day Star	24 00	Big Touchwood Hills "
88	The Poor Man	42 50	" "
89	Yellow Quill	34 50	Fishing Lake "
90	"	16 17	Nut Lake, Saskatchewan.
.....	Regina Industrial School	0 50	Regina, Assiniboia.
.....	Qu'Appelle	1 37	Qu'Appelle "

TREATY No. 5.

9	Black River	3 10	Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba.
10	Hole or Hollow Water River	5 20	" "
11	Loon Straits	1·77	" "
12	Blood Vein River	5 20	" "
13	Berens River	11 50	" "
14	Little Grand Rapids, Berens River.	8·75	Crow Lake, Manitoba.
15	Pekangekum	3 50	Lake Pekangekum, Keewatin.
16	Poplar River	5·90	Lake Winnipeg "
17	Norway House	16·70	Norway House "
19	Cross Lake	10 90	Nelson River "
20	Cumberland House	6 29	Pine Island Lake, Saskatchewan.
21	The Pas	10·00	The Pas "
21 A	Indian Pear Island	2·00	" "
21 BtoK	For Pas Band	2·70	" "
27	Birch River	8 40	Saskatchewan River "
28 A	Shoal Lake	3 50	Carrot River "
29	Near Red Earth	4 23	" "
29 A	Red Earth	3·19	" "
31 A	Moose Lake	0 70	Moose Lake "
31 B	"	0 23	" "
31 C	"	4·40	" "

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Manitoba and Northwest Territories—*Continued.*

TREATY No. 5—*Concluded.*

No.	Name	Area, Square Miles.	Locality.
31 D	Moose Lake ..	4·27	Moose Lake, Saskatchewan.
31 E		0·31	
32	Cha[illegible]	1·75	Cedar Lake
33	Grand Rapids, Saskatchewan River	7·26	Lake Winnipeg ..

TREATY No. 6.

94	"Moose Woods" and "Chief White Cap"	5·80	S. Saskatchewan River, Assiniboia
94 A	Wantsp[illegible]ton	3·75	Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
95	One Arrow	16·00	Near Batoche ..
96	Ob[illegible]asts[illegible]		
97	Pe[illegible]dy [illegible]	14·00	Near Fort Carlton ..
99	Mus[illegible]kay or Jean Smith	37·40	South of Prince Albert ..
100	James Seenum, Fort à la Corne	27·80	Fort à la Corne ..
100 A	Carrot River for Canadian Indians	65·00	..
101	Sturgeon Lake	34·40	N.W. of Prince Albert ..
102	Paddling or Muskeg Lake	42·00	West of Prince Albert ..
103	Mistawassis	77·00	Snake Plain ..
104	Antalkakeeps	67·17	Sandy Lake ..
105	Flying Dust	14·00	Meadow Lake ..
106	Montreal Lake—Wm. Charles	23·00	Montreal Lake ..
106 A	Wm. Charles and James Roberts	56·50	Little Red River ..
108	Red Pheasant	38·00	Near Battleford ..
109	Musquato	36·00	.. ..
110 } 111 }	"Grizzly Bear's Head" and "Lean Man"	36·20	.. ..
112	Moosomin	23·60	.. ..
112 A	Hay Lands for Bands 112 and 115	2·00	.. ..
113	Sweet Grass	61·13	.. ..
113 A	Strike-him-on-the-Back	3·32	.. ..
113 B	Hay lands for 113 and 113A	2·00	.. ..
114	Poorman[illegible]ker	30·00	.. ..
115	Thunderchild	24·00	.. ..
115 A	[illegible]	8·50	.. ..
116	"Little Pine" and "Lucky Man"	25·00	.. ..
118	Kenemotayoo Reserve	46·35	Stony and Whitefish Lakes.
119	Sw[illegible]kaskootch	60·00	Near Onion Lake, Saskatchewan.
120	Makaoos	22·00	.. ..
121	Onion[illegible]powhayoos	33·00	Frog Lake ..
122	Puskeeahkeewenin	40·00	.. ..
123	Kehewin	28·00	Long Lake ..
125	Pakan, Little Hunter and Blue Quill	115·00	Saddle Lake ..
125 A	Cache Lake [illegible]tions 125	14·00	.. ..
127	Blue Quill included in 125		
128	Pakan, Jas. Seenum	17·50	Whitefish Lake ..
132	Michel Callihoo	40·00	Near Edmonton ..
133	Alexis	23·00	Lake Ste. Anne's, near Edmonton, Saskatchewan.
133 A 133 B	White Whale Lake	32·70	Wabamun Lake, near Edmonton, Saskatchewan.
134	Alexander	41·00	Near Edmonton, Saskatchewan.
135	Tommy la Potac or Enoch	44·50	.. ..
136	Papaschase [illegible]		.. ..
137	Samson	61·50	South of Edmonton ..
138	Ermineskin	61·50	.. ..
138 A	Pigeon Lake (Fishing Reserve)	7·78	.. ..
139	Bobtail's	31·50	.. ..

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Manitoba and Northwest Territories—*Concluded.*

TREATY No. 7.

No.	Name.	Area, Square Miles.	Locality.
142	Bear's Paw (Stony)		
143	Jacob's "	109·00	Near Morleyville, Alberta.
144	Chiniquy "		
145	Sarcee	108·00	Near Calgary "
146	Blackfoot	470·00	" "
147	Peigan	181·40	Near Macleod "
148	Blood	547·50	" "
A	Timber limit for 148 on Belly River	6·50	South of the Blood Reserve, Alberta.
B	" 147	11·50	West of the Peigan Reserve, Alberta.
C	" 146, Castle Mountain	26·50	West of the Rocky Mountain Park, Alberta.
	Agency Reserve at Macleod	·003	Part of Sec. 13, Tp. 9, R. 26, W. of 4th M.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion.—*Continued.*

YUKON DISTRICT.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
2	Moosehide Creek	At the mouth of Moosehide creek, on the east shore of the Yukon river, about three miles below the town of Dawson.	The Indians of the locality.	160	Set apart by O. C. of March 27, 1900. Amended by O. C. of October 9, 1900, under which the tract occupied by the English Church is excepted from the reservation. F. 153377.
1	Lake Laberge	At the upper end of Lake Laberge	The Indians of the locality.	320	Set apart by O. C. of July 13, 1900.

BABINE AGENCY.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Blackwater	Cariboo district, on right bank of Fraser river, ¾ mile above the mouth of the Blackwater river.	Blackwater	35	
2	Nahlquonate	Cariboo district, on the left bank of the Blackwater river, about one mile above the crossing of the trail from Quesnel to Stony creek.	"	217	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Oct. 6, 1892. Surveyed, 1894. Final confirmation, Sept. 21, 1895.
3	Ulkah	At foot of Bobtail lake, on the trail from Quesnel to Stony creek, Cariboo district.	"	157	
4	Umliisle	Cariboo district, at the foot of Eu-la-ta lake, on the trail from Quesnel to Stony creek.		128	
1	Fort George	Cariboo district, at confluence of Fraser and Nechaco rivers.	Fort George	1,366	
2		Cariboo district, on Fraser river, 18 miles above Fort George.		1,310	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Oct. 5, 1892. Surveyed, 1894. Final confirmation, Sept. 21, 1895.
3	Clesbaoneecheck	Cariboo district, on left bank of Nechaco river at Duck lake.		304	
4	Salaquo	Cariboo district, on right bank of Nechaco river, at mouth of Mud river.		115	
1	Nautley	Coast district, on the left bank of the Nechaco river, at the foot of Fraser lake.	Fraser lake	1,117	

2	.....	Coast district, on the northern shore of Fraser lake and adjoining the western boundary of the Hudson Bay Co.'s claim at Fort Fraser.	"	149	
3	Yensischuck	Coast district, one quarter mile north of the trail from Quesnel to Fort Fraser and about one mile east of the Nechaco Ferry.	"	160	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 2, 1892. Surveyed, 1894. Final confirmation, December 14, 1895.
4	Seaspunkut	Coast district, on the southern shore of Fraser lake, about 7 miles from Fort Fraser.	"	.....	
5	Stellaquo	Coast district, at the western extremity of Fraser lake and at the mouth of Stellaquo river.	"	2,077	
1	Lachkaltsap	Cassiar district, about 35 miles southeast of Hazelton, on the Hagwilget river.	Hagwilget	1,333	
2	Coryatsaqua	Cassiar district, on the trail to Hazelton, about 2 miles north of Lachkaltsap.	"	360	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 19, 1891. Surveyed, 1899. Final confirmation, Feb. 26, 1900.
3	Oschawwinna	Coast district, on the Fraser lake trail, about 5 miles south of Lachkaltsap.	"	160	
4	Clotalairquot	Cassiar district, on the right bank of the Babine river, 3 miles north of the Hudson Bay Co.'s post on Babine lake.	"	198	
5	No cut	Cassiar district, on the left bank of the Babine river, 2 miles north of the Hudson Bay Co.'s post on Babine lake.	"	197	A small island in the Babine river is included in this reservation.
6	Babine	Cassiar district, at the outlet of Babine lake and north of and adjoining the Hudson Bay Co.'s claim,	"	695	
7	Timber reserve	Cassiar district, on the western shore of Babine lake, due west of the Hudson Bay Co.'s claim.	"	92	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 19, 1891. Surveyed 1899. Final confirmation, February 26, 1900.
8	Casdeded	Cassiar district, on the eastern shore of Babine lake, 1 mile south of the Hudson Bay Co.'s claim	"	107	
9	Tsak	Cassiar district, on the western shore of Babine lake, about 16 miles south of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s post.	"	1,520	
10	Net-saw-greece	Cassiar district, on the eastern shore of Babine lake, about 18 miles south of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s post.	"	226	
11	Ne-do-ats	Cassiar district, on the eastern shore of Babine lake, about 25 miles south of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s post.	"	977	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 19, 1891. Surveyed 1899. Final confirmation. Feby. 26, 1900.
12	Timber reserve	Cassiar district, on the western shore of Babine lake, about 24 miles south of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s post	"	336	
1	Hazelton	Cassiar, at the forks of the Skeena river.	Hazelton	2,704	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 29, 1891.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion *Continued.*

BABINE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Name	Where Situated	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
2a	Tsoo-gun-ya	Cassiar district, on Two Mile Creek, 2½ miles northeast of Hazelton.	Hazelton	360	Allotted by Comm'r. Vowell, Aug. 15, 1898.
3	Tsitsk	Cassiar district, on the Hagwilget river, 2½ miles east of Hazelton.	"	443	" " " Sept. 29, 1891.
4	Au-law	Cassiar district, on the left bank of the Skeena river, 2½ miles north of Hazelton.	"	284	" " " Sept. 29, 1891.
	Kisgegas	Cassiar district, on the Babine river, about four miles from its confluence with the Skeena	Kisgegas	2,415	Surveyed 1898. Final confirmation, April 24, 1899 Allotted by Comm'r. Vowell, August 3, 1898 Surveyed 1898. Final confirmation, Aug. 26, 1899
1	Kispyoux	Cassiar district, about eight miles above Hazelton, and at the confluence of the Kispyoux and Skeena rivers.	Kispyoux	2,252	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 26, 1891.
2	Sic-e-dach	Cassiar district, on the right bank of the Skeena river, about 3½ miles above Hazelton.	"	900	Allotted by Comm'r. Vowell, July 21, 1898 272 inches of water recorded from Alipack creek.
3	A-gue-din	Cassiar district, on the Kispyoux river, about three miles from its mouth	"	560	Allotted by Comm'r. Vowell, August 5, 1898. These reserves have not been surveyed.
1	Kitseguecla	Cassiar district, on the Skeena river, about 11 miles below Hazelton.	Kitseguecla	1,850	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Oct. 1, 1891.
2	New Kitseguecla	Cassiar district, on the Skeena river, about seven miles below Hazelton.	"	1,036	These reserves have not been surveyed.
3	Timber reserve	Cassiar district, on the left bank of the Skeena, about five miles below Hazelton.	"	217	
1	Kitwangar	Cassiar district, on the banks of the Skeena at the mouth of Kitwangar river.	Kitwangar	2694	
2	Timber Reserve	Cassiar district, on the left bank of the Skeena, about a mile above Reserve No. 1	"	150	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Oct. 2, 1891.
3	Squin-lix-stat	Cassiar district, on the rght bank of the Skeena, about 10 miles below Kitwangar.	"	25	
4	Kwa-tsa-lix	Cassiar district, on the banks of the Skeena, about 22 miles below Kitwangar.	"	125	These reserves have not been surveyed; the acreage is only approximate.
5	Tum-bah	Cassiar district, on the left bank of the Skeena, about 2½ miles below Kitwangar.	"	147	
6	Kits-ka-baws	Cassiar district, on the right bank of the Skeena, about 5 miles below Kitwangar	"	100	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 16, 1893.
7	Koon-wats	Cassiar district, on Skeena river, about 8 miles above Lorne creek.	"	185	
8	Chig-in-kaht	Coast district, on the right bank of the Skeena, about 1½ mile below Lorne creek.	"	103	

1	Kuldoe	Cassiar district, on the Skeena river, about seventy miles above Hazelton.	Kuldoe.	446	Allotted by Comm'r. Vowell, July 30, 1898. Surveyed 1898. Final confirmation, April 24, 1899.
1	McLeod	Cariboo district, at outlet of McLeod lake and adjoining the Hudson's Bay Co.'s land.	McLeod Lake	286	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 12, 1892. Surveyed 1894. Final confirmation, Dec. 27, 1895.
1	Necoslie	Coast district, at outlet of Stuart lake.	Necoslie	734	
2	Tat-sel-a-was	Coast district, on left bank of Stuart river, about 10 miles below Fort St. James.	"	136	
3	Sow-chea	Coast district, on southern shore of Stuart lake, about 9 miles from Fort St. James.	"	225	
4	Uz-ta	Coast district, on trail from Stuart lake to McLeod and about 5 miles from Fort St James	"	960	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 30, 1892. Surveyed 1898. Final confirmation, January 11, 1899.
5	Aht-len-jees	Coast district, 6 miles southwest of Fort St. James.	"	300	
6	Chesda	Coast district, 8 miles southwest of Fort St. James.	"	360	
7	Kwot-ket-quo	Coast district, southwest of and adjoining Reserve No. 6.	"	160	
1	Stony Creek	Coast district, on Stony creek, between Tachie and Noolki lakes.	Stony Creek	6,370	
2	Sack-a-ni-te-cla	Coast district, on eastern shore of Noolki lake.	"	200	
3	Lake-town	Coast district, on northern shore of Noolki lake, near its western end.	"	540	
4	Meadow Reserve	Coast district, on the trail from Quesnel to Fraser lake, and about a mile west of Reserve No 3.	"	160	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Aug. 29, 1892. Surveyed 1894.
5	Clus-ta-lack	Coast district, on the southern shore of Tachie lake, and about six miles from Reserve No. 3, on the trail from Quesnel to Fraser lake.	"	103	Final confirmation, December 5, 1895.
6	Noon-la	Coast district, on the right bank of the Nechaco river, at the crossing of the trail from Stony creek to Stuart lake.	"	115	
1	Tache	Coast district, on the northern shore of Stuart lake, at the mouth of Tache river.	Tache	1,655	
2	Pinchie	Coal district, on the northern shore of Stuart lake, at the mouth of Pinchie river.	"	728	
3	Nan-cut	Coast district, on Stuart lake, at the mouth of the Yi-ko river, and on the Portage from Stuart to Babine lake.	"	372	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 27, 1892. Surveyed 1898.
4	U-caus-ley	Coast district, at the outlet of Petit lake, about four miles from reserve No. 3.	"	445	Final confirmation, January 11, 1899.
5	Cai-soo-at	Coast district, on the northern shore of Stuart lake, about half-way between reserves Nos. 1 and 3.	"	124	

Schedule of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued*

BABINE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Gelangle	Coast district, on the northern shore of Trembleur lake at the mouth of Middle river.	Trembleur Lake	945	
2	So-yan-do-star	Coast district, on the northern shore of Trembleur lake, about four miles east of reserve No. 1.	"	44	
3	Tees-lee	Coast district, on the left bank of Tache river, about half a mile from the outlet of Trembleur lake.	"	253	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 23, 1892. Surveyed 1898. Final confirmation, January 11, 1899.
4	Ste-van	Coast district, on the left bank of Tache river, about two and a half miles from Trembleur lake.	"	49	
5	Grande Rapide	Coast district, on the Tache river about seven miler from Trembleur lake.	"	584	

COWICHAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1	Beecher Bay	Metchosin district, on north shore of Beecher Bay, sections 45, 46, 49, and an addition on the west of and adjoining Section 49.	Beecher Bay	502	
2		Metchosin district, on eastern shore of Beecher Bay, section 44.	"	225	
3	Creyke Point	Metchosin district, on western shore of Beecher Bay.	"	2 1/16	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, June 11, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.
4	Wolfe Island	Metchosin district, in Beecher Bay	"	11	
5	Lamb Island	" "	"	1/16	
6	Frazer Island	" "	"	14	
7	Village Island	" "	"	3	
8	Island	" Southwest of Smyth Head	"	2	
9	Island	" South of Smyth Head	"	4	
10	Island	" Opposite Section 1	"	1	
11	Albert Head	Esquimalt district	"	4	Surrendered for a quarantine station.
1	Halalt Island	An island at the mouth of Chemainus river, Chemainus district.	Chemainus Halalt Band	140	
2	Halalt	Sections 3, 4, 5, range 7, Chemainus district.	"	287	
3	Lyacksun	Near the northern end of Valdez island, Cedar district.	Lyacksun Band	1756	

4	Shingle Point	On west shore of Valdez island, Cedar district.	"	79	
5	Portier Pass	At the southern end of Valdez island, Cedar district.	"	5	
6		Eastern portion of section 6, range 8, Chemainus district.	Penelakut Band	33	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, January 18, 1877. Surveyed 1878.
7	Kuper Island	The whole of Kuper island, Chemainus district, with the exception of Mr. W. Conu's claim.	"	2138	
8	Tent Island	Tent Island, Chemainus district	"	85	
9	Fishing station	At Portier Pass, on the northwest extremity of Galiano island, Chemainus district.	"	76	
10	Fishing station	On left bank of Chemainus river, Chemainus district, portions of sections 8, 9, range 7, 8.	Chemainus and Sicka-meen Bands.	15	
11		Western portion of section 11, range 7, Chemainus district	"	81	
12		On western shore of Oyster Harbour, at its head. Oyster district.	Chemainus and Sicka meen bands.	296	Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, January 18, 1877. Surveyed 1878.
13		Between Oyster Harbour and Chemainus bay, Oyster district.		2,692	
1	Comox	Section 4, Comox district, situated on the northern shore of Comox Harbour.	Comox	155	
2	Pentledge	Comox district, on the left bank of the Pentledge river at its confluence with the Tsolum river.		209	Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, December 12, 1876. Surveyed, 1878.
3	Grave-yard	Comox district, on Goose Spit, Comox Harbour		14	
1	Cowichan	Quamichan district, rge. 2, sec 12, 13, 14. ...	Cowichan		
		" " 3 " 12,13,14,15,16			
		" " 4 " 12,13,14,15,16	Quamichan, Comiaken,		
		" " 5 " 12,13,14,15,16	Clem-clem-a-lits,		
		" " 5 " E½ 17 E½ 18..	Hamutzen, Somenos,		
		" " 6 " 15, 16.....	Koksailah, Kil-pah-las		
		" " 7 " W½ NE¼ 10...	and Kanipsin bands.		
		" " 7 " 11, 14..			
		" " 8 " E½ 8. E½ 9....			
		" " 8 " E½, NW¼ 10..			
		" " 8 " 11 13-17.....		5,789	Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, February 17, 1877. Surveyed 1878.
		Cowichan district, " 1 " 11 to 17.....			
		" " 2 " 12 to 16.....			
		" " 3 " 14 pt of 15, 16			
		" " 4 " 14			
		" " 5 " E½ 11, E½ 12.. E½ 13, 14, 15			
		" " 6 " 11, 12, 13.....			
		" " 7 " 8 to 15.....			
		" " 8 " 8, 9, 10, 15...			
2		" " 3 " 7.....		75	
3	Kil-pah-las	" " 5 " 6.....		51	

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion.—*Continued.*

COWICHAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
4	.....	Shawnigan district, range 5, section 19	.....	75	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commis., March 3, 1877.
5	Tzart-lam	Sahtlam district, on left bank Cowichan river	.....	16	Allotted by Joint Res. Commis., February 17, 1877.
5	Kakalatza	Sahtlam district, on left bank Cowichan river.	Cowichan	24	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, February 17, 1877 Surveyed, 1878.
6	Skutz	Cowichan Lake district, on the left bank of Cowichan river, at Skutz canyon.	.....	18	
7	"	Cowichan Lake district, on both banks of Cowichan river, at head of Skutz canyon.	.....	40	
.....	Cowichan Lake	Cowichan Lake district, on northern shore of Cowichan lake near its outlet, and partly on section 5, and partly in Island Railway Belt.	Cowichan lake	130	Allotted by Commissioner O Reilly, May 31, 1887. Surveyed, 1890. One hundred and seven and a half acres of section 5 conveyed by Mr. C. Green to the Dominion Government, December, 1888.
.....	Esquimalt	Esquimalt district, on eastern shore of Esquimalt Harbour.	Esquimalt	47	Held by an agreement made by the Hudson's Bay Company on behalf of the Crown, April 30, 1850. Reserve confirmed by the Joint Reserve Commission, May 4, 1878. Surveyed, 1886.
1	Nanaimo town	Nanaimo district, on Nanaimo Harbour	Nanaimo	47	Old reserves confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, December 20, 1876. Surveyed, 1874 and 1878.
2	" river	Cranberry district, on left bank of Nanaimo river.	.....	128	
3	" "	Cranberry district, sections 19, 20, 21, range 7, and portion of section 21, range 6.	.....	260	
4	" "	Sections 18 and 19, range 8, Cranberry district.	.....	200	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, December 20, 1876. Surveyed, 1878.
5	Fishing station	Nanaimo district, on southern shore of Gabriola Island, part of section 1.	.....	2½	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, December 23, 1876. Surveyed, 1878.
6	Burial-ground	Small island about 7 chains east of reserve No. 5.	.....	.....	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, December 23, 1876.
.....	Nanoose	Nanoose district, on the southern shore of Nanoose harbour.	Nanoose	209	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, December 15, 1876.
.....	Qualicum	Newcastle district, at the mouth of the Qualicum river.	Qualicum	197	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, Dec. 13, 1876. Surveyed 1878.
1	South Saanich	South Saanich district, sections 7, 8, 9, S., range 1 W., sections 7, 8, 9, S. range 2 W.	Saanich	483	Original reserves confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.
2	East Saanich	South Saanich district, sections 6, 7, 8, S., range 4 E., sections 6, 7, 8, S., range 5 E. sections 6, 7, 8, S., range 6 E.	"	605	

3	Cole Bay	North Saanich district, sections 4, 5 N., range 1 W., sections 4, 5 N., range 2 W., sections 2, 3 N., range 1 W., sections 2, 3 N., range 2 W.	"	705	Old reserve confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Surveyed 1878.
4	Union Bay	North Saanich district, section 15 N., range 1 W.	"	71	Old reserve confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Surveyed 1878.
5	Fulford Harbour	Cowichan district, the southern portion of section 53, Saltspring Island.	"	43	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Surveyed 1878.
6	Mayne Island	Cowichan district.	"	323	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3 1877. Surveyed 1878.
7	Saturna Island	Cowichan district, at Deep Cove, the eastern half of section 12 and west half section 13.	"	360	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3, 1877. Surveyed 1878.
8	Pender Island	Cowichan district, at Hay Point, Pender island.	"	8	
9	Bare Island	Cowichan district, 5 miles east of Saanich.	"	26	
10	Senanus Island	Cowichan district, in Saanich Inlet.	"	4	
11	Malahut	Malahut district, on west shore of Saanich Inlet.	"	586	
12	Hatch Point	Shawnigan district, eastern portions of sections 11, 12, range 10.	"	92	
13	Goldstream	Goldstream district, at the mouth of Goldstream.	"	12	
1	Songhees	Esquimalt district, on western shore of Victoria Harbour.	Songhees	112	Held by an agreement made by the Hudson's Bay Co. on behalf of the Crown, 30th April, 1850. Confirmed by Joint Reserve Commision, May 4, 1878.
2	Deadman's or Halkett Island	Victoria district, in Victoria Harbour.	"	½	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, May 4, 1878.
3	Discovery Island	Cowichan district, the northern portion of Discovery Island, 5 miles east of Victoria.	"	90	Reserved by Gov. Douglas, June 10, 1863. Confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, May 4, 1878. Surveyed.
4	Chatham Islands	Cowichan district, two islands about ⅛ mile northwest of reserve No. 3.	"	57	
1	Sooke	Sooke district, section 8, on left bank of Sooke river at its mouth.	Sooke	65	Old reserve confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, June 11, 1877.
2		Sooke district, section 16.	"	101	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, June 11, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.
3	Grave-yard	Sooke district, part of section 7, Billings spit.	"	1/160	
4	Grave-yard	Sooke district, part of section 73 on the right bank of Sooke river at its mouth.	"	2/3 160	

FRASER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1	Cheam	New Westminster district, in township 3, ranges 28 and 29, west 6th meridian, left bank of Fraser river.	Cheam	883	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Reserve Commissioner Sproat June 16, 1879. Surveyed 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
2	Tse à tah	New Westminster district, in township 3, range 28, west 6th meridian, right bank of Fraser river.	"	390	

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

FRASER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Schelowat	New Westminster district, in townships 2 and 3, range 29, west 6th meridian, on right bank of Hope slough.	Chilliwack, Skwah Band.	243	In Railway Belt Surveyed 1881 Allotted by Reserve Commissioner Sproat, June 20, 1879. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
2	Skwahla	New Westminster district, in township 3, range 30, west 6th meridian, on left bank of Hope slough.	" "	29	
3	Skwali	New Westminster district, in township 3, range 30, west 6th meridian, on right bank of Hope slough, and left bank of Shelford slough.	" "	298	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Reserve Commissioner Sproat, May 15, 1879. Surveyed 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
4	Skwah	New Westminster district, in townships 2 and 3, range 30, west 6th meridian, on left bank of Hope slough at its mouth.	" "	313	
5	Skway	New Westminster district, in townships 2 and 3, range 30, west 6th meridian, on right bank of Chilliwack river at its mouth.	Skway Band	538	
6	Kwaw-kwaw-a-pilt	New Westminster district, in township 23, east of coast meridian, on left bank of Kwaw-kwaw-a-pilt slough	Chilliwack, Kwaw-kwaw-a-pilt Band.	155	
7	Squiala	New Westminster district, in township 23, east of coast meridian, on the right bank of Chilliwack river.	Squiala Band	209	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Reserve Commissioner Sproat, May 1879. Surveyed 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
8		New Westminster district, in township 23, east of coast meridian, on the left bank of Chilliwack river at its mouth.	"	115	
9	Aitchelitch	New Westminster district, in township 23, east of coast meridian, on the left bank of Chilliwack river.	Ahtsalitz Band	52	
10	Skul-kayn	New Westminster district, in township 26, east of coast meridian, on the right bank of the Chilliwack river.	Skul-kayn Band	139	
11	Skul-kayn	New Westminster district, in township 26, east of coast meridian, on the left bank of the Chilliwack river.	" "	30	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Reserve Commissioner Sproat, June 20, 1879. Surveyed 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
12	Ya-kwe-a-kwi-oose	New Westminster district, in township 26, east of coast meridian, on the right bank of the Chilliwack river.	Ya-kwe-a-kwi-oose	48	

13	Tzeachten	New Westminster district, in townships 23 and 26, east of coast meridian, on the banks of the Chilliwack and Luc a-euc rivers	Chilliwack, Skul kayn and Ya-kwe-a-kwi-oose bands.	707	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Reserve Comm'r. Sproat, June 20, 1879
14	Soowahlie	New Westminster district, in townships 22, 23, 25 and 26, east of coast meridian.	Soo wah lie band	1,140	Surveyed, 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
15	Grass Reserve	New Westminster district, northwest ¼ section 22, township 26.	Chilliwack Indians in common.	160	
16	Skumalasph	New Westminster district, in township 24, on the right bank of Fraser river.	Skwah, Skwah la, Kwaw-kwaw-a-pilt, Squi-a-la, Skway and Aht sa litz bands in common.	1,158	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Reserve Comm'r. Sproat, May 15, 1879. Surveyed, 1881 Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
1	Coquitlam	New Westminster district, in township 38, west of coast meridian, on the right bank of Coquitlam river.	Co-quit-lam	$6\frac{50}{100}$	In Railway Belt. Old reserves confirmed by Reserve Comm'r. Sproat, July 8, 1879. Surveyed, 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
2		New Westminster district, in township 38, west of coast meridian, on the left bank of Coquitlam river.	"	$202\frac{50}{100}$	
1	Samahquam	New Westminster district, at the 24-mile post on the Douglas portage.	Douglas	249	
2	Sachteen	New Westminster district, near the 23-mile post on the Douglas portage. Two graves 200 yards north of the 23-mile post.	"	15	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 7, 1881. Surveyed, 1882. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
2a	Sachteen	To the south of and adjoining Reserve No. 2.	"	52	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept 30, 1897. Not surveyed. Acreage approximate only.
3	Sweeteen	New Westminster district, near the 21-mile post on the Douglas portage.	"	36	
4	Skookum Chuck	New Westminster district, at the 19-mile post on the Douglas portage.	"	526	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 7, 1881. Surveyed, 1882.
5	Sklahhesten	New Westminster district, at the 14-mile post on the Douglas portage.	"	79	Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
5a	Sklahhesten	An addition to Reserve No. 5	"	150	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 30, 1897. Not surveyed. Acreage approximate only.
6	Lelachen	New Westminster district, on the right bank of the Lillooet river, about 3 miles from its mouth.	"	$37\frac{50}{100}$	
7	Grave-yard	New Westminster district, on the right bank of Lillooet river, ¾ mile below Lelachen	"	$0\frac{75}{100}$	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, May 5, 1884. Surveyed, 1882.
8	Douglas	New Westminster district, at the head of Harrison lake, and at the mouth of the Lillooet river.	"	1,030	Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
9	Morteen	New Westminster district, at the 17-mile post on the Douglas portage.	"	82	
10	Franks	New Westminster district, at the 11-mile post on the Douglas portage.	"	82	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 30, 1897 Not surveyed. Acreage approximate only.
11	Perrets	New Westminster district, near the 10-mile post on the Douglas portage.	"	33	

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

FRASER AGENCY—BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Scowlitz	New Westminster district, in township 3, range 30, west of 6th meridian, at the mouth of Harrison river.	Harrison river	616	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, May 14, 1881.
2	Burial-ground	New Westminster district, in township 3, range 30, west of 6th meridian, on the right bank of Harrison river, at its mouth.	"	24	Surveyed, 1881. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
3	Squawkum Creek	New Westminster district, in township 24, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Harrison river, 3 miles from its mouth.	"	392	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, May 7, 1884. Surveyed, 1884. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
4	Chehalis	New Westminster district, in township 4, range 30, west of 6th meridian, on the right bank of Harrison river.	"	635	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, May 6, 1884. Surveyed, 1884. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
5	Chehalis	New Westminster district, in township 4, range 29 30, west of 6th meridian, on the right bank of Harrison river.	"	1,414	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, May 6, 1884. Surveyed, 1885. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
5a	Chehalis	New Westminster district, in township 4, range 30, west of 6th meridian, on the right bank of Harrison river, between reserves 4 and 5.	"	136	In Railway Belt. Added to Chehalis reserves by order in council August 11, 1896.
6		New Westminster district, in township 4, range 29, on left bank of Harrison river.	"	63	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, May6, 1884. Surveyed, 1884. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
1	Homalco	Coast district, on right bank of Homalco river, at the head of Bute inlet.	Homalco	$710\frac{80}{100}$	
2		Coast district, on left bank of Homalco river, about a mile from its mouth.	"	$9\frac{50}{100}$	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Aug. 10, 1888. Surveyed, 1888. Final confirmation, April 28, 1891.
3	Potato Point	Coast district, at head of Bute inlet.	"	$0\frac{10}{100}$	
4	Orford Bay	Coast district, on eastern shore of Bute inlet.	"	$671\frac{50}{100}$	
5	Mushkin	Coast district, on eastern shore of Valdez island.	"	$10\frac{58}{100}$	
6	Aupe	Coast district, on eastern shore of Bute inlet.	"	14	
1	Hope	Yale district, in the town of Hope.	Hope	$10\frac{52}{100}$	100 inches of water from 'Kua-kuc-alla' river, recorded Sept. 25, 1888.

2	Schkam	Yale district, on right bank of Fraser river, one mile above the town of Hope, township 5, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	193	250 inches of water from 'Hka-wilt-san' creek Sept. 25, 1888. In Railway Belt.
3	Greenwood Island	Yale district, in section 9, township 5, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	10	Allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, Aug. 16, 1879. Surveyed, 1881.
4	Chawuthen	Yale district, in township 5, range 27, west of 6th meridian, on right bank of Fraser river, 3 miles below Hope.	"	1,387	Final confirmation, May 8, 1889.
	Sea Bird Island	Yale and New Westminster districts, townships 3 and 4, range 28, west 6th meridian.			Sea Bird island, containing 4,511 53/100 acres, was allotted by Commissioner Sproat, on June 13, 1879, to the Hope, Popkum, Swawtits, Ohamil, Ska-wah-look, Union Bar and Yale Indians in common. Mr. Commissioner Sproat assigned to the Hope Indians (1) the right to fish in the Fraser river from a rock on lot 18, group 1, Yale district, the property of Rev. A. D. Pringle; (2) also from a rock on the right bank of Fraser river, opposite the Hope town reserve; (3) also from a rock on the right bank of Fraser river, 12 chains above Schkam reserve; (4) also from a rock on the right bank of Fraser river opposite to Maria island.
1	Katzie	New Westminster district, in section 10, township 9, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Fraser river.	Katzie	109	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, July 3, 1879. Surveyed, 1880 and 1898.
2		New Westminster district, in section 11, township 9, east of coast meridian, on left bank of Fraser river	"	57	
3	Barnston Island	New Westminister district, the northeast ¼, section 4, township 9, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Parson's channel, Fraser river.	"	135	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 13, 1898. Surveyed, 1898 and 1900.
4	Pitt Lake	New Westminster district, in sections 3 and 4, township 5, west of 7th meridian, at the outlet of Pitt lake	"	540	
5	Grave-yard	New Westminister district, the northwest corner of lot 279, group 1	"	1	In Railway Belt. Purchased by the Dominion government from Mr. John Hammond, Dec. 1, 1898. Surveyed, 1899
1	Klahoose	Coast district, at the head of Toba Inlet.	Klahoose	2,280	
2	Burial-ground	Coast district, on western shore of Toba Inlet about a mile west of reserve No. 1.	"	0 75	
3	Salmon Bay	Coast district, at the head of Salmon bay, Toba inlet.	"	174	
4	Siakin	New Westminster district, on eastern shore of Waddington channel, near Dean Point.	"	7	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, August 12, 1888.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

FRASER AGENCY—BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
5	Deep Valley	Coast district, on eastern shore of Ramsey arm.	Klahoose	61	Surveyed, 1888. Final confirmation, May 18, 1889.
	Quequa	New Westminster district, on eastern shore of Lewis channel.	"	4	
7	Tork	Sayward district, on western shore of Squirrel cove, Cortes island.	"	698	
8		Sayward district, on northern shore of Squirrel cove, Cortes island.	"	39	
9	Ahpocum	New Westminster district, at the head of Forbes bay, Homfray channel.	"	62	
10	Tatpo-oose	Sayward district, at the head of Hoskyn inlet, Valdez island.	"	29	Allotted by Comm'r Vowell, June 25, 1900. Surveyed, 1900.
1	Whonock	New Westminster district, in townships 14, 15, east of coast meridian, on the right bank of Fraser river.	Langley	92	
2		New Westminster district, the northwest ¼ section 3, township 15, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Stave river.	"	127	
3		New Westminster district, Lots 444 and 445 group 1, townships 14, 15, east of coast meridian, on left bank of Stave river at its mouth.	"	122	In Railway Belt.
4		New Westminster district, in section 2, township 15, east of coast meridian, on left bank of Stave river.	"	239	Allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, June 27, 1879 Surveyed, 1880, 1881. Final confirmation, June 24, 1887
5		New Westminster district, in Townships 11 and 12, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Fraser river.	"	360 50	
6	McMillan's Island	New Westminster district, in townships 11, 12, east of coast meridian, in Fraser river, near Langley.	"		
7		New Westminster district, part of section 21, block 5 north, range 2 west.	"	40	
8		New Westminster district, part of lot 1, group 2, on left bank of the Fraser, opposite New Westminster.	"	4 68	1 29 acre of this reserve was acquired by Order in Council, May 16, 1899.
1	Sahhacum	New Westminster district, part of section 34, township 16, east of coast meridian.	Matsqui	52 50	In Railway Belt.

2	Matsqui Main Reserve.....	New Westminster district, part of section 7, Township 17, east of coast meridian.	"	353·85	Allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, June 20, 1879. Surveyed, 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
3	Three Islands	New Westminster district, in Fraser river, north of reserve No. 2.	"	608 50	
4	Matsqui.....	New Westminster district, part of section 6, Township 13, east of coast meridian.	"	60	
1	.....	New Westminster district, part of lots 1 and 2, group 2, on left bank of Fraser river, opposite New Westminster.	Musquéam.....	5·16	1 acre of this reserve was acquired by Order in Council, May 16, 1899. 1 13 acre purchased from Mr. Justice Bole, June 17, 1897.
2	Musqueam.....	New Westminster district, on the right bank of the north arm of Fraser river at its mouth.	"	392 50	Allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, June 30, 1879. Surveyed, 1881 and 1897. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
3	Sea Island.....	New Wes minster district, lots 8 and 9, Sea Island, on the left bank of the north arm of Fraser river at its mouth.	"	60 75	
1	Ohamil.....	Yale district, in township 4, range 27, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser river opposite Ruby creek.	Ohamil.....	458	In Railway Belt.
2	Wahleach Island.....	Yale district, in Fraser river west of reserve No 1.	"	171	Allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, June 12, 1879. Surveyed, 1881.
	Sea Bird Island.....	Yale and New Westminster districts, townships 3 and 4, range 28, west 6th meridian.	"	.....	Sea Bird island, containing $4{,}511\frac{50}{100}$ acres, was allotted by Comm'r. Sproat on June 13, 1879, to the Ohamil, Popkum, Swawtits, Skawah-look, Hope, Union Bar, and Yale Indians in common.
1	Pemberton.....	Lillooet district, at the upper end of the lower Pemberton meadows.	Pemberton.....	$188\frac{50}{100}$	
2	.....	Lillooet district, on the upper Pemberton meadows, between the Lillooetand Squamish rivers.	"	105	
3	.....	Lillooet district, on the lower Pemberton meadows between the north and south branches of the Lillooet river.	"	$909\frac{50}{100}$	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 6, 1881. Surveyed, 1882. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.
4	Lo kla.....	Lillooet district, on the Birkenhead river about seven miles from reserve No. 1	"	$19\frac{50}{100}$	
5	Grave-yard.....	Lillooet district near the 29 mile house at the foot of Pemberton lake, on Mr. Joseph Smiths' pre-emption claim.	"	$1\frac{50}{100}$	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 6, 1881. Surveyed, 1882. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884. The exclusive right of fishing in the Lillooet river from the foot of Pemberton lake ½ mile downstream is reserved for these Indians.
	Popkum.....	Yale district in township 3, range 28, west of 6th meridian, on the left bank of Fraser river.	Popkum.....	381	In Railway Belt. Old Reserve confirmed by Comm'r. Sproat, June 16, 1879. Surveyed, 1880. Final confirmation. March 19, 1892.
	Sea Bird Island.....	Yale and New Westminster districts, townships 3 and 4, range 28, west of 6th meridian.	.....	.....	Sea Bird island, containing $4{,}51\,\frac{50}{100}$ acres was allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, on June 13, 1879, to the Popkum, Swawtits, Okamil, Skawah-look, Hope, Union Bar and Yale Indians in common.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion.—*Continued.*

FRASER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Continued.*

No.	Name	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
	Semiahmoo	New Westminster district, sections 1 and 2, township 1, west of coast meridian, on Semiahmoo bay, on the international boundary line.	Semiahmoo	392	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 14, 1887. Surveyed, 1890. Final confirmation, March, 26, 1892.
1	Tsawcome	New Westminster district, in Trail bay, 1½ mile north of White island.	Seshelt	45 25/100	
2	Seshelt	New Westminster district, between Trail bay and Porpoise bay, Jervis inlet	"	607	
3	Sway-calse or Kuk-way-win.	New Westminster district, on western shore of Porpoise bay, Jervis Inlet.	"	11 55/100	
4	Oalthkiyim	New Westminster dictrict, on western shore of Porpoise bay, Jervis inlet.	"	8 80/100	
5	Klaalth	New Westminster district, on eastern shore of Porpoise bay, Jervis inlet.	"	3 11/100	Allotted by Joint Res. Commn., Dec. 7, 1876. Surveyed, 1881.
6	Klayekwin	New Westminster district, on eastern shore of Narrows arm, Jervis inlet.	"	2 45/100	
7	Klayekwin	New Westminster district, on western shore of Narrows arm, Jervis inlet.	"	53	
8	Klayekwin	New Westminster district, at the head of Narrows arm, Jervis inlet.		196	
9	Chickwat	New Westminster district, on the right bank of the Tzoonye river, about 3 miles above Reserve No. 8.		5	
10	Tchahchelaithtenum	New Westminster district, east of Boulder Island, Seshelt inlet, Jervis inlet	Seshelt	19·10	
11	Hunnaechin	New Westminster district, at the head of Queen's reach, Jervis inlet.	"	260·50	
12	Swaywelat	New Westminster district, on the western side of the entrance to Princess Louisa inlet, Jervis inlet.	"	1·10	
13	Chelohsin	New Westminster district, on the northern shore of Queen's reach, Jervis inlet	"	3·33	
14	Paykulkun	New Westminster district, on the northern shore of Queen's reach, Jervis inlet.	"	4·55	
15	Tsooahdie	New Westminster district, at Deserted bay, Jervis inlet	"	724·50	
16	Slayathlum	New Westminster district, on the western shore of Jervis inlet, at the head of Prince of Wales reach.	"	4·65	Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, December 7, 1876. Surveyed, 1881.

17	Skwawkwechin	New Westminster district, at the head of Vancouver bay, Jervis inlet.	Seshelt	13·20	
18	Smeshalin	New Westminster district, near the north-east corner of Pender harbour, Malaspina strait.	"	10	
19	Suahbin	New Westminster district, at Garden bay, Pender harbour, Malaspina strait.	"	6·50	
	Grave-yard	On Garden bay, ten chains east of Reserve 19.	"	0·35	
20	Sallahlus No. 1	New Westminster district, in Pender harbour, opposite Gerran's bay.	"	3·40	
	Sallahlus No. 2	On Gerran's bay, Pender harbour.	"	1	
21	Sekateton	New Westminster district, a rocky island in Pender harbour, Malaspina strait.	"	1·25	
22	Saughanaught	New Westminster district, on the eastern shore of Agamemnon channel, one mile north of Norman point.	"	35	Allotted by Commr. Vowell, 22 June, 1900. Not surveyed. Acreage approximate.
23	Cokquenects	New Westminster district, at the mouth of Eagle creek, on north shore of Malaspina strait	"	80	
1	Skawahlook	Yale district, in sections 4 and 5, township 5, range 27, west of 6th meridian, on right bank of Fraser river.	Skawahlook	151	In Railway belt. Allotted by Commr. Sproat, June 13, 1879.
2	Ruby Creek	Yale district, in section 5, township 5, Range 27, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Luksectsissum or Ruby creek.	"	45·50	Surveyed 1881.
	Sea Bird Island	Yale and New Westminster districts, townships 3 and 4, range 28, west of 6th meridian	"		Sea Bird island, containing 4,511·50 acres was allotted by Commr. Sproat on June 13, 1879, to the Skawahlook, Popkum, Skawtits, Ohamil, Hope, Union Bar and Yale Indians in common.
1	Mission	New Westminster district, on north shore of Burrard inlet.	Skwawmish	38	
2	Seymour Creek	New Westminster district, on north shore of Burrard inlet, at the Second narrows.	"	147	Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, June 15, 1877, Surveyed, 1880.
3		New Westminster district, on north shore of Burrard inlet near the North arm.	"	275	
4	Inlailawatash	New Westminster district, at the head of the North arm, Burrard inlet.	"	33	
5	Kappillahno	New Westminster district, on northern shore of Burrard inlet at the First narrows	"	444	Boundaries of this reserve finally amended and confirmed, May 22, 1893
6	False Creek	New Westminster district, on southern shore of False creek at its mouth.	"	80	Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, June 15, 1877. Surveyed, 1880.
7	Skowishim	New Westminster district, on the left bank of the Skwawmish river, twenty-five miles from its mouth.	"	100	
8	Chackchuck	New Westminster district, on the right bank of the Skwawmish river, three miles above reserve No. 7.	"	0·15	

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

FRASER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
9	Poyam	New Westminster district, on the left bank of the Skwawmish river, seven miles above reserve No. 7.	Skwawmish	0·67	
10	Skowishim grave-yard	New Westminster district, on the left bank of the Skwawmish river, two miles below reserve No. 7	"	10	Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, November 27, 1876. Surveyed, 1881.
11	Cheakamus	New Westminster district, on the left bank of the Skwawmish river, between Chemai creek and Cheakamus river	"	4,046·50	
12	Yookwitz	New Westminster district, on the right bank of the Skwawmish river opposite to the mouth of Cheakamus river.	"	23	
13	Poquiosin and Skamain	New Westminster district, on the left bank of the Skwawmish river, near the mouth of Cheakamus river	"	111·80	
14	Waiwakum	New Westminster district, on the left bank of Skwawmish river.	"	37	
15	Aikwucks	New Westminster district, on the right bank of Skwawmish river.	"	27·45	
16	Seaichem	New Westminster district, on the left bank of Kowtain slough, Skwawmish river	"	68	
17	Kowtain	New Westminster district, on the left bank of Kowtain slough, Skwawmish river.	"	57·50	
18	Yekwaupsum	New Westminster district, on the left bank of Skwawmish river, one and a half mile from its mouth	"	154	Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, Nov. 27, 1876. Surveyed, 1881.
19	" Burial-ground	New Westminster district, one and a half miles north of Yekwaupsum.	"	2·25	
20	Mamaquum Island	New Westminster district, an island in the eastern branch of Skwawmish river.	"	13	
21	Skwawmish Island	New Westminster district, the northern portion of Skwawmish island, at the mouth of the Skwawmish river.	"	416·50	
22	Skwulwailum	New Westminster district, at the mouth of the Skwawmish river, at head of Howe Sound.	"	188·23	
23	Ahtsamm	New Westminster district, on the western branch of the Skwawmish river, at its mouth.	"	229·20	Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, Nov.

24	Stawamus	New Westminster district, on the eastern shore of Howe Sound, at its head.	"	141·50	217, 1876. Surveyed, 1881.
25	Kaikalalahun	New Westminster district, on the western shore of Howe Sound, opposite to Woolridge island.	"	33	
26	Chekwelp	New Westminster district, on the western shore of Howe Sound, opposite to Keats island.	"	34·50	Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, Nov 28, 1876. Surveyed, 1881.
27	" burial-ground	New Wesminster district, the most northern of the Shelter Islands, Howe sound.	"	0·50	
1	Sliammon	New Westminster district, on northern shore of Malaspina strait, east of Harwood island.	Sliammon	1924·50	
2	Harwood Island	New Westminster district, in the strait of Georgia.	"	2095	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 6, 1888. Surveyed, 1888.
3	Paukeanum	Sayward district, in Smelt bay, Cortes island.	"	200	Final confirmation, April 28, 1891.
4	Toquana	New Westminster district, at the Head of Theodosia arm, Malaspina inlet.	"	395·50	
5	Tokenatch	New Westminster district, at the head of Freke's anchorage, Malaspina inlet.	"	53	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 6, 1888. Surveyed, 1888. Final confirmation, April 28, 1891.
6	Kahkaykay	New Westminster district, on Gifford Peninsula, Malaspina inlet.	"	45	
1	Skwatits	Yale district, in section 13, township 4, range 28, west of the 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser river, opposite the head of Sea Bird island.	Skwatits	335·50	In railway belt. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, June 13, 1879. Surveyed, 1881.
2		Yale district, in section 24, township 4, range 28, west of 6th meridian, north of and adjoining reserve No. 1.	"	98	
	Sea Bird Island	Yale and New Westminster districts, townships 3 and 4, range 28, west of 6th meridian.			Sea Bird island, containing 4,511·50 acres, was allotted by Commissioner Sproat on June 13, 1879, to the Skwatits, Popkum, Ohamil, Skawahlook, Hope, Union Bar, and Yale Indians in common
1	Yaalstrick	New Westminster district, in sections 28, 29, 32 and 33, township 23, east of coast meridian. An island in Fraser river.	Sumass	283·90	
2	Lackaway	New Westminster district, in NE ¼, section 29, township 23, east of coast meridian, on left bank of Fraser river near Miller's Landing.	"	39	
3	Timber reserve	New Westminster district, in SW ¼, section 28, township 23, east of coast meridian.	"	10	
4	Papekwatchin	New Westminster district, in township 20, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Fraser river.	"	235	In railway belt. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, May 15, 1879. Surveyed, 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

FRASER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Name	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
5	Aylechootlook	New Westminster district, in section 13, township 20, east of coast meridian, on the right bank of Sumass river.	Sumass	49	
6	Upper Sumass	New Westminster district, in township 19, east of coast meridian, on the banks of Sumass river, above Sumass lake.	"	610·80	
7	Sumass	New Westminster district, the NW ¼, section 6, township 19, east of coast meridian, on the banks of Sumass river.	"	160	
8	Holachten	New Westminster district, in township 24, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Nicomen slough.	Sumass (Lakahahmen Band.)	300	
9	Timber Reserve	New Westminster district, in section 4, township 24, east of coast meridian.	" "	59	In railway belt. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, June 26, 1879. Surveyed, 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
10	Skweahm	New Westminster district, in townships 23, 24, east of coast meridian, Nicomen slough	" "	183	
11	Lakahahmen	New Westminster district, in section 6, township 24, east of coast meridian, on right bank of Nicomen slough.	" "	94·10	
[illegible]	Tsawwassen	New Westminster district, in township 5, on the Gulf of Georgia, one mile north of the International Boundary line.	Tsawwassen	604·25	Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, December 28, 1878. Surveyed, 1881. Final confirmation, March 19, 1892.
1	Yale town	Yale district, in section 14, township 7, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	Yale	17 50	Allotted by Commr. O'Reilly, May 23, 1881. 20 inches of water from Yale creek recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
2	4½ Mile reserve	Yale district, in section 24, township 7, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on right bank of Fraser river, 4½ miles above Yale.	"	15	Allotted by Commr. Sproat, August 5, 1879. 15 inches of water from the stream on the reserve and all the water from other sources on the reserve recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
3	Kuthlalth	Yale district, in section 13, township 7, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser river, ¾ mile above Yale.	"	362	Allotted by Commr. Sproat, August 5, 1879. Foreshore added to this reserve by Order-in-Council, August 9, 1900. 20 inches of water recorded Sept 25, 1888.
4	Qua lark	Yale district, in township 6, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser river, three miles below Yale.	"	27	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, May 23, 1881. In Railway Belt. Surveyed, 1882-84. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.

5	Albert Flat	Yale district, in townships 6, 7, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on right bank of Fraser river, three miles below Yale.		150	Allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, August 5, 1879. 100 inches of water from Gordon creek, and all the water from other sources on the reserve recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
6	Squeah	Yale district, in township 6, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser, five miles below Yale.	"	46	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly May 23, 1881. 25 inches of water from Squeah creek recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
7	Kaykaip	Yale district, in township 6, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser river, 5¼ miles below Yale	"	31	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, May 23, 1881. 20 inches of water from Kaykaip creek recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
8	Stullawheets	Yale district, in township 6, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on right bank of Fraser river.	"	134·50	Allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, August 5, 1879. 50 inches of water from Stullawheets creek recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
9	Luksectsis-sum	Yale district, in townships 4, 5, range 27, west of 6th meridian, at mouth of Ruby creek.	"	157	In Railway belt. Allotted by Comm'r. Sproat August 5, 1879. Surveyed 1882-84. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
10	Skawahlum	Yale district, in township 6, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on right bank of Fraser river.	" Union Bar Band	11·80	20 inches of water from Skawayluk creek recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
11	Puckatholetchin	Yale district, in townships 5, 6, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on right bank of Fraser river, five miles above Hope.	" "	566·50	150 inches of water from American Bar creek recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
12	Klaklacum	Yale district, in township 5, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on right bank of Fraser river, three miles above Hope	" "	71·75	20 inches of water from American Bar creek recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
13	Trafalgar Flat	Yale district, in township 5, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser river, 2½ miles above Hope.	" "	172	In Railway Belt. Allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, August 12, 1879. Surveyed, 1881.
14	Timber reserve	Yale district, in township 5, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of Fraser river three miles above Hope.	" "	224·20	200 inches of water from Hamlin's creek recorded Sept. 25, 1888, for use on reserve No. 13.
15	Aywawwis	Yale district, in township 5, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on left bank of the Fraser river, at the mouth of Coquehalle river.	" "	221·90	
16	Kawkawa	Yale district, in section 14, township 5, range 26, west of 6th meridian, on eastern shore of Kawkawa lake.	" "	16	10 inches of water from the stream which flows through the land, and all water from other sources on the reserve recorded Sept. 25, 1888.
	Sea Bird Island	Yale and New Westminster districts, townships 3 and 4, range 28, west of 6th meridian.	" "		Sea Bird island containing 4,511·50 acres was allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, on June 13, 1879, to the Yale, Union Bar, Popkum, Skawtits, Ohamil, Skawahlook and Hope Indians in common.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion.—*Continued.*

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Hustalen	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the foot of Adams lake on its left bank.	Adams Lake Sahhaltkum Band	2,178	100 inches of water recorded from East creek and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
2	Squaam	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the western shore of Adams lake in Agate bay.	"	80	10 inches of water recorded from Pass creek
3	Toops	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the foot of Adams lake on its right bank.	"	25	10 inches of water recorded from the nearest creek northward from the reserve.
4	Sahhaltkum	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of Thompson river, at the foot of Little Shuswap lake, in township 21, range 13, west of 6th meridian.	"	3,206	100 inches of water recorded from the creek which flows along the western boundary of the reserve into Neskainlith lake; 150 inches of water from Neskainlith lake; 50 inches from the lake on the high hills westward from the foot of Little Shuswap lake.
4a	"	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of Thompson river.	"	334	Reserved by Dominion Order-in-Council of Sept. 30, 1895.
5	Stequmwhulpa	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the southern shore of Little Shuswap lake.	"	250	The Adams lake reserves are in the railway belt. They were allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, August 13, 1877. Surveyed in 1878 and 1884. Final confirmation of reserves 1, 2, 3 and 5, 7th May, 1887.
6 & 7	Switsemalph	Kamloops division of Yale district, the northern and southern portions of Switsemalph reserve on Salmon arm of Shuswap lake, in township 20, range 10, west of 6th meridian.	"	790 325	Two reserves on the Salmon Arm were alloted by the Joint Reserve Commission to the Neskainlith, Adams lake and Little Shuswap lake tribes in common. They have since been divided by the Indian agent among the several bands interested.
1	Cheetsums Farm	Kamloops division of Yale district, in township 20, range 24, west of 6th meridian.	Ashcroft	770	30 inches of water recorded from the lower part of of Minnaberiet creek, and 20 inches from the the spring near Cheetsum's house, and from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
2	105 Mile post	Kamloops division of Yale district, in township 20, ranges 24 and 25, west of 6th meridian.	"	3,470	20 inches of water recorded from a spring on the reserve, 200 inches from the Bonaparte river and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
3	McLean's lake	Kamloops division of Yale district, in township 21, range 25, west of 6th meridian.	"	1,003	25 inches of water recorded from the stream flowing into McLean's lake. All these reserves are in the railway belt. Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 10, 1881.

					Surveyed 1885. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886. The Ashcroft Indians have the privilege of fishing on both banks of the Thompson river from the head of the Black canyon up stream a distance of one mile; also the privilege of fishing on both banks of the Thompson river from the mouth of Minnaberriets creek, up stream a distance of one-half mile.
1	Bonaparte	Kamloops division of Yale district, portions of sections 34, 35, Tp. 21, R. 25, west of 6th meridian and sections 2, 3, Tp. 22, R. 25, west of 6th meridian.	Bonaparte	177	100 inches of water recorded from the Bonaparte river and 50 inches from Hat creek.
2	Mauvais Rocher	Kamloops division of Yale district on Thompson river, in section 14, Tp. 21, R. 23, west of 6th meridian.	"	99.80	30 inches of water recorded from Knife creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
3	Loon lake	Lillooet district, at the western extremity of Loon lake, 25 miles north of Ashcroft.	"	59	Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, August 10, 1878, surveyed, 1883, final confirmation, June 4, 1884.
4	Upper Hat creek	Lillooet district, portions of sections 19, 20 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, Tp. 21, R. 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	2,057	100 inches of water recorded from the stream which discharges into Hat creek, opposite to the Marble canyon, 150 inches from Hat creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
5	Lower Hat creek	Lillooet district, portions of sections 17, 18, 19, 20, Tp. 22, R. 25, and sections 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, Tp. 22, R. 26, west of 6th meridian	"	2,078	100 inches of water recorded from Sultatkua creek, 150 inches from Hat creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve
1A	Bonaparte	Kamloops division of Yale district, portions of sections 33, 34, 35, Tp. 21, R. 25, and sections 1 and 2, Tp. 22, R. 25, west of 6th meridian.	"	1,343	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 5, 1890. Not surveyed. With the exception of Reserve No. 3, Loon lake, all the Bonaparte reserves are within the Railway Belt. Reserves 1, 2 and 3, allotted by Commissioner Sproat, August 10, 1878, surveyed 1883. Reserves 4 and 5, allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 6, 1881. Surveyed, 1883.
1	Tsawawmuck	Yale district, on the left bank of Fraser river, at the mouth of Ainslie creek, 32 miles above Yale.	Boothroyd, Chomok band	47½	10 inches of water recorded from Ainslie creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
2	Tsintahktl	Yale district, on the left bank of Fraser river, 33 miles above Yale.	" "	37	15 inches of water recorded from Jamieson creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
3	Speyum	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser river, opposite Reserve No. 1, 32 miles above Yale.	" "	374½	50 inches of water recorded from Speyum creek; 50 inches from Nepopulchin creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.

Schedule of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
4	Kahmoose	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser river, 34 miles above Yale, in Sec. 4, Tp. 12, R. 26, west of 6th meridian.	Boothroyd, Chomok Band	60	10 inches of water recorded from Jamieson creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
5	Sho-ook	Yale district, between the 35 and 36 mile posts, on the road from Yale, in Tp. 12, R 26, west of 6th meridian.	" "	413	200 inches of water recorded from Nkatsam creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
6	Inkahtsaph	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser river, 38 miles from Yale, in Tp. 12, R. 26, west of 6th meridian.	" "	454	150 inches of water recorded from Nkatsam creek, 50 inches from the creek at the north end of the reserve, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
7	Chukcheetso	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser river, opposite to Inkahtsaph reserve.	Boothroyd	11½	100 inches of water recorded from Chukcheetso creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
8	Staiyahanny	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser river, 42½ miles above Yale.	"	74½	150 inches of water from Chouhcheuh creek, and all the spare water from 42 Mile creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
9	Stlackament	Yale district, to the west of the Fraser river, opposite to reserve No. 8.	"	40	10 inches of water recorded from Stlakament creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
10	Dufferin Reserve	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser river, in Sec. 11, Tp. 14, R. 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	15½	20 inches of water recorded from Chouhcheuh creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve. All the Boothroyd reserves are within the Railway Belt. They were allotted by Commissioner Sproat, June 8, 1878. Surveyed 1885. Final confirmation, June 24, 1887.
1	Tuckkwiowhum	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser river, at the mouth of Anderson river, 24 miles above Yale, township 10, range 26, west 6th meridian.	Boston Bar	95	100 inches of water recorded from Anderson river; 20 inches from Ryan creek and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
2	Kopchitchin	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, at North Bend, 2 miles above Boston Bar, township 10, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	359	50 inches of water recorded from the creek at North Bend: 100 inches from the creek in the middle of the reserve, 100 inches from the creek at the south end of the reserve.
3	Austin's Flat	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser, near Hell's Gate, 19 miles above Yale, on section 34, township 9, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	3¼	10 inches of water recorded from the first creek below the reserve, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.

4	Bucktum	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser, at Butcher's Flat, section 14, township 11, range 26, west 6th meridian, six miles above Boston Bar.	"	64	100 inches of water recorded from the creek on the reserve and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
5	Scaucy	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, and right bank of Scaucy creek, 3 miles below Boston Bar, section 10, township 10, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	18	50 inches of water recorded from Scaucy creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
6	Paul's	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, one mile above Hell's Gate, in section 10, township 19, range 26, west 6th meridian	"	1¾	5 inches of water recorded from Scaucy creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve
7	Shrypttahooks	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, two miles below Boston Bar, in section 14, township 10, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	87	100 inches of water recorded from Scaucy creek and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve. The Boston Bar reserves are within the railway belt, they were allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, June 1, 1878; surveyed in 1882 and 1885, and finally confirmed June 24, 1887.
1	Kumcheen	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of Thompson at the mouth of Nicola river, on section 12, township 17, range 25, west 6th meridian.	Cook's Ferry	21¾	30 inches of water recorded from Nicola river.
2	Skoonkoon	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson river, 5 miles below Spence's bridge, in section 17, township 16, range 25, west 6th meridian.	"	55	50 inches of water recorded from Skoonkoon creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
3	Shawniken	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of Thompson river, one mile below Spence's bridge, in sections 4 and 10, township 17, range 25, west 6th meridian.	"	106½	50 inches of water recorded from Shawniken creek, at the falls, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
4		Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river, ½ mile mile below Spence's bridge, in section 10, township 17, range 25, west 6th meridian.	"	35	10 inches of water recorded from the Thompson river
4A		Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river, to the south of and adjoining reserve No. 4.	"	108	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, October 15, 1889. Unsurveyed.
5	Chuchhriaschin	Kamloops division of Yale district, in the Chuchhriaschin valley, three miles north of Spence's bridge, in section 26, township 17, range 25, west of 6th meridian.	"	20	75 inches of water recorded from Nicoelton creek, all the water from two springs in the mountains on the south side of the valley, and all the water from all other water sources on the reserve.
5A	Chuchhriaschin	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the Chuch-hri-as-chin valley, two miles north of Spence's bridge, in section 23, township 17, range 25, west 6th meridian.	"	20	

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks
6	Nicoelton	Kamloops division of Yale district, in the Nicoelton valley, four miles north of Spence's bridge, in township 18, range 25, west of 6th meridian.	Cook's Ferry	2008·50	50 inches of water recorded from Nicoelton creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
7	Kloklowuck	Kamloops division of Yale district, in the Nicola valley, seven miles from Spence's bridge, on the right bank of the Nicola river.	"	2 9	10 inches of water recorded from the stream near the southern end of the reserve, 40 inches from Kloklowuck creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
8	Tsinkahtl	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of Thomson river, six miles above Spence's bridge.	"	19 80	5 inches of water from the spring nearest to the reserve.
8A		Kamloops division of Yale district, on the hills above the 87 mile post on the Yale-Cariboo road, in section 7, township 18, range 24, west of 6th meridian.	"	10	
9	Pemynoos	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river, five miles above Spence's bridge, in townships 17, 18, range 24, west of 6th meridian.	"	1507 70	100 inches of water recorded from Pemynoos creek, 200 inches of water from Incaughkalk creek, and 100 inches from Pokheitsk creek.
10	Pokheitsk	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river, above and adjoining reserve No. 9.	"	36	Not surveyed. 50 inches of water recorded from Pokheitsk creek.
11	Spaptsum	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of Thompson river, ½ mile above Kimball railway station, in section 31, township 18, range 24, west of 6th meridian.	"	193	50 inches of water recorded from Pokheitsk creek, 25 inches from Spaptsum creek, and all the water from all sources of water supply on the reserve.
11A	Spaptsum	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of Thompson river, to the north of and adjoining reserve No. 11.	"	160	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly Oct 14, 1889, Not surveyed. Reserves Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5A, 6, 7, 8, 8A, were allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, July 20, 1878: Nos. 9, 10, 11 on June 30, 1880. These reserves were surveyed in 1885
12	Chilthmux	Kamloops division of Yale district, on Pokheitsk creek, about 15 miles from its mouth.	"	365	
13	Quiltanton	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the eastern shore of Divide lake, Highland valley, about 1 mile northeast of reserve No. 12.	"	520	Allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly Oct. 15, 1889 Not surveyed.

14	Enquotco	Kamloops division of Yale district, in Highland valley, 1¾ miles east of reserve No. 13.	"	560		
15	Squetaukilhats	Kamloops division of Yale district, in Highland valley, ¾ mile east of reserve No. 14	"	520		
.....	Deadman's Creek	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the banks of Deadman's creek, a tributary of the Thompson river.	Deadman's Creek	20·134	Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission July 28, 1877. Surveyed. 500 inches of water recorded from Deadman's creek, 25 inches from Bates creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.	
1	Kamloops	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson river, at its confluence with the north fork, in townships 20 and 21, range 17, west of 6th meridian.	Kamloops	33·131		
2	Fishing station	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the outlet of Trapp lake, S. 34, Tp 17, R 17, W. 6th M.	"	15	500 inches of water recorded from St. Paul's creek, and all the water from all sources of water supply on the reserve. Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission July 29, 1877. Surveyed. Reserves 1, 2, 3 and 5 are within the railway belt; it is uncertain whether No. 4 is or not. 50 inches of water from the stream next above the reserve.	
3	Fishing station	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the western shore of Trapp lake, S. 27, 34, Tp 17, R 17, W. 6th M.	"	7		
4	Timber reserve, Gilead	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of north fork of Thompson river, about 24 miles from its mouth.	"	180		
5	Fishing station	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the banks of Heffley creek, a tributary of the North Thompson.	"	46		
1	Nekliptum	Yale district, near the left bank of the Fraser river 16½ miles above Yale, on the banks of Nekliptum creek, township 13, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	Kanaka Bar	30	25 inches of water recorded from Nekliptum creek, and all the water from all sources of water supply on the reserve.	
2	Kanaka Bar	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser, 47 miles above Yale, in township 13, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	118	10 inches of water recorded from Nekliptum creek, 5 inches from Moneylux creek, and all the water from all sources of water supply on the reserve	
3	Pegleg	Yale district, quarter mile east of reserve No. 2, in township 13, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	10	5 inches of water recorded from Pegleg creek	
4	Whyeek	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, at Kanaka Bar, 46½ miles above Yale, in township 13, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	351	100 inches of water recorded from Whyeek creek, all the water from a neighbouring spring, and all the water from all sources of water supply on the reserve. The Kanaka Bar reserves are within the Railway belt, they were defined by Comm'r. Sproat, June 18, 1878. Surveyed 1885. Final confirmation, June 24, 1887.	

Schedule of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Nanamahout	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the trail from Lytton to Hat creek, in township 17, ranges 26, 27, west of coast meridian.	Lytton	770	
2	Nunautin	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of Fraser river, two miles north of Lytton, in section 13, township 15, range 27, west 6th meridian	"	477	
3	Spuntlum Flat	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of Fraser river, seven miles above Lytton, in township 16, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	338·50	50 inches of water recorded from two small creeks at the north end of the reserve, and all the water from all sources of water supply on the reserve.
4	Nickle palm	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, 20 miles above Lytton.	"	111	All the water recorded from Ikuaichin creek, which forms the northwestern boundary of the reserve.
5	Seah	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, one mile below Foster's Bar, in townships 17, 18, ranges 27, 28, west 6th meridian.	"	329	All the water from Fort Dallas creek recorded for use on this reserve. A grave-yard on the right bank of the Fraser, one mile below this reservation, is also reserved. The Lytton Indians have the privilege of fishing on both banks of the Fraser from a point one quarter of a mile north of this reserve and extending one mile downstream.
6	Nesikep	Kamloops division of Yale district, 14½ miles below Lillooet on the banks of Fraser river, in township 18, range 28, west 6th meridian.	"	1,363	100 inches of water recorded from Nesikep creek, 100 inches from Stnouck creek. The Lytton Indians have the privilege of fishing on both banks of the Fraser river within this reserve.
7	Fish Lake	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the foot of Fish lake, on Stnouck creek.	"	80	
8	Maka	Kamloops division of Yale district, in section 17, township 15, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	10	5 inches of water recorded from Bootahnie creek.
9	Stryen	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser river, at Stryen creek, in township 15, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	629·50	250 inches of water recorded from Stryen creek, 50 inches from Nepachen creek, and all the water from all sources of water supply on the reserve.

10	Nkaih	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, one and a half miles above No. 9 reserve, in township 16, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	281	50 inches of water recorded from Nepucheen creek, 50 inches from Nekerkht creek.
11	Yawaucht	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, north of and adjoining reserve No. 10, in township 16, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	289·50	50 inches of water recorded from Yawaucht creek.
12	Tsaukan	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, 12 miles above Lytton, in section 28, township 16, range 27, west 6th meridian.	"	141	10 inches of water recorded from Nezultco creek.
13	Cameron Bar	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, 13 miles above Lytton, in township 16-17, range 27, west 6th meridian.	"	87	75 inches of water recorded from Nkuikuet creek and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
14	Halhalaeden	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser, in township 15, range 27, west 6th meridian.	"	92½	100 inches of water recorded from Halhalaeden creek, all the water from Kuaiuck creek and from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
15	Bootahnie	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the trail from Lytton to Hat creek, 10 miles from the former, in townships 16-17, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	3,840	200 inches of water from Inchawkawwisken creek and all the water from all sources of water supply on the reserve.
16	Two Mile Creek	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river, 1½ miles above Lytton, in section 7, township 15, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	11	5 inches of water recorded from Two Mile creek and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
17	Klahkamich	Yale district, southeast of the town of Lytton, in section 6, township 15, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	22½	5 inches of water recorded from Lytton creek.
18	Klekkumeheen	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river at its confluence with the Fraser, township 15, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	17	10 inches of water recorded from the discharge pipe of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's station cistern, 10 inches from Lytton creek and all the water from two springs between the reserve and the Fraser river.
19	Nocten	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson river, opposite the 61 mile post from Yale, township 15, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	8.90	5 inches of water recorded from the creek at the northeast corner of the reserve, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
20	Kitzowit	Yale district, on the Yale Cariboo wagon road, between the 54 and 55 mile posts, in section 25, township 14, range 27, west of 6th meridian	"	27	15 inches of water recorded from the stream flowing through the reserve and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve
21	Inkluckeheen	Kamloops division of Yale district, 3 miles north of Lytton, in section 24, township 15, range 27, west 6th meridian.	"	181¼	50 inches of water recorded from Bitany creek and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion.—*Continued.*

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks
22	Kleetlekut	Kamloops division of Yale district, to the east of and adjoining reserve No. 2, in section 18, township 15, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	Lytton	300	20 inches of water from Inchawkawwisken creek to be discharged into Bitany lake, thence to reserves No. 2 and 22, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve
23	Nohomeen	Kamloops division, of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, 1½ miles above Lytton.	"	32	50 inches of water recorded from Nohomeen creek.
24	Tuckozap	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the confluence of the Thompson and Fraser rivers, on the left bank of the latter, in township 15, ranges 26-27, west of 6th meridian.	"	211	50 inches of water recorded from Bitany creek
25	Nickeyeah	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, 1½ miles below Lytton, in township 14, range 27, west of coast meridian.	"	246½	200 inches of water recorded from Nickeyeah creek.
26	Skwayaynope	Yale district, to the south of and adjoining reserve No. 25, in township 14, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	237	100 inches of water recorded from Kwellanaht creek and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
27	Papyum	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, opposite to Lytton, in section 1, township 15, range 27, west 6th meridian.	"	129	100 inches of water recorded from Nickeyeah creek. A grave-yard, seven chains north of Papyum, is also reserved. The Lytton reserves are in the railway belt. Reserves 1 to 7 were allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 24, 1881. Reserve No. 27 was allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, May 21, 1886, Reserves Nos. 8 to 26 were allotted by Commissioner Sproat, July 10, 1878. Final confirmation by the Provincial Government, June 24, 1887. The reserves were surveyed in 1884, 1885, 1886.
1	Nicomen	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river, 68 miles from Yale, in section 17, township 15, range 25, west 6th meridian.	Nicomen	151 50	50 inches of water recorded from the stream which flows through the reserve.
2	Kykinalko	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the banks of Nicomen creek ½ mile from its confluence with the Thompson river.	"	130	50 inches of water recorded from Nicomen creek.

3	Sackum	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson near the 71 mile post from Yale, townships 15, 16, range 25, west 6th meridian.	"	20	20 inches of water recorded from Sackum creek.
	Grave-yard	6 chains south of reserve No. 3.	"	1 53	Shewn on plan, but not in notes of decision.
4	Skhpowtz	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of Thompson river ½ mile below reserve No. 3, in section 32, township 15, range 25, west 6th meridian.	"	16	20 inches of water recorded from Skhpowtz creek.
5	Klahkowit	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson, opposite the 72 mile post from Yale.	"	197	20 inches of water recorded from Kioalulat creek.
6	Sleetsis	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson, opposite the 74 mile post from Yale, near Drynock, section 17, township 16, range 25, west 6th meredian.	"	22	100 inches of water recorded from Sleetsis creek.
7	Shoskhost	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson river, opposite the 67 mile post from Yale, in section 18, township 15, range 25, west of 6th meridian.	"	19	20 inches of water recorded from Shoskhost creek.
8	Unpukpulquatum	Kamloops division of Yale district on the right bank of the Thompson, opposite to the 68 mile post from Yale, and partly in section 18, township 15, range 25, west 6th meridian.	"	6 50	20 inches of water recorded from Unpukpulquatum creek.
9	Skeikut	Kamloops division of Yale district in township 15, range 24, west of 6th meridian.	"	390	100 inches of water recorded from the lakes 3 miles south of the reserves, and from the stream which flows through the lakes.
10	Squianny	Kamloops division of Yale district, 3 miles east of Drynock, in township 16, ranges 24, 25, west 6th meridian.	"	1520	50 inches of water recorded from Squianny creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
11	Enhalt	Kamloops division of Yale district, ½ mile south of reserve No. 10, in township 16, range 25, west of 6th meridian.	"	140	50 inches of water recorded from the small lake at Enhalt. 50 inches from the stream flowing southeast to Skaikut
12	Skaynancichst	Kamloops division of Yale district, in section 15, township 16, range 24, west 6th meridian.	"	200	75 inches of water recorded from Skaynancichst creek
13	Nakiykoulth	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Nicola river, in section 7, township 16, range 23, west of 6th meridian.	"	152	30 inches of water recorded from Naykikoulth creek.
14	Putkwa	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson river, in sections 11, 14, township 15, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	10 50	Water record. All the water from all sources of water supply on the reserve.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
15	Shu-ouchten	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson, in sections 13, 14, township 15, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	Nicomen	10 50	20 inches of water recorded from Shuouchten creek. The Nicomen reserves are within the Railway belt. Nos. 1 to 13 were allotted by Commissioner Sproat, July 15, 1878. Nos. 14 and 15 were reserved by Dominion Order-in-Council, December 2, 1895. The reserves were surveyed in 1879 and 1886.
1	Nicola Mameet	Kamloops division of Yale district, near the confluence of the Nicola river and Guichon creek.	Nicola Lower	11,356	300 inches of water recorded from Mameet river. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Sept 5, 1878
2	Jeeyaska	Kamloops division of Yale district, in section 11, township 91.	"	320	Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Sept 11, 1878.
3	Pipseul	Kamloops division of Yale district, about six miles north of Mamee lake in township 17, range 21 west of 6th meridian	"	220	Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Sept 5, 1878. 50 inches of water recorded from Pipseul creek. In railway belt.
4	Zoht, No. 1	Kamloops division of Yale district, near the foot of Nicola lake, in township 94.	"	500	Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Sept. 10, 1878. 50 inches of water recorded from Clapperton creek.
5	Zoht, No. 2	Kamloops division of Yale district, in section 30, township 94; also known as lot 716, group 1, Yale district			The old Zoht reserve surrendered to the Provincial Government by Dominion Order-in-Council of May 16, 1899, in exchange for lot 716, group 1, Yale district. Final confirmation, June 22, 1899.
6	Logan's	Kamloops division of Yale district, on Hamilton's creek, (a tributary to the Nicola lake) twelve miles from its mouth.	"	45	Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Sept 12, 1878
7	Hamilton Creek	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the banks of Hamilton creek, seven miles from its mouth.	"	4,400	Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Sept 12, 1878. 100 inches of water recorded from Teenamilst creek; 200 inches from Hamilton creek.
8	Speous	Kamloops division of Yale district, one mile southeast of the junction of the Nicola and Speons rivers, in townships 87 and 90	"	280	100 inches of water recorded from Chiuppalst creek; 100 inches from Nnaitch creek and 100 inches from Hannhuwiwihl creek. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, July 23, 1879.
9	Nooaitch Grass	Kamloops division of Yale district, one mile and a half east of the Nicola river about twenty-five miles from its mouth, partly in townships 14 and 15, range 22, west of 6th meridian.	"	1,960	In the railway belt Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Aug. 26, 1878.

10	Nooaitch	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the banks of the Nicola river about twenty miles from its mouth, in townships 14, 15, ranges 22, 23, west of 6th meridian.	Nicola (Lower)	2,310	In the railway belt. 50 inches of water from Nicola river with all the water from a stream running through the reserve. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Aug. 26, 1878.
11	Shackan	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the banks of the Nicola river about twelve miles from its mouth, in townships 15, 16, ranges 23, 24, west of 6th meridian.	"	6,470	In the railway belt. 100 inches of water recorded from Nikikuhl creek. 200 inches from Shahanih creek. 100 inches from Zasetum creek. 200 inches from Papsilqua creek. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Aug. 20, 1878.
12	Soldatquo	Kamloops division of Yale district, in township 16, range 23, west of 6th meridian.	"	2,440	50 inches of water recorded from Lukatcheen creek. 50 inches from Soldatquo creek. In the railway belt. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Aug. 20, 1878.
13	Papsilqua	Kamloops division of Yale district, on Papsilqua creek, in sections 12, 13, township 16, range 23, west of 6th meridian.	"	730	100 inches of water recorded from Papsilqua creek. In the railway belt. Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Aug. 20, 1878.
					The lower Nicola reserves were surveyed in 1879.
1	Nicola Lake	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the eastern shore of Nicola lake, at its head, in townships 96 and 97.	Nicola (Upper)	2,692	200 inches of water recorded from Nicola river.
2	Hamilton's Creek Fishery or Quilchana.	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the southern shore of Nicola lake at the mouth of Hamilton's or Quilchana creek in township 97.	"	60	50 inches of water recorded from Quilchana creek.
3	Douglas Lake	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the lower end of Douglas lake, partly in township 96.	"	23'047	300 inches of water recorded from Spahomin creek. 100 inches from lake at head of Lauder creek. 50 inches from a spring on southwest side of reserve.
4	Spahomin Creek	Kamloops division of Yale district, on Spahomin creek about seven miles from its mouth.	"	320	50 inches of water recorded from Spahomin creek.
5	Chapperon Lake	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the western shore of Chapperon lake.	"	725	50 inches of water recorded from Murray creek.
6	Chapperon Creek Fishery	Kamloops division of Yale district, on Upper Chapperon creek, about three quarters of a mile from its mouth.	"	15	25 inches of water recorded from Upper Chapperon creek.
7	Salmon Lake	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the trail from Nicola to Grand Prairie.	"	172	Reserves Nos. 1 to 7 were allotted by Commissioner Sproat, Sept 28, 1878, they were surveyed in 1879.
8	Spahomin Creek	Kamloops division of Yale district, between reserves Nos 3 and 4.	"	3,857	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, Oct 10, 1889. Surveyed 1894. Final confirmation, May 7, 1895.
1	Neskainlith, No. 1	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson river, four miles below Little Shuswap lake, township 21, range 13, west of 6th meridian.	Neskainlith Halaut	3,245	100 inches of water recorded from Neskainlith creek.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
2	Neskainlith, No. 2	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Thompson river, opposite to reserve No 1.	Neskainlith Halaut.....	2,456	100 inches of water recorded from Chase creek.
3	Switsemalph.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, the central portion of Switsemalph reserve on Salmon Arm of Shuswap lake, in township 20, range 10, west of 6th meridian.	"	1,295	Two reserves on the Salmon Arm were allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission to the Neskainlith, Adams lake and Little Shuswap lake tribes in common. They have since been divided by the Indian agent among the several bands interested. The Neskainlith reserves are within the railway belt; they were allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, August 13, 1877, and surveyed 1881 and 1885.
1	North Thompson.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of the North Thompson river about forty-five miles from Kamloops.	North Thompson and Canoe Lake.	3,220	50 inches of water recorded from Newkykwatston creek. 50 inches from Cukchuqualk creek.
2	Nehalliston	Lillooet district, near the fort, and opposite to Nehalliston creek, fifty miles above Kamloops.	" ...	5	5 inches of water recorded from Silpahan creek.
3	Barriere River.....	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of Barriere river a quarter of a mile from its confluence with the North Thompson, thirty-eight miles above Kamloops.	" ...	6	5 inches of water recorded from Barriere river. Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, July 5, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.
4	Lewis Creek	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of Lewis creek, about a quarter of a mile from its confluence with the North Thompson, about thirty-five miles above Kamloops.	" ...	8	5 inches of water recorded from Louis creek.
1	Okanagan.....	Osooyoos division of Yale district, at the head of Okanagan lake.	Okanagan.	25,539	100 inches of water recorded from Siwash creek. 100 inches from Six Mile creek. 35 inches from Louis creek. 150 inches from O'Keefe's creek. 75 inches from White Man's creek.
2	Otter Lake	Osooyoos division of Yale district, on the shore of Otter lake, in section 23, township 7.	"	62	
3	.....	Osooyoos division of Yale district, the southwest quarter section 13, township 7.	"	160	

4	Swan Lake	Osooyoos division of Yale district, in sections 26 and 35, township 8, on the northern shore of Swan lake.	"		68	Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, October 15, 1877. Surveyed, 1880.
5	Long Lake	Osooyoos division of Yale district, on the northern shore of Long lake, a portion of section 22, township 9.	"		128	
6	Priest's Valley	Osooyoos division of Yale district, at the head of the South Arm of Okanagan lake, in section 30, township 9.	"		83	
7	Duck Lake	Osooyoos division of Yale district, on the northern shore of Duck lake, in townships 20 and 23.	"		457	Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, Oct. 15, 1877. Surveyed, 1880.
8	Mission Creek	Osooyoos division of Yale district, on the banks of Mission creek. Portions of sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, township 26.	"		55	
9	Tsinstikeptum	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the western shore of Okanagan lake, in township 25.	"		2,438	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, Oct. 19, 1888. Surveyed, 1889. Final confirmation April 28, 1891.
10		Osooyoos division of Yale district, on the western shore of Okanagan lake, 3½ miles north of reserve No. 9.	"		800	
1	Hay Meadow	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the head of Venables valley, section 15, township 19, range 25, west of 6th meridian.	Oregon Jack Creek		30	Allotted by Commissioner Sproat, August 3, 1878. Surveyed, 1885. Final confirmation June 24, 1887. 100 inches of water recorded from Oregon Jack creek. The Oregon Jack Creek Indians have the privilege of salmon fishing on both banks of the Thompson river, from quarter mile above the mouth of Oregon Jack creek, downstream a distance of two miles.
2		Kamloops division of Yale district, at the forks of Oregon Jack creek, in section 21, township 19, range 25, west of 6th meridian.	"		35	
3	Oregan Jack Creek	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson river at the mouth of Oregon Jack creek.	"		120	
4	Nepa	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the left bank of Thompson river at Nelson creek, in section 32, township 19, range 24, west of 6th meridian.	"		322	
5		Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Thompson river, to the south of and adjoining reserve No. 3, in township 19, ranges 24 and 25, west of 6th meridian.	"		1,043	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 12, 1881. Surveyed, 1885. Final confirmation June 24, 1887.
6		Kamloops division of Yale district, on Nelson creek, in townships 19 and 20, range 23, west of 6th meridian.	"		750·70	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, May 19, 1886. Surveyed, 1885. Final confirmation June 24, 1887.
7		Kamloops division of Yale district, south of reserve No. 6, in section 21, township 19, range 24, west of 6th meridian.	"		80	
1	Osooyoos	Osooyoos division of Yale district, at the head of Osooyoos lake, portions of townships 48, 49, 50 and 51.	Osooyoos		32·097	50 inches of water recorded from A-tsi-hlak creek, 100 inches from Wolf creek and 300 inches from Gregoire creek.

Schedule of Indian Reserves in the Dominion.—*Continued.*

Kamloops and Okanagan Agency, British Columbia.—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, acres.	Remarks.
2	Dog Lake	Osooyoos division of Yale district, on the banks of Okanagan river, at the outlet of Dog lake, in township 86.	Osooyoos	71	The Osooyoos reserves were allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, Nov. 21, 1877. Surveyed, 1889. Final confirmation April 28, 1894.
1	Penticton	Osooyoos division of Yale district, at the foot of Okanagan lake, partly in township 88.	Penticton	47 829	100 inches of water recorded from Trout creek, 100 inches from Snake creek and 60 inches from Marron creek. Reserve No. 1 was allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, November 24, 1877. Surveyed, 1889. Final confirmation, July 10, 1895.
2	Timber reserve	Osooyoos division of Yale district, township 87, between Okanagan and Dog lakes.	"	321	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 31, 1893. The southern portion of reserve No. 2, as allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, Nov. 24, 1887, was surrendered, July, 1893. Surveyed 1889. Final confirmation, July 10, 1895.
2a	Timber reserve	To the west of and adjoining reserve No. 2.	"	194	Conveyed by Mr Thomas Ellis to the crown Sept. 21, 1894. Surveyed, 1889. Final confirmation, July 10, 1895.
1	Quaaout	Kamloops division of Yale district, north of Little Shuswap lake, and on the right bank of Adams' creek at its mouth, in township 22, range 12, west of 6th meridian	Little Shuswap Lake (Knaut).	4,265	One hundred inches of water recorded from Adams' river, 25 inches from a lake at the southwest corner of the reserve, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
2	Chum Creek	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the southeast corner of Little Shuswap lake, in township 22, range 12, west of 6th meridian	" "	600	Fifty inches of water from Jim's or Trail creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
3	Meadow	Kamloops division of Yale district, in section 25, township 21, range 12, west of 6th meridian	" "	60	Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, August 14, 1877. Surveyed, 1878 and 1884. Final confirmation, October 28, 1891.
4	Scotch Creek	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Great Shuswap lake, at the mouth of Scotch creek, in townships 22, 23, range 11, west of 6th meridian.	" "	2,105	One hundred inches of water recorded from Scotch creek, 50 inches from Adams' river, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
5	North Bay	Kamloops division of Yale district, at the head of North bay, Salmon arm of Shuswap lake, at Tappen siding, in township 21, range 10, west of 6th meridian.	" "	810	Twenty-five inches of water recorded from Skatkua creek, 25 inches from Skukukum creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve. Two reserves on the Salmon arm were allotted August 16, 1877, by the Joint Reserve Commission to the Neskainlith, Adams' lake and Little Shuswap lake tribes in

1	.....	Osooyoos division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Similkameen river, in sections 4 and 9, township 52.	Lower Similkameen	.....	.....		Disallowed by the Provincial government, April 28, 1891. Cancelled by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 9, 1893.
2	.....	Osooyoos division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Similkameen.	"	"	...	208	
3	.....	Osooyoos division of Yale district, on both banks of the Similkameen, adjoining reserve No. 2 on the south.	"	"	...	1,750	
4	Narcisse's Farm.....	Osooyoos division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Similkameen river, opposite to reserves Nos. 2 and 3, 9 miles north of the international boundary line.	"	"	...	1,851	Forty inches of water recorded from Sintlehahtan creek.
5	Joe Nahumcheen..	Osooyoos division of Yale district, on both banks of the Similkameen, to the south of and adjoining reserve No. 3.	"	"	...	1,278	Ten inches of water recorded to be taken out of a spring at the back of Joe Nahumcheen's farm. One hundred inches of water from the Similkameen river.
6	Blind Creek	Osooyoos division of Yale district, part of sections 11 and 14, township 52.	"	"	...	.....	
7 & 8	Skemeoskuankin.....	Osooyoos division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Similkameen river, north of and adjoining the international boundary line.	"	"	...	3,800	One hundred inches of water recorded from Skemeoskuankin creek.
9	Alexis.....	Osooyoos division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Similkameen river, five miles above Keremens.	"	"	...	429	One hundred inches of water recorded from Achegheptlat creek.
10	Ashnola	Osooyoos division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Similkameen river, at its confluence with the Ashnola river.	"	"	...	4,153	One hundred inches of water recorded from Ashnola river and 50 inches from Jim's creek.
10A	"	On the right bank of the Similkameen river, to the north of and adjoining reserve No. 10	"	"	...	3,721	
10B	"	On the right bank of the Similkameen river, to the south of and adjoining reserve No. 10	"	"	...	411	
11	Ashnola John's.	Osooyoos division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Similkameen river, 13 miles above Keremens.	"	"	...	585	One hundred inches of water recorded from Sintlutsepaskan creek.
12	.....	Osooyoos division of Yale district, on Keremens creek, about 14 miles from Keremens, on the Keremens to the Penticton wagon road.	"	"	...	150	Reserves Nos. 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 were allotted by Commissioner Sproat, October 12, 1878. No. 3 was allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, September 22, 1881. Nos. 4, 5 and 6 were allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, October 30, 1888. Nos. 10A, 10B and 12A were allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 9, 1893.
12A	.....	On Keremens creek, to the north and west of reserve No. 12, and adjoining the same	"	"	...	1,130	Reserves 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 finally confirmed, April 28, 1891. Reserves 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 10A, 10B and 12B, confirmed, June 8, 1895.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Vermilion Forks	Osooyoos division of Yale district, at Vermilion Forks on the Similkameen river, near Princeton.	Similkameen (Upper)	21	
2	Chuchuwayha	Osooyoos division of Yale district, on the banks of the Similkameen, at 20-Mile creek, 20 miles below Princeton.	"	1,130	200 inches of water recorded from Similkameen river. 100 inches of water recorded from 20-mile creek. 100 inches of water recorded from N-kau-si-ko. Aks-spe-papts-in and Chu-chu-way-ha creeks. 100 inches recorded from N-kam-a-h:-nat creek.
2A	Chuchuwayha	To the west of and adjoining reserve No. 2.	"	1,400	
2B	Chuchuwayha	On the right bank of the Similkameen to the west of and adjoining reserve No. 2.	"	175	
3	Wolf Creek or Yakhlkaywalick.	Osooyoos division of Yale district, on the right bank of the Similkameen at the mouth of Wolf creek, 9 miles from Princeton.	"	505	100 inches of water recorded from Wolf creek
4	Nine mile Creek	Osooyoos division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Similkameen at the mouth of 9-Mile creek, opposite to reserve No. 3.	"	250	30 inches of water recorded from 9-Mile creek
5	Lulu	Osoyoos division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Similkameen river, about 12 miles from Princeton.	"	52	100 inches of water recorded from Lula-a-lauh creek
6		Kamloops division of Yale district, on the trail from Princeton to Nicola, and about 12 miles distant from the former.	"	20	Reserves Nos 1, 5 and 6 allotted by Comm'r Sproat, October 5, 1878.
7	Iltcoola	Osooyoos division of Yale district, on the left bank of the Similkameen river, about 11 miles below Princeton.	"	30	Reserve No. 2 allotted by Commr. O'Reilly, Oct. 26, 1888. Reserves Nos 3, 4, 7, 2A and 2B allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, August 5, 1893. These reserves have not been surveyed.
1	Kupchynalth (Upper)	Yale district, about 8 miles south of Lytton, in section 30, township 13, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	Siska Flat	20	20 inches of water recorded from Kupchynalth creek and all the water from all other sources of water which may be found on the two Kupchynalth reserves.
2	Kupchynalth (Lower)	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser river, about 8 miles below Lytton, in section 25, township 13, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	15 50/100	

3	Siska Flat	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser, about 7 miles below Lytton, in section 36, township 13, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	91	50 inches of water recorded from Siska creek, and from any other sources that may be found available, including a spring on the hillside.
4	Grave-yard	Yale district, on the Cariboo wagon road 7½ miles south of Lytton, in section 30, township 13, range 26, west of 6th meridian	"	1½	
5	Zacht	Yale district, on the Cariboo wagon road 6½ miles south of Lytton, in section 1, township 14, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	60	75 inches of water recorded from Siska creek and all the water from all sources of water supply on the reserve.
6	Humhampt	Yale district about 5½ miles below Lytton, near the right bank of the Fraser.	"	10	20 inches of water recorded from Humhampt creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
7	Nahamanak	Yale district, at the C. P. R. bridge across the Thompson, about 7 miles below Lytton, in section 36, township 13, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	362	50 inches of water recorded from Hyumatko creek. 50 inches of water recorded from N-tlah-tla-pat-ko creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve The Siska Flat reserves were allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, June 18, 1878. Surveyed 1885. Final confirmation, June 24, 1887. All these reserves are within the railway belt
1		Yale district, ½ mile east of Fraser river and 4½ miles south of Lytton, in section 13, township 14, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	Skuppah	20	15 inches of water recorded from Skuppah creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
2	Inklyukkinatko	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser, 3 miles below Lytton, in section 24, township 14, range 27, west of 6th meridian	"	169	20 inches of water recorded from Inklyukkinatko creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
3	Pooeyelth	Yale district, near the right bank of the Fraser, 5 miles below Lytton, in section 11, township 14, range 27, west of 6th meridian.	"	20	10 inches of water recorded from Pooeyelth creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
4	Skuppah	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser, below Skuppah creek, 4 miles below Lytton, in section 13, township 14, range 27, west 6th meridian.	"	59	25 inches of water recorded from Skuppah creek, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve. These reserves are all in the railway belt. They were allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, June 18, 1878, surveyed in 1885, and finally confirmed June 24, 1887.
1	Salmon River	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the right bank of Salmon river, in township 34	Spellamcheen	3,853	Allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission, Sept. 3, 1877. Surveyed, 1880.
2	Enderby	Kamloops division of Yale district, on both banks of the Spellamcheen river, in townships 35, 37 and 38.	"	5,625	
	Grave-yard	In Mr. Fortune's field, south of the Spellamcheen river, in township 38.	"	0·75	

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks
3	Sicamous	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the western shore of Mara lake, the fractional quarter of section 25 and the northeast quarter of section 26, township 21, range 8, west of 6th meridian.	Spellamcheen	203	In the railway belt Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Aug. 14, 1893. Not surveyed.
1	Spuzzum	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser river, 9 miles north of Yale, in sections 13, 14, 23, 24, township 8, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	Spuzzum	302	227 acres of this reserve were allotted by Comm'r. Sproat May 21, 1878. 75 acres additional were allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, April 26, 1884. 200 inches of water recorded from Spuzzum creek, 50 inches from the creek west of the reserve, 50 inches from the creek one mile below the reserve, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
2	Papsilqua	Yale district, 11 miles north of Yale, in sections 25, 36, township 8, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	41	20 inches of water recorded from the stream which runs into the lake on the reserve.
3	Teequaloose	Yale district, ½ mile southwest of the Suspension bridge, in section 2, township 9, range 26.	"	19	25 inches of water recorded from the stream which flows through the reserve.
4	Yelakin	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser, 16 miles above Yale, in section 23, township 9, range 26, west of 6th meridian.	"	72·50	All the water recorded from all sources of water supply on the reserve.
5	Long Tunnel	Yale district, on the right bank of the Fraser, 15 miles from Yale, in township 9, range 26, west of 6th meridian	"	8	All the water from the small stream which flows through the reserve, and all the water from all other sources of water supply on the reserve.
6	Skuet	Yale district, on the left bank of the Fraser, ¾ mile below the Suspension bridge, in section 36, township 8, range 26, west 6th meridian.	"	13·50	All the water recorded from the two streams which flow through the reserve. All these reserves are within the railway belt. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and the southern portion of No. 6 were allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, May 21, 1877. The northern portion of No. 6 was allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, April 26, 1884. Surveyed, 1882, 1884. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
1	Coldwater	Kamloops division of Yale district, on the banks of the Coldwater river, about 4 miles from its mouth.	Lower Nicola, Spuzzum, Boston Bar, Boothroyd, Siska,	4,640	

2	Paul's Basin	Yale district, on the left bank of the Cold-water river, about 12 miles from its mouth	Upper Similkameen, in common	1,594	100 inches of water recorded from the stream flowing through the reserve.
3	Meadow	Kamloops division of Yale district, about 4 miles east of reserve No. 1.	"	42·50	20 inches of water recorded from the stream running into the lake on the reserve. Allotted by Comm'r. Sproat, Sept. 11, 1878. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, May 8, 1889.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

1	Kootenay, East	Kootenay district, on the right bank of the Kootenay river at the mouth of St. Mary's river.	Kootenay	17,125	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 20, 1884. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, June 10, 1887.
2	Tobacco Plains, East	Kootenay district, in Kootenay valley, adjacent to the international boundary line.	"	10,560	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 18, 1884. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, June 10, 1887.
3	Columbia Lake, East	Kootenay district, in the Columbia valley, between the lower Columbia lake and the Rocky mountains	"	8,156	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 9, 1884. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, June 10, 1887.
4	Isidores Ranch, East	Kootenay district, in the Kootenay valley	"	680	
5	Cassimayooks, East	Kootenay district, in the Kootenay valley	"	169	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, September 27, 1887. Surveyed, 1888. Final confirmation, July 27, 1888.
6	Bummers Flat, East	Kootenay district, on the left bank of the Kootenay river, 3 miles above the mouth of St. Mary's river.	"	190	
	Lower Kootenay	West Kootenay district, on the right bank of the Kootenay river, about 3 miles north of the international boundary line.	Lower Kootenay	1,831·50	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 28, 1884. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, June 10, 1887.
	Shuswap	East Kootenay district, on the right bank of the Columbia river, opposite the mouth of Toby creek	Shuswap, Kinbasket's Band	2,759	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 14, 1884. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, June 10, 1887.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY

1	Fort Rupert or Tsa-kis	Rupert district, Beaver Harbour, Vancouver island.	Fort Rupert, Kwawkewlth	4·25	
2	Kip-pase	Rupert district, Beaver Harbour, about 7 chains west of reserve No. 1	"	·34	
3	Shell Island	Rupert district, Beaver Harbour, about one mile north of reserve No. 1.	"	0·70	
4	Tsul-qua-te	Rupert district, on the western shore of Hardy bay	"	38·70	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, September 18, 1886. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July 27, 1888.
5	Thomas Point	Rupert district, at Thomas Point, about one mile east of Fort Rupert.	"	42·30	
6	Keogh	Rupert district, at the mouth of the Keogh river, about 2½ miles east of Fort Rupert.	"	1·50	

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion.—*Continued.*

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where situated	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks
7	Klickseewy	Rupert district, on Queen Charlotte Sound, about 12 miles southeast of Fort Rupert and east of Section 9.	Kwawkewlth	134·80	
1	Quayastums	Coast district, on the western shore of Gilford island, Retreat passage.	Gilford Island; Tsahwaw-ti-neuch.	62·90	
1	Burial-ground	At northern extremity of Sail island.	Ah-kwaw-ah-mish	0·85	
2	Kunstamis	Coast district, on the mainland of British Columbia, on northern shore of Claydon bay.	Kwaw-waw-i-nuck	17·20	
3	Keogh	Coast district, at the eastern extremity of Mackenzie sound.	"	10·50	
4	Quay	Coast district, on the western shore of Nimmo bay, Mackenzie sound.	"	10	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, September 25, 1886. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July 27, 1888.
5	Lawanth	Coast district, on the southern shore of Embley lagoon.	"	14	
6	Gleyka	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Actæon sound, half a mile from its head.	"	8	
7	Quace	Coast district, on the "Tsah-waw-ti-neuch" river, at the head of Kingcome inlet.	"	132	
8	Alalco	Coast district, on the "Ah-kwaw-ah-mish" river, at the head of Wakeman sound.	"	293·20	
9	Grave-yard	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Wakeman sound, near its head.	"	4	
1	Telaise	Rupert district, 2½ miles north of Klaskino inlet, ½ mile northeast of May Day island	Klaskino	48	
2	Tsowenachs	Rupert district, ½ mile east of Anchorage island, Klaskino inlet.	"	55	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 9, 1889. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, May 27, 1893.
3	Klaskish	Rupert district, ½ mile east of Shelter island, Klaskish inlet.	"	12½	
1	Tsauwati	Coast district, at the mouth of Tsauwati river at the head of Knights inlet.	Knights inlet, Tanock teuch and Ahwaheettlala bands.	104	
2	Keogh	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Glendale cove, Knights inlet.	" "	108·20	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, October 2, 1886. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July 27, 1888.
3	Kwatse	Coast district, ½ mile south of Macdonald point, Knights inlet.	" "	51	
4	Grave-yard	Coast district, at Macdonald point, Knights inlet.	" "	5½	

1	Salmon River..	Sayward district, at the mouth of Salmon river, Johnstone strait.	Laichkwiltach, Kahkahmatsis band.	329	
2	Homayno	Coast district, at the head of Heydon bay, Loughborough inlet.	We-way-akum and Kweahkah bands.	38	
3	Loughborough	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Loughborough inlet, opposite Williams point.	" "	21	
4	Matlaten	Coast district, on Cardero channel, opposite Greene point.	" "	96	
5	Matsayno	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Philipps arm at its head.	" "	118½	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, October 8, 1886. Surveyed, 1888. Final confirmation, May 18, 1889.
6	Saaiyouck.	Coast district, on the north shore of Cardero channel, one mile west of Arran rapids	" "	51½	
7	Village Bay	Sayward district, on the west shore of Village bay, Sutil channel.	We-way-akay band	11	
8	Open Bay.	Sayward district, on the northwest shore of Open bay, Valdez island.	" "	9	
9	Drew Harbour	Sayward district. Drew harbour, Valdez island.		240½	
10	Cape Mudge	Sayward district, Cape Mudge, Valdez island.	" "	1,117½	
11	Campbell River	Sayward district, at the mouth of Campbell river, Discovery passage.	" "	350½	Allotted by Mr. Ashdown Green, under special authority from the Provincial and Dominion Governments, May 7, 1888. Surveyed, 1888. Final confirmation, May 18, 1889.
12	Quinsam	Sayward district, on the right bank of Quinsam river, about one mile from its confluence with Campbell river.	" "	287½	
1	Etsekin	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Havannah channel, opposite the northern end of Hull island.	Mahteelthpe	32½	
2	Keecekiltum, or Port Harvey.	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Port Harvey, Cracroft island, opposite the southern end of Mist island.	"	29	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, October 5, 1886. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, May 18, 1889.
3	Haylahte	Rupert district, at the mouth of Adams river, Johnstone strait.	"	47	
4	Port Neville, or Harkhem	Coast district, on the northern shore of Port Neville, at its head.	"	36 70	
1	Kequesta	Coast district, on the northern shore of Seymour inlet, 10 miles from its mouth.	Nahkwockto	174	Allotted by Mr. Commissioner O'Reilly, July 31, 1882. Surveyed, 1889. Final confirmation, April 28, 1891.
2	Grave-yard	Coast district, a rock in Nugent sound, ¼ mile south of reserve No. 1.	"	0·16	
3	Pahas	Coast district, on the northern shore of Blunden harbour, Queen Charlotte sound.	"	98	
4	Mahpahkum	Coast district, at the northern extremity of Deserters island, Queen Charlotte sound	"	19	
5	Ta-a-ack	Coast district, one of the Storm group of islands, Queen Charlotte sound.	"	34	
6	Saagoombahlah	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Schooner passage, Seymour inlet, ½ mile south of Nahkwockto rapids.	"	4½	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 17, 1888. Surveyed, 1889. Final confirmation,

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
7	Burial ground	Coast district, on island in the centre of Nahkwockto rapids, Seymour inlet.	Nahkwockto	0 80	April 28, 1891.
8	"	Coast district, on the northern shore of Seymour inlet, ½ mile north of Nahkwockto rapids.	"	0 25	
9	Kwetahkis	Coast district, at the head of Nenahlmai lagoon, Seymour inlet.	"	10	
10	Owh-wis-too-a-wan	Coast district, at the mouth of Frederick sound, Seymour inlet, on its southern shore.	"	13	
11	Penecce	Coast district, at the head of Wigwam bay, Seymour inlet.	"	8	
12	Wawwat'l	Coast district, on the right bank of the Wawwat'l river, Seymour inlet, about 1½ mile from its mouth.	"	165	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, August 17, 1888. Surveyed, 1889. Final confirmation, April 28, 1891.
13	Tsai-kwi-e	Coast district, on the northern shore of Village bay, Mereworths sound.	"	11	
14	Ko-kwi-iss	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Alison sound, near its mouth.	"	15	
15	Kau-too-kwis	Coast district, on the northern shore of Alison sound, 3 miles north of reserve 14.	"	51	
16	Waump	Coast district, at the head of Alison sound	"	92	
17	Pel-looth'l-kai	Coast district, at the head of Belize inlet	"	4	
1	Hope Island	Rupert district, Queen Charlotte sound	Nahwitti	8552	
2	Se-mach	Rupert district, Sea Otter cove, Vancouver island.	"	6	
3	Ouch-tum	Rupert district, at Cape Scott, Vancouver island.	"	12	Allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, September 17, 1886. Surveyed, 1888. Final confirmation, May 18, 1889.
4	Nah-wit-ti	Rupert district, at Cape Commerell, Vancouver island.	"	22	
5	Glen-gla-ouch	Rupert district, at the southern end of Balakava island, Goletas channel.	"	14	
1	Alert Bay	Rupert district, Alert bay, Cormorant island	Nimkeesh	46 75/100	Allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, October 20, 1884. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July 27, 1888.
2	Burial-ground	Rupert district, Alert bay, 30 chains south of reserve No. 1.	"	1 75/100	
3	Ches-la-kee	Rupert district, at the mouth of Nimkeesh river, Broughton strait.	"	302 75/100	

4	Arse-ce-wy-ee	Rupert district, on the left bank of the Nimkeesh river, 2½ miles from its mouth.	"	41 49/100	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, September 21, 1886. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July 27, 1888.
5	O-tsaw-las	Rupert district, on the right bank of the Nimkeesh river, ½ mile from the outlet of Karmutsen lake.	"	53 35/100	
1	Quat-tishe	Rupert district, near Turn Point, at the soutern end of Quatsino narrows, Quatsino sound.	Quatsino	228	
2	Toh-quo-eugh	Rupert district, two small islets in the west arm of Quatsino sound.	"	1 50/100	
3	Pa-eat'l-lin-ne	Rupert district, on the west arm of Quatsino sound, two miles from its head.	"	9	
4	Kultah	Rupert district, at James point, on the eastern shore of Quatsino narrows	"	41	
5	Cay-ilth	Rupert district, at the head of the southeast arm of Quatsino sound.	"	11 49/100	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 15, 1889. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, June 20, 1893.
6	Cay-use	Rupert district, on the western shore of the southeast arm of Quatsino sound, west of the northern extremity of Long island.	"	94	
7	Tee-ta	Rupert district, on the western shore of the southeast arm of Quatsino sound, one mile southwest of Dog island.	"	9 50/100	
8	Mah-te-nicht	Rupert district, in Koskeemo bay, Quatsino sound.	"	39	
9	Cla-tux	Rupert district, on the eastern shore of Koprino harbour, Quatsino sound.	"	73	
10	Fishery	Rupert district, on the northern shore of Koprino harbour, Quatsino sound.	"	111	
11	O-ya-kum-la	Rupert district, on the eastern shore of Forward inlet, Quatsino sound	"	165	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 15, 1886. Surveyed 1892. Final confirmation, June 20, 1893.
12	Quat-ley-o	Rupert district on the southern shore of Browning creek, Forward inlet.	"	6	
13	Grass Point	Rupert district, at Grass point, Winter harbour, a portion of section 3, and formerly within the townsite of 'Queenstown.'	"	8 50/100	Conveyed by Capt. John Thompson to Her Majesty the Queen, June 14, 1893.
14	Ch ien na.	Rupert district, on the northern shore of Winter harbour, a portion of section 10.	"	50	Conveyed by McNiff, *et al.*, to Her Majesty the Queen, August, 1895.
15	Grave-yard	Rupert district, an island in Winter harbour, ten chains south of reserve No. 14.	"	3	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 15, 1889. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, June 20, 1893.
16	Ah-we-cha-ol-to	Rupert district, at the head of Winter harbour, on its southern shore.	"	71	
1	Wyctese	Coast district, on the southern shore of Smith's inlet, about 20 miles from its mouth, and on the left bank of the Sammo river.	Quawshelah	551	The right to fish in the Sammo river for 2 miles above tidal water is reserved for these Indians. Allotted by Commr. O'Reilly, Aug. 3, 1882. Surveyed, 1889. Final confirmation, April 28, 1891.
2	N kite	Coast district, on the right bank of the Nekite river, at the head of Smith's inlet.	"	165	

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion -*Continued.*

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Karlukwees	Coast district, on the southern shore of Turnour island, Beware passage.	Turnour island	26·75	Allotted by Commr. O'Reilly, Oct. 2, 1886 Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July 27, 1888.
1	Mahmalillikullah	Coast district, on the western shore of Village island, Elliot passage.	Village island	134·25	
2	Meetup	Coast district, at the head of Viner sound	"	15·75	
3	Ahta	" at the mouth of Ahta river, at the head of Bond sound.	"	17·50	Allotted by Commr. O'Reilly, Sept. 29, 1886 Surveyed, 1888.
4	Kakweken	Coast district, at the mouth of Kakweken river, at the head of Thompson sound.	"	10	Final confirmation, July 27, 1888
5	Dead Point	Coast district, at Dead point, Harbledown island.	"	97	

NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

1	Bella Bella	Coast district, on Campbell island, in McLaughlin bay.	Bella Bella	1,625	
1A	Burial-ground	Coast district, on Denny island, on eastern shore of Plumper channel, opposite reserve No. 1	"	17	
2	Hoonees	Coast district, on the western shore of Roscoe inlet, near its mouth.	"	21	
3	Quartcha	Coast district, at the mouth of Quartcha river, Roscoe inlet.	"	32	
4	Noota	Coast district, at the mouth of Noota river, near the head of Roscoe inlet.	"	16·50	
5	Clatse	Coast district, at the mouth of Clatse river, Roscoe inlet.	"	222	
6	Elcho	Coast district, on the left bank of Elcho river, Dean canal	"	80	Allotted by Commr. O'Reilly, Aug. 25, 1882 Surveyed, 1888. Final confirmation, May 18, 1889
7	Kisameet	Coast district, on King island, Fisher channel, at the mouth of Kisameet river.	"	13	
8	Howeet	Coast district, at the mouth of Howeet river, Lama passage, Hunter island.	"	610	
9	Kunsoot	Coast district, at the mouth of Kunsoot river, Gunboat passage, Denny island.	"	95	

10	Jajustus	Coast district, on northern shore of Denny island, Gunboat passage.	"	16·50	
11	Werkinellek	Coast district, Goose islands, about 25 miles southwest of Bella Bella.	"	63	
12	Yellertlee	Coast district, on the Goose islands, about ½ mile northeast of reserve No. 11.	"	161·50	
	Bella Coola	Coast district, at the head of the North Bentinck arm, Burke's channel.	Bella Coola	3,363	
2	Nooseseck	Coast district, at the mouth of Nooseseck river, 1 mile north of Loiyence point, North Bentinck arm.	"	13	Allotted by Commr. O'Reilly, Aug 11, 1882. Surveyed, 1888
3	Taleomy	Coast district, on the Taleomy river, near the head of South Bentinck arm.	"	500	
4	Kwatlena	Coast district, on the Kwatlena river, about 6 miles east of Bentinck arm.	"	131	
1	Kemsquit	Coast district, at the mouth of the Kemsquit river, Dean canal.	Kemsquit	502	Allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, August 14, 1882. Surveyed, 1888. Final confirmation, May 18, 1889.
	Chatseah	Coast district, on the Chatseah river, at the head of Dean canal.	"	128	
1	Kitasoo	Coast district, on Swindle island, in Trout bay, Klemtoo passage.	Kitasoo	812	
2	Canoona	Coast district, on Princess Royal island, on the western shore of Graham reach	"	542	The Kitasoo Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Canoona river for a distance of two miles from its mouth.
1	Kitimat	Coast district, on the left bank of Klaklalisha river, Douglas channel, ½ mile from its mouth.	Kitimat	167	
	Kitimat	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Douglas channel, 3 miles south of reserve No. 1.	"	386	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 24, 1889. Surveyed, 1891. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892
3	Wawelth	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Douglas channel, one mile south of reserve No. 2.	"	41½	
4	Tahla	Coast district, at the head of Kildala arm, Douglas channel.	"	12½	
1	Kitkahta	Coast district, on the northern shore of Kitkahta bay, Douglas channel.	Kitkahta	278	
2	Burial-ground	Coast district, on the left bank of the Quaal river, Kitkahta bay, at its mouth	"	33	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 22, 1889. Surveyed, 1891. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
3	Quaal	Coast district, on the right bank of Quaal river, one mile from its mouth.	"	71½	
4	Kulkayu	Coast district, on the southern shore of Hartly bay, Douglas channel	"	323	
1	Dolphin island	Coast district, between Hecate strait and Ogden channel.	Kitlathla	3,818	
2	Grassy islet	Coast district, one mile north of Dolphin island.	"	1·10	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, September 21, 1882. Surveyed, 1891-2 Final confirmation, June 30, 1893
3	Kumowadah	Coast district, at the head of Lowe inlet, Grenville channel.	"	184	

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
4	Sand Island	Coast district, 1 mile north of reserve No. 1.	Kitlathla	5	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 10, 1891. Surveyed, 1891-2. Final confirmation, June 30, 1893.
5	Klapthlon	Coast district, 1 mile northwest of Calvert point, Grenville channel.	"	112	
5A	"	Coast district, an addition to reserve No. 5, on the west.	"	124	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, September 6, 1893. Not surveyed or confirmed.
6	Pa-aat	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Pitt island, 2 miles south of 'False Stuart Anchorage'.	"	15	
7	Tsimtach	Coast district, on Pitt island, on the western shore of Union passage.	"	27	
8	Toowartz	Coast district, on the southern shore of Pitt island.	"	52	
9	Citeyats	Coast district, on the southern extremity of Pitt island, 2 miles north of Steep point.	"	36½	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 10, 1891. Surveyed, 1891-2. Final confirmation, June 30, 1893.
10	Kitlawaoo	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Banks island, 2½ miles south of Gale point.	"	6	
11	Keecha	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Banks island, 1 mile north of Gale point.	"	4	
12	Kooryet	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Banks island, 4 miles north of Gale point.	"	13½	
13	Clowel	Coast district, on the western shore of Pitt island, and southern shore of Minktrap cove.	"	15	
14	Sheganny	Coast district, on the west coast of Pitt island, at the head of Minktrap cove.	"	27	
15	Tsimlairen	Coast district, on the west coast of Pitt island, east of Anger island.	"	39½	
16	Keswar	Coast district, on the west coast of McCauley island, 3 miles south of Hankin point.	"	12½	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 10, 1891. Surveyed, 1891-2. Final confirmation, June 30, 1893.
17	Keyahka	Coast district, on the northeastern shore of Banks island, 2 miles east of End hill.	"	21	
18	Kul	Coast district, on the southern shore of Bonilla island, Hecate strait.	"	95	
1	Wekellals	Coast district, on the banks of the Kitlup river (Gardners channel) about 4 miles from its mouth.	Kitlope	215	
2	Kitlope	Coast district, on the north shore of Gardners channel, one mile from its head.	"	112	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 25, 1889. Surveyed, 1891. Final confirmation, May 1, 1892.

3	Kemano	Coast district, on the north shore of Gardners channel, ½ mile south of Kemano river.	"		25½	
1	Kokyet	Coast district, on Yeo island, at the mouth of Ellerslie channel.	Kokyet		185	
2	Grief Island	Coast district, in Ellerslie channel, about 10 chains west of the village on reserve No 1	"		75	
3	Kyarti	Coast district, an island in Ellerslie channel, 1½ miles north of the village on reserve No. 1.	"		1·25	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, August 29, 1882. Surveyed, 1888.
4	Neekas	Coast district, at the head of Neekas cove, Ellerslie channel	"		11	Final confirmation, May 18, 1889.
5	Taukeah	Coast district, at the head of Berry harbour, Seatorth channel, Milbank sound.	"		32	
6	Koqui	Coast district, on Dufferin island, at the mouth of Gale creek, Seaforth channel.	"		95	
1	Masset	Coast district, at the mouth of Masset inlet, Queen Charlotte islands.	Masset		729	
2	Hiellen	Coast district, on the right bank of Hiellen river, at its mouth.	"		70·50	
3	Yagan	Coast district, on Chatham sound, 12 miles east of Masset inlet.	"		86	
4	Lanas	Coast district, on the left bank of Yakoun river, 1½ miles from its mouth.	"		192·50	The Masset Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Yakoun river for a distance of one mile upstream from the southeastern corner of reserve No. 4
5	Satunquin	Coast district, on the left bank of Yakoun river, at its mouth.	"		9	
6	Ain	Coast district, at the mouth of Ain river, Masset inlet.	"		164	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 13, 1882 Surveyed, 1887.
7	Yan	Coast district, at the western entrance to Masset inlet	"		264	Final confirmation, July 27, 1888
8	Meagwan	Coast district, 6 miles west of the mouth of Masset inlet.	"		49	
9	Kose	Coast district, on the banks of Naden river Virago sound, 2½ miles from its mouth.	"		9	
10	Naden	Coast district, at the mouth of Naden river, Virago sound.	"		27	
11	Kung	Coast district, at the head of Virago sound.	"		71	
12	Daningay	Coast district, on the western shore of Virago sound.	"		21	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 13, 1882. Surveyed, 1887
13	Yatze	Coast district, 2 miles west of Virago sound.	"		45	Final confirmation, July 27, 1888
14	Jalun	Coast district, about 8 miles south of North island, on the right bank of Jalun river, at its mouth.	"		17·50	The Masset Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Jalun river for a distance of one mile above tidal water
15	Kioosta	Coast district, on Parry passage at the north-western extremity of Graham island.	"		101	
16	Tatense	Coast district, on North island in Parry passage.	"		16	
1	Kitkadamax	Cassiar district, on the banks of the Nass river about 45 miles from its mouth.	Nass River		3,078	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, October 20, 1881 Surveyed 1886. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or band.	Area. Acres	Remarks.
1A	Kitkadamax	Cassiar district, an extension of reserve No. 1 on its western boundary	Nass River	640	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 8, 1888. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
2	Tsimmanwoonelist	Cassiar district, on the banks of the Nass river, half a mile above the Grease trail.	"	81·50	The Nass River Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Nass for a distance of two miles upstream from reserve No. 2.
3	Seaks	Cassiar district, an island at the confluence of the Seaks river with the Nass.	"	40·80	The Nass river Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Seaks river for a distance of one mile from its mouth.
4	Shumarl	Cassiar district, on the right bank of the Nass, river at the mouth of Shumarl creek.	"	178	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Oct. 20, 1881. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
5	Fishery	Caissar district, on an island in the Nass river opposite the southwestern corner of reserve No. 4.	"	17·50	The Nass river Indians have the privilege of fishing in the slough, the southern boundary of this reserve, the length of the reserve.
6	Amatal	Cassiar district, on the left bank of Nass river to the west of reserve No. 5.	"	78·50	The Nass River Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Nass the entire length of this reserve.
7	Kitwillneshilt	Cassiar district, on the banks of the Nass river at the Lava beds.	"	49·6	The Nass river Indians have the privilege of fishing on the left bank of the Nass from the mouth of Andegulay slough half a mile upstream.
8	Andegulay	Cassiar district, on the left bank of the Nass, five miles above Lachkaltsap.	"	257	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 3, 1888. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
8A	Andegulay	Cassiar district, on the right bank of the Nass, immediately opposite reserve No. 8.	"	284	
9	Lachkaltsap or Grenville	Cassiar district, on the banks of the Nass at the head of tidal water.	"	3,955	The Nass river Indians have the privilege of fishing within the limits of this reserve.
10	Stony Point	Cassiar district, on the right bank of the Nass river at Stony Point.	"	347·50	
11	Black Point	Cassiar district, on the right bank of the Nass river at Black Point.	"	40·50	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Oct. 20, 1881. Surveyed, 1886. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
12	Lachtesk	Coast district, on the left bank of the Nass, twelve miles from its mouth.	"	299	
13	Red Cliff	Coast district, on the right bank of the Nass river, nine miles from its mouth.	"	773·50	The Nass river Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Nanook river for a distance of quarter of a mile from its mouth.
14	Kincolith	Coast district, on the right bank of the Nass river, at its mouth.	"	1,180	
14A	Kincolith	Coast district, an extension of reserve No. 14, on the west.	"	110	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 8, 1888. Surveyed, 1890. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
15	Kinnamax	Coast district, on the right bank of Kinnamax river, nine miles north of Fort Simpson.	"	4	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Oct. 20, 1881. Surveyed, 1890. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.

16	Talahaat	Coast district, on the banks of the Kinnamax river, two and a-half miles from its mouth	"		160	The Nass River Indians have the privilege of fishing within the limits of Reserve No. 16.
17	Georgie	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Portland canal, near Blue point.	"		71	
18	Kullan	Coast district, on the western shore of Portland canal, one mile from its head.	"		108	
19	Scamakounst	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Portland canal at its head, at the mouth of Bear river.	"		58·50	
20	Kinmelit	Coast district, in Salmon cove, on the western shore of Observatory inlet.	"		48·50	
21	Slooks	Coast district, on Dawkin's point, on the eastern shore of Observatory inlet.	"		17	Allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, Sept. 8, 1888. Surveyed, 1890. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892
22	Stagoo	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Observatory inlet, four miles north of reserve No. 21	"		47·50	
23	Ktsinct	Coast district, on Perry bay, on the eastern shore of Observatory inlet.	"		271	
24	Gitzault	Coast district, on the western shore of Alice arm, Observatory inlet, at its head.	"		202·50	
25	Witzimagon	Coast district, on the western shore of Hastings arm, Observatory inlet, opposite Larcom island	"		950	
26	Tackuan	Coast district, on the western shore of Hastings arm, Observatory inlet, two miles north of reserve No. 25.	"		500·50	
27	Kshwan	Coast district, at the head of Hastings Arm, Observatory inlet, on the right bank of Kskwan river.	"		133·50	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 8, 1888. Surveyed, 1890. Final confirmation, May 4, 1892.
28	Scowban	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Observatory inlet, 2½ miles north of North point.	"		78·50	
29	Zaulzap	Cassiar district, on the banks of the Nass, about ½ mile below reserve No. 7.	"		578	
30	Dachlabah	Cassiar district, on the right bank of the Nass, one mile west of reserve No 8A.	"		151	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 29, 1896. Surveyed, 1896. Final confirmation, Dec 10, 1896.
1	Katit	Coast district, on the banks of Owekano river, Rivers inlet.	Owekano		1628	
2	Kiltala	Coast district, on the right bank of the Kiltala river, Rivers inlet.	"		121	Allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, August 7, 1882. Surveyed, 1889. Final confirmation, April 28, 1891.
3	Cockmi	Coast district, on an island at the mouth of Rivers inlet.	"		11·75	
1	Skidegate	Coast district, at the northern entrance to Skidegate inlet, Queen Charlotte islands.	Skidegate		854	
2	Skaigha	Coast district, on Skidegate inlet, about seven miles north of reserve No. 1.	"		62	

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion *Continued.*

NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued*

No	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks
3	Deena	Coast district, at the head of South bay, Skidegate inlet.	Skidegate	110	The Skidegate Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Deena river for a distance of one mile above tidal water.
4	Khrana	Coast district, at the eastern end of Maude island, Skidegate inlet	"	210	
5	Lagins	Coast district, on the left bank of Lagins river, at the head of Long arm, Skidegate inlet.	"	40	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 28, 1882. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July 25, 1888.
6	Kaste	Coast district, in Copper bay, at the mouth of the Kaste river.	"	38	The Sidegate Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Kaste river for a distance of one mile above tidal water.
7	Cumshewas	Coast district, near the northern entrance to Cumshewas harbour, Queen Charlotte islands	"	56	
8	Skedan	Coast district, at the southern entrance to Cumshewas harbour.	"	169	
9	Tanoo	Coast district, at the eastern end of Tanoo island, 45 miles south of Skidegate inlet.	"	65	
1	Fort Simpson	Coast district, in Port Simpson, on the Tsimpsean peninsula	Tsimpsean	57	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Feb. 26, 1884. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, Jany 26, 1892.
2	Metlakatla	Coast district, on the Tsimpsean peninsula	"	57,742	
3	Wilnaskancaud	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Kaien island, eight miles southeast of Metlakatla.	"	6	
4	Shoowaihlans	Coast district, on the western shore of the Tsimpsean peninsula, east of Metlakatla	"	18	The Tsimpsean Indians have the privilege of fishing in the Cloyah river for a distance of 1½ miles from its mouth.
5	Cloyah	Coast district, on the western shore of the Tsimpsean peninsula, at the mouth of the Cloyah river.	"	77	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Oct. 29, 1881. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, Jany 26, 1892.
6	Willaclough	Coast district, on the right bank of the Skeena river, at Inverness	"	33	
7	Point Veitch	Coast district, on the left bank of the Skeena river, two miles west of Port Essington.	"	16	
8	Khyex	Coast district, on the right bank of the Skeena river, at the mouth of the Khyex river.	"	46	
9	Kilcutseen	Coast district, on the left bank of the Skeena river, about six miles east of Port Essington.	"	18	

10	Khtahda	Coast district, on the left bank of the Skeena river, about 7 miles east of Port Essington, at the mouth of Khtahda river.	"		7	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Oct. 29, 1881. Surveyed, 1887.
11	Scuttsap	Coast district, on the left bank of the Skeena river, at the head of tidal water.	"		9	Final confirmation, Jan. 26, 1892.
12	Tymgowzan	Coast district, on Compton island, at the mouth of Works canal.	"		73	
13	Ensheshese	Coast district, on the left bank of the Ensheshese river, Works canal.	"		45	
14	Wilskaskammel	Coast district, on the east bank of the north fork of Works canal, 2 miles from the forks.	"		8	
15	Toon	Coast district, on the right bank of Toon river, at the head of the north fork of Works canal.	"		20	The Tsimpsean Indians have the privilege of fishing on the Toon river for a distance of 2 miles upstream from the head of tidal waters
16	Lachmach	Coast district, on the right bank of Lachmach river, at the head of the south fork of Works canal.	"		27	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept 13, 1882 Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, Jan. 26, 1892.
17	Spakels	Coast district, on the eastern shore of Somerville island, in Steamer passage, opposite Khutzeymateen inlet.	"		19	
18	Birnie Island	Coast district, 2½ miles north of Fort Simpson.	"		104	
19	Finlayson Island	Coast district, 1 mile west of Fort Simpson.	"		1,589	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept 13, 1882 Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, Jan 26, 1892.
20	Burnt Cliff Island	Coast district, in Pearl harbour, 4 miles south of Fort Simpson	"		67	
21	Tugwell Island	Coast district, 1½ miles west of Metlakatla	"		312	
22	Dashken	Coast district, on the northeast shore of Smith's island, on the north passage, Skeena river.	"		7·20	
23	Kashaoom	Coast district, on the northwest shore of De Horsey island, on the north passage, Skeena river.	"		5·50	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept 11, 1888. Surveyed, 1891. Final confirmation, Jan. 26, 1892.
24	Meanlaw	Coast district, at Mowitch point, on the right bank of the Skeena river.	"		7·50	
25	Killootsal	Coast district, at the mouth of Lakelse river, a tributary of the Skeena.	"		156	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 18, 1893. Not surveyed nor confirmed.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

1	Acous	Rupert district, at the entrance to Ououkinsh inlet, on its western shore.	Checkleset		100	
2	Burial-ground	Rupert district, an island ½ mile southeast of reserve No. 1.	"		2	
3	Mahope	Rupert district, in Battle bay, Ououkinsh inlet.	"		40	
4	Hisnit	Rupert district, on the western shore of Ououkinsh inlet, 1½ miles from its head.	"		15	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 8, 1889 Surveyed, 1892.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

WEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
5	Onoukinsh	Rupert district, on the eastern shore of Onoukinsh inlet, at its head.	Checkleset	10	Final confirmation, May 27, 1893.
6	Upsowis	Rupert district, between the entrances to Onoukinsh and Malksope inlets.	"	61	
7	Malksope	Rupert district, on the northern shore of Malksope inlet, at its head.	"	30	
1	Opitsat	Clayoquot district, on the southwestern shore of Meares island, Clayoquot sound.	Clayoquot	180	
2	Echachis	Clayoquot district, in island in Clayoquot sound, at the entrace to Broken and Templar channels.	"	44	
3	Esowista	Clayoquot district, in Long bay, about one mile east of Schooner cove.	"	17	
4	Kootowis	Clayoquot district, southeast of Indian island, Tofino inlet, Clayoquot sound.	"	37	
5	Okeamin	Clayoquot district, on the right bank of Kennedy river, Tofino inlet at its mouth.	"	24	
6	Clayoqua	Clayoquot district, at the head of the northwest arm of Kennedy lake.	"	110	
7	Winche	Clayoquot district, at the head of the northeast arm of Kennedy lake.	"	40	
8	Ilthpaya	Clayoquot district, on the right bank of Kennedy river at the head of the rapids.	"	3 1/2	
9	Onadsilth	Clayoquot district, at the head of Deer creek, Tofino inlet.	"	45	
10	Edsenklis	Clayoquot district, at the head of Tranquil creek, Tofino inlet.	"	40	
11	Yarksis	Clayoquot district, on the eastern shore of Vargas island, Clayoquot sound.	Kelsemart Band	103	
12	Cloolthpich	Clayoquot district, on the western shore of Meares island, Clayoquot sound	"	59	
13	Quortsawe	Clayoquot district, at the head of Warm bay, Clayoquot sound.	"	36	
14	Oinimitis	Clayoquot district, on the eastern shore of Bedwell sound at its head.	"	25	
15	Marktosis	Clayoquot district, at the head of Matilda creek, Flores island, Clayoquot sound.	Ahousat Band	260	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 24, 1889. Surveyed, 1893.

16	Ahous	Clayoquot district, at the southern end of Open bay, Vargas island, Clayoquot sound.	"	34	Final confirmation, May 16, 1894.
17	Chetahpe	Clayoquot district, on the shore of Clayoquot sound, west of Catface mountain.	"	35	
18	Sutaquis	Clayoquot district, half a mile west of Crane island.	"	27	
19	Wahous (fishery)	Clayoquot district, at the mouth of Trout river, Cypress bay, Clayoquot sound	"	143	
20	Wahous (village)	Clayoquot district, on the northern shore of Cypress bay, Clayoquot sound.	"	34	
21	Tequa	Clayoquot district, at the head of Bawden bay, Herbert arm, Clayoquot sound.	"	6	
22	Penecth	Clayoquot district, at the head of White Pine cove, Herbert arm Clayoquot sound.	"	95	
23	Mayehai	Clayoquot district, on the western shore of Herbert arm, Clayoquot sound	"	13	
24	Seektukis	Clayoquot district, on the eastern shore of North arm, Clayoquot sound.	"	34	
25	Watta	Clayoquot district, at the head of Shelter arm, Clayoquot sound.	"	12	
26	Wappook	Clayoquot district, on the northern shore of Shelter arm, Clayoquot sound, nd, north of Obstruction island.	"	11	
27	Openit	Clayoquot district, on the western shore of Sydney inlet, Clayoquot sound, about one mile north of Refuge cove.	" Manhau-et Band	77	
28	Tootoowilte-na	Clayoquot district, on the eastern shore of Sydney inlet.	"	21	
29	kishnacous	Clayoquot district, at the head of Sydney inlet	"	34	
1	Nuchatl	Nootka district, an island at the entrance to Esperanza inlet.	Esperanza inlet, Nuchatl-itz	16	
2	Nuchatl	Nootka district, on western shore of Nootka Island, south of reserve No. 1.	"	57	
3	Ahpukto	Nootka district, on western shore of Port Langford, near its head.	"	7	
4	Openit	Nootka district, on western shore of Nootka Island, ½ mile north of reserve No. 1.	"	16	
5	Shoomart	Nootka district, at the head of inner basin, Nootka sound.	"	21	
5	Owossit-sa	Nootka district, one mile southeast of Centre island, Esperanza inlet.	"	8½	
7	Ochueje	Nootka district, at the head of Espinoza arm, Esperanza inlet.	"	33	
8	Occosh	Nooka district, on the western shore of Port Eliza, Esperanza inlet, at its head	"	31	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 2nd, 1889. Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 16th, 1894.
9	Chisenquis	Nootka district, on the eastern shore of Catala island.	"	19	

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion – *Continued.*

WEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

No.	Name	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
10	Oke	Nootka district, on the northern shore of Esperanza inlet, three miles northeast of Centre island	Esperanza inlet, E-hat-is-aht Band	32	
10A	Grave-yard	Nootka district, on the northern shore of Esperanza inlet, ½ mile west of reserve No. 10.	"	2	
11	Ehatis	Nootka district, on the western shore of Zeballos arm, at its head.	"	10	
12	Chenahkint	Nootka district, on the eastern shore of Queen's cove, Port Eliza, at its entrance.	"	55	
13	Tatchu	Nootka district, at Tatchu point, 5½ miles west of the entrance to Esperanza inlet.	"	13	
1	Hesquiat	Clayoquot district, at the entrance to Hesquiat harbour, on its western shore	Hesquiat	222	
2	Homais	Clayoquot district, at the entrance to Nootka sound, on the eastern shore	"	89	
3	Tealmit	Clayoquot district, on the western shore of Hesquiat harbour.	"	107	Allotted by Comm'r O'Reily, June 26th, 1886. Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 16th, 1894.
4	Maahpe	Clayoquot district, on the northwestern shore of Hesquiat harbour.	"	159	
5	Iusuk	Clayoquot district, on the eastern shore of Hesquiat harbour.	"	29	
1	Village Island	Rupert district, near the western entrance to Kyuquot sound.	Kyuquot	118	
2	Mission Island	Rupert district the eastern portion of Mission island, ½ mile east of reserve No. 1.	"	73	
3	Ahmacinnit	Rupert district, two islands situated ½ mile northeast of reserve No. 1	"	11	
4	Granite Island	Rupert district, ¾ mile northwest of reserve No. 1.	"	215	
5	Yakats	Rupert district, on the eastern shore of Clanni-nick harbour, Kyuquot sound.	"	4½	
6	Houpsitas	Rupert district, north of Walter's island, Kyuquot sound.	"	29	
7	Chamiss	Rupert district, on the northern shore of Chamiss bay, Kokshittle arm.	"	13	
8	Kayouk	Rupert district, on the western shore of Easy creek, Kokshittle arm.	"	7	

9	Kashittle	Rupert district, on the western shore of Kokshittle arm, at its head.	"	12½	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 6th, 1889. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, May 16th, 1894
10	Knoowinch	Rupert district, on the eastern shore of Kokshittle arm, opposite Easy creek.	"	20	
11	Tahsish	Rupert district, at the head of Tahsish arm, Kyuquot sound.	"	21	
12	Artlish	Rupert district, on the eastern shore of Tahsish arm, 2 miles from its head.	"	18	
13	Kaouk	Rupert district, at the head of Fair harbour, Tahsish arm	"	13	
14	Markale	Rupert district, situated on an isthmus between the western head of Fair harbour and Pinnace channel, Kyuquot sound.	"	13	
15	Amat	Rupert district, at the head of deep inlet, Kyuquot sound.	"	30½	
16	Machta	Rupert district, on Shingle point at the entrance to Narrow Gut creek.	"	9	
1	Ahuk	Barclay district, on the eastern shore of Ahuk lake, about 3¼ miles northwest of the outlet of Nitinat lagoon.	Nitinat	132	
2	Tsuquanuh	Barclay district, on the seacoast about 1 mile west of the outlet of Nitinat lagoon.	"	235	
3	Wyah	Renfrew district, on the eastern shore of the outlet of Nitinat lagoon	"	132	
4	Clo-oose	Renfrew district, at the mouth of the Suwany river, on its right bank.	"	218½	
4A	Burial-ground	Renfrew district, on the left bank of the Suwany river, at its mouth.	"	9·30	
5	Sanque	Renfrew district, on the right bank of the Suwany river, 2 miles from its mouth	"	25·80	
6	Carmanah	Renfrew district, adjoining the Carmanah Point lighthouse reserve on the east.	"	158½	
7	Iktuksasuk	Barclay district, on the northern shore of Nitinat lagoon, 1 mile from its outlet.	"	168	
8	Honitan	Barclay district, on the northern shore of Nitinat lagoon, 4½ miles from its head.	"	50	
9	Oyees	Renfrew district, on the southern shore of Nitinat lagoon, 7½ miles from its head.	"	101½	Allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, August 5, 1890. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, May 16, 1894.
10	Doobah	Renfrew district, on the southern shore of Nitinat lagoon, 6 miles from its head.	"	13	
11	Malachan	Renfrew district, on the southern shore of Nitinat lagoon, 1 mile from its head.	"	66	
12	Ildo	Renfrew district, near the mouth of Nitinat river, partly in section 6, township 1.	"	74	
13	Opatseeah	Renfrew district, at the mouth of Nitinat river, part of western half of section 5, township 1.	"	74	

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

WEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
14	Wokitsas	Renfrew district, on the right bank of Nitinat river, a portion of northwest ¼ section 9, township 1.	Nitinat	40	
15	Chuchummisapo	Renfrew district, on the left bank of Nitinat river, a portion of northeast ¼, section 22, township 1.	"	92	
16	Saouk	Renfrew district, on the right bank of Nitinat river, being portions of sections 25 and 36, township 1, and section 6, township 2.	"	175	
1	Yuquot	Nootka district, Friendly cove, Nootka sound.	Nootka	210	
2	Tsarkst	Nootka district, on southern shore of Nootka island about 3 miles east of Bajo point.	"	81	
3	Aass	Nootka district, on southern shore of Nootka island, at Bajo point.	"	14	
4	Nesuk	Nootka district, on eastern shore of Tlupana arm, one mile east of Separation saddle	"	5	
5	Montcha	Nootka district, on eastern shore of Tlupana arm, north of Separation saddle.	"	15	
6	Suewoa	Nootka district, at northern extremity of Head bay, Tlupana arm.	"	36	
7	Hisnit	Nootka district, at the head of Deserted creek, Tlupana arm.	"	11	
8	Hoiss	Nootka district, 1 mile northeast of Canal island, Nootka sound.	"	44	
9	Coopte	Nootka district, to the east of Narrow island on the eastern shore of Tahsis canal, Nootka sound.	"	35	Allotted by Comm'r O Reilly, June 28, 1889 Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 16 1894.
10	Tsowwin	Nootka district, on the eastern shore of Tahsis canal, about 8 miles from its head	"	34	
11	Tahsis	Nootka district, on the eastern shore of Tahsis canal, at its head.	"	42	
12	Ahaminaguus	Nootka district, at the mouth of Gold river on its right bank, north shore Muchalat arm.	" Matchitlacht band	39	
13	Matchlee	Nootka district, at the head of Muchalat arm, on its northern shore.	" "	12½	

14	Hleepte	Nootka district, on the northern shore of Williamson passage, Muchalat arm.	"	"	10	
15	Cheeshish	Nootka district, on Nootka sound, northeast of Bligh island.	"	"	29	
16	Mooyah	Clayoquot district, at the head of Camp bay, Muchalat arm.	"	"	13	
17	Ous	Clayoquot district, on the southern shore of King's pass, Muchalat arm.	"	"	24	
1	Numukamis	Barclay district, on Numukamis bay, Barclay sound.	Ohiet		1,700	
2	Nuchaquis	Barclay district, on eastern shore of Copper island, Barclay sound.	"		32	
3	Dochsupple	Barclay district, at the head of Poetts nook, Barclay sound.	"		21	
4	Sachsa	Barclay district, at the head of Grappler creek, Barclay sound. Portion of section 28, township 1.	"		13	
5	Sachawil	Barclay district, on the northwest shore of Helby island.	"		7	
6	Kirby point	Barclay district, on the northwest shore of Diana island.	"		35	Allotted by Comm r. O'Reilly, June 1, 1882. Surveyed, 1883
7	Hamilton Point	Barclay district, the southern portion of Diana island.	"		86	Final confirmation, March 24, 1885
8	Haines Island	Barclay district, Barclay sound.	"		30	
9	Keeshan	Barclay district, at the southern entrance to Barclay sound, 1½ miles northeast of Cape Beale.	"		330	
10	Kichha	Barclay district, 1½ miles east of Cape Beale.	"		12	
11	Clutus	Barclay district, at western entrance to Pacheena bay.	"		105	
12	Anacla	Barclay district, at the head of Pacheena bay, the eastern half of section 8, township 1.	"		218	
13	Masit	Barclay district, at eastern entrance to Pacheena bay, east of Seabird island	"		83	
1	Ahahswinis	Alberni district, on the left bank of the Somass river, 1½ miles from its mouth	Opetchisaht		96	
2	Klehkoot	Alberni district, on the left bank of the Somass river, 5½ miles from its mouth.	"		290	Allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, June 5, 1882 Surveyed, 1883.
3	Coo	Alberni district, on the west bank of the Alberni canal, at the second narrows.	"		132	Final confirmation, March 24, 1885
4	Chuchukacook	Clayoquot district, on the west shore of Alberni canal, one mile north of Nahmint bay.	"		5	
1	Pacheena	Renfrew district, on San Juan harbour, and the south branch of the San Juan river	Pacheena		153	Allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, June 7, 1882 Surveyed, 1890.
2	Pacheena	Renfrew district, on San Juan harbour, and the north branch of the San Juan river.	"		156	Fin l confirmation, May 27, 1893.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

WEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
3	Cullite	Renfrew district, 5 miles west of Port San Juan.	Pacheena	95	Allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, June 17, 1889. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, May 27, 1893.
4	Fishing Station	Renfrew district, at the confluence of Harris creek and San Juan river, a portion of the N.W. ¼ section 12, township 10.	"		Allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, October 30, 1894. Not surveyed. Approximate 28 acres.
1	Tsahaheh	Alberni district, on the right bank of the Somass river, about 3 miles from its mouth	Seshart	1,030	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 3, 1882. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, March 24, 1885.
2	Alberni	Alberni district, on the eastern shore of Alberni canal, near its head	"	156	
3	Iwachis	Barclay district, on the eastern shore of Alberni canal, at the first narrows.	"	26	
4	Tseoowa	Clayoquot district, on the eastern shore of Rainy bay, Barclay sound.	"	8	
5	Ahmitsa	Barclay district, on the southern shore of Seddall island in Rainy bay.	"	26	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 3, 1882. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, March 24, 1885.
6	Cletro	Barclay district, on the eastern shore of Nettle island, Barclay sound.	"	13	
7	Keith Island	Barclay district, in Barclay sound	"	17	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 3, 1882. Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation May 16, 1894.
8	Equis	Clayoquot district, 1½ miles east of Lyall point, Barclay sound.	"	123	
9	Omoah	Barclay district, on the eastern shore of Village island, Barclay sound.	"	30	
1	Macoah	Clayoquot district, on Village passage, Barclay sound	Toquart	124	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 3, 1882. Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 16, 1894.
2	Deekyakus	Clayoquot district, at the head of Toquar harbour, Barclay sound.	"	214	
3	Chequis	Clayoquot district, 1½ miles south of reserve No 1 and west of David island, Barclay sound.	"	3	
4	Chenatha	Clayoquot district, at the month of Chenatha river, Barclay sound.	"	62	
5	Dookqua	Clayoquot district, Alpha passage, Barclay sound.	"	18	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 3, 1882. Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 16, 1894.
1	Cowishil	Clayoquot district, at the entrance to Uchucklesit harbour, Barclay sound.	Uchucklesit	175	Allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, June 5, 1882. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, March 24, 1885.
2	Elblatcese	Clayoquot district, at the head of Uchucklesit harbour, Barclay sound.	"	400	

1	Ittatsoo	Clayoquot district, on the eastern shore of Ucluelet arm, Barclay sound.	Ucluelet	162	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 5, 1882. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, March 24, 1885.
2	Clakamucus	Clayoquot district, at the head of Ucluelet arm, Barclay sound.	"	14	
3	Outs	Clayoquot district, at the mouth of Effingham inlet, Barclay sound.	"	12	
4	Quuaquilth	Clayoquot district, near the head of Effingham inlet, Barclay sound.	"	15	
5	Klykleyhouse	Clayoquot district, at the head of Nahmint bay, Alberni canal.	"	150	
6	Ucluth	Clayoquot district 1½ miles southeast of Wreck bay.	"	62·50	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 18, 1889. Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 16 1894.
7	Wya	Clayquot district, half mile southeast of Wreck bay.	"	22·50	
8	Oo-oolth	Clayoquot district, at the northern extremity of Wreck bay	"	42	
9	Quisitis	Clayoquot district, one mile northwest of Wreck bay.	"	12·50	

WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY.

1	Alexandria	Cariboo district, on the left bank of Fraser river at the 197 mile post on the Cariboo wagon road	Alexandria	554·50	100 inches of water recorded from four mile creek.
2	Hay Ranch	Cariboo district, three and one-half miles east of Alexandria	"	60	
3		Cariboo district, on the right bank of Fraser river, adjoining lot 46, group 1 and opposite reserve No. 1	"	1,234	12 inches of water recorded from a spring upon the reserve. The Alexandria Indians have the privilege of fishing on the right bank of Fraser river upon reserve No. 1. A grave-yard situated on lot 46, group 1, is also reserved. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 4, 1881. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.
1	Alkali Lake	Lillooet district, east of and adjoining lot 6, group 3	Alkali Lake	596·50	
2		Lillooet district, three miles northeast of reserve No. 1.	"	800	
3		Lillooet district, one mile and three-eighths east of reserve No. 2.	"	180	
4		Lillooet district, seven-eighths of a mile south of reserve No. 3.	"	510	
5	Alixton	Lillooet district, one mile and one half southwest of reserve No. 4.	"	227	
6	Wycotts Flat	Lillooet district, on the left bank of Fraser river about nineteen miles southwest of Alkali lake.	"	1,230	The right to the water retained by a dam at Harper's lake is recorded for this reserve.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued*

No.	Name	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band	Area, Acres.	Remarks
7	.....	Lillooet district, on the north shore of Lake la Hache, in section 10, township 39.	Alkali Lake.....	14	A grave-yard situated on lot 319, group 1. The privilege of fishing on the left bank of Fraser river from the mouth of Chilcoten river to Little Dog creek. Allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, July 15, 1881. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.
8	Little Springs	Lillooet district, one-quarter of a mile north-east of reserve No. 7.	"	480	
9	Chudolicum	Lillooet district, three-quarters of a mile northeast of reserve No. 8.	"	1,400	
10	Loon Lake	Lillooet district, one mile and three-eighths east of reserve No. 9.	"	300	
11	Sampson's Meadow	Lillooet district, one-quarter of a mile west of lot 323 and half a mile southeast of reserve No. 12.	"	800	
12	... .	Lillooet district, three quarters of a mile southeast of reserve No. 4.	"	300	
13	....	Lillooet district, two miles and one-eighth east of reserve No. 14.	"	1,400	
14	Roper's Meadow.....	Lillooet district, one mile south of reserve No. 5.	"	80	Allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, Aug. 30, 1895. Surveyed, 1897. Final confirmation March 5, 1898.
1	Anaham's Flat	Cariboo district, on the left bank of the Chilcoten river, about forty-five miles from its mouth and about seven miles northwest of Hanceville.	Anaham	9,285	200 inches of water recorded from Big Flat or Anaham creek. 100 inches of water recorded from a creek near the eastern end of the reserve, about one mile from Anaham creek.
2	Anaham's Meadow	Cariboo district, about five miles north of the Indian village on reserve No. 1.	"	637	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 8, 1887. Surveyed, 1894. Final confirmation, April 23, 1895.
1	Nequetque	Lillooet district, at the head of Anderson lake.	Anderson lake..	444	100 inches of water from Anderson or Mosquito creek recorded.
2	....	Lillooet district, one and three-quarter miles south of Anderson lake.	"	20	
3	....	Lillooet district, one-quarter mile west of reserve No. 2.	"	20	25 inches of water recorded from a creek running through the reserve known as Quoquihutqua creek.
4	....	Lillooet district, five miles southwest of Anderson lake and on the banks of the Mosquito or Anderson river.	"	20	The privilege of fishing on Mosquito river through the whole length of reserve No. 1. A grave-yard situated on Mr. Chapman's land, lot 100, group 1.

					Allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, Sept 5, 1881. Surveyed, 1882. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.
1	Bridge River	Lillooet district, on both banks of Bridge river from its confluence with Fraser river up stream	Bridge River	9621	25 inches of water recorded from creek one mile north of village; 50 inches of water recorded from a creek on south bank: 50 inches of water recorded from Camoo's creek: 10 inches of water recorded from a spring on the reserve; 50 inches of water recorded from a creek on the reserve on the north bank of Bridge river
2		Lillooet district, on the right bank of Fraser river, two and one-quarter miles north-east of reserve No 1.	"	110	50 inches of water recorded from Big creek. The privilege of fishing on both banks of Fraser river from half a mile below Bridge river up stream to Fountain fishety. Allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, Sept 1, 1881. Surveyed, 1884. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
1	Canim Lake	Lillooet district, on Bridge creek one mile west of Canim lake	Canim Lake	1100	100 inches of water recorded from a creek on the north side of reserve.
2		Lillooet district, on Bridge creek about half way between reserve No 1 and the 100 mile post on the Cariboo wagon road.	"	160	Allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, July 10, 1887 Surveyed, 1891 Final confirmation, April 23, 1895
1		Lillooet district, on Canoe creek in the northwest quarter section of section 16, township 10	Canoe Creek	93	
2		Lillooet district, on Canoe creek, one mile and one-half from reserve No 1 and adjoining sections 3-10, township 10.	"	4460	100 inches of water recorded from Canoe creek
3		Lillooet district, on the left bank of Fraser river, north of and adjoining townships 4-10	"	6931	20 inches of water recorded from a small stream running through the reserve
4	Spahmouse	Lillooet district, on Canoe creek about two miles above reserve No 2	"	400	
5	Fish Lake	Lillooet district, at the foot of Fish lake, one and one-half miles northeast of reserve No. 4.	"	105	
6	Toby Lake	Lillooet district, on the road from Canoe creek to the 57 mile post on the Cariboo road and six miles southeast of lot 141, group 1.	"	1140	
	Grave-yards	A grave-yard on the left bank of Canoe creek, one-half mile from its mouth, in section 1, township 1. A grave-yard situated in section 17, township 10. A grave-yard on the right bank of Canoe creek, situated in section 8, township 10. A grave-yard seven chains north of Canoe creek, situated in section 15, township 10	"		The Canoe Creek Indians have the privilege of fishing on both banks of Fraser river from one and one-half miles above Canoe creek down stream five and one-half miles

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
					The privilege of fishing in Green lake, situated four miles east of the 73 mile post on the Cariboo wagon road.
					Reserves 1, 2, 3 with grave-yards and fishing privileges allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly July 21, 1884.
					Reserves 1, 2, 3 surveyed 1883. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.
					Reserves 4, 5, 6 allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, Sept. 5, 1895. Unsurveyed.
1	Cayoosh Creek.....	Lillooet district, south of Cayoosh creek and west of, and adjoining lot 3, group 1. Lillooet district.	Cayoosh Creek	367	.00 inches of water recorded from Cayoosh creek, 12 inches of water recorded from a spring on the reserve.
2	Pashilqua	Lillooet district, on the right bank of Fraser river, south of lot 3, group 1, and northeast of lot 7, group 1, and opposite Lillooet reserve No. 4.	"	785	25 inches of water from a spring running through the reserve.
					A grave-yard situated on lot 3, group 1.
					The privilege of fishing on the right bank of Fraser river from the mouth of Cayoosh creek downstream two and one-half miles.
					The privilege of fishing in Cayoosh creek from its mouth upstream for one mile.
					Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, August 29, 1881.
					Surveyed, 1884.
					Final confirmation, May 1st, 1886.
1	Clinton	Lillooet district, west of the town of Clinton and north of and adjoining lot 3, group 5.	Clinton	225	25 inches of water recorded from a stream flowing through the reserve.
2	....	Lillooet district, at the 30 mile post on the road from Lillooet to Clinton, and east of and adjoining lot 9 group 1.	"	818	100 inches of water recorded from Kelly creek.
					A grave-yard situated to the east of the reserve.
					The privilege of fishing on both banks of Fraser river from Leon creek to the High Bar Indians fishery. Also the privilege of fishing in Green lake, situated four miles east of the 73 mile post on the Cariboo wagon road.
					Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 30, 1881.
					Surveyed, 1883.
					Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.
1	Dog Creek,.....	Lillooet district, on Dog creek about three miles from its confluence with Fraser river.	Dog Creek.	357.50	50 inches of water recorded from Dog creek.

2		Lillooet district, on dog creek three miles and three quarters east of reserve No. 1.	"		540	
3		Lillooet district, on Dog creek three quarters of a mile north, northeast of reserve No 2.	"		20	
3		Lillooet district, on the left bank of Fraser river above Dog creek and south of and adjoining Alkali lake reserve No. 6.	"		154	A grave-yard situated on lot 5, group 6 west of reserve No. 1 and containing $\frac{1}{100}$ acres. The privilege of fishing on both banks of the Fraser river from the mouth of Dog creek upstream to the mouth of Harpers Lake creek, a distance of one and one-half miles. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 19, 1881. Surveyed, 1883 Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.
1	Fountain	Lillooet district, on Fountain creek, about one-eighth mile south of the left bank of Fraser river, west of and adjoining lot 1, group 2.	Fountain		338	The unappropriated water in Fountain creek was recorded Feb. 23, 1891. The right to 300 inches of water was purchased from Chinamen and recorded May 8, 1895.
2		Lillooet district, on the left bank of Fraser river, south and west of Bridge River reserve No. 1.	"		166	
3		Lillooet district, on the left bank of Fraser river, south of Fourteen Mile creek on the road from Clinton to Fountain.	"		127	The privilege of fishing on both banks of Fraser river from Eleven Mile creek downstream to Bridge river fishery, about 1½ miles.
1		Lillooet district, on Fountain creek, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles southeast of reserve No. 1.	"		160	
5		Lillooet district, on Fountain creek, about one quarter mile south of reserve No 4.	"		240	Reserves Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, August 26, 1881. Surveyed, 1884 Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
6		Lillooet district, about 1½ miles south of reserve No 5, and about half a mile north of Lytton reserve No. 7.	"		533	Reserve No. 3, allotted May 1, 1886. Surveyed, 1881. Final confirmation May 1, 1886.
1	High Bar	Lillooet district, on both banks of Fraser river, northwest of and adjoining lot 36, group 1.	High Bar		2,924	The right to 25 inches of water from a stream flowing through the reserve is recorded. The privilege of fishing on both banks of Fraser river from the confluence of Barney creek upstream to the northern boundary of the reserve. A grave-yard situated on lot 27, group 1, near its southern boundary. Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 25, 1881 Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884
1		Lillooet district, west of and adjoining the town of Lillooet on the right bank of Fraser river at the confluence of Cayoosh creek.	Lillooet		915½	25 inches of water recorded from a spring one half mile east of reserve. 25 inches of water recorded from a spring near Cayoosh creek. 12 inches of water recorded from a spring near the Indian village.
2	Towinock	Lillooet district, on the right bank of Fraser river eight miles below reserve No. 1.	"		220	50 inches of water recorded from a stream on the reserve.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
3	Kilchult	Lillooet district, on the right bank of Fraser river one mile north of reserve No. 3	Lillooet	104	
4	McCartney's Flat	Lillooet district, on the left bank of Fraser river 1½ miles southeast of the town of Lillooet and opposite Cayoosh reserve No 2.	"	123½	A grave situated one half mile north of reserve No. 4, and one eighth mile east of Fraser river
5		Lillooet district, at the foot of Seton lake at the effluence of Seton creek.	"	75½	A grave-yard situated on lot 10, block 2, Lillooet suburban lots. The privilege of fishing on both banks of Fraser river from the confluence of Cayoosh creek upstream to one half mile below Bridge river about four miles; also the privilege of fishing on the left bank of Fraser river from the mouth of Cayoosh creek downstream three miles. Also the privilege of fishing on both banks of Seton creek downstream one quarter mile from Seton lake. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, August 31, 1881. Surveyed, 1884. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.
1	Chilco Lake	Coast district, on Chilco lake, at the outlet of Nemaih valley.	Nemaih valley	200	Allotted by Comm'r. Vowell, September 20, 1899. Unsurveyed. Acreage only approximate
2	Garden Reserve	Coast district, in Nemaih valley, about four and one-half miles from reserve No. 1.	"	80	
3	Fishery Reserve	Coast district, in Nemaih valley, at the foot of Connee lake.	"	545	
4	Meadow Reserve	Coast district, in Nemaih valley at the head of Connee lake.	"	432	
1	Pavilion	Lillooet district, on the left bank of Fraser river, north of Pavilion creek.	Pavilion	2,318½	100 inches of water recorded from Pavilion creek.
2	Leon Creek	Lillooet district, on both banks of Leon creek, on the left bank of Fraser river, northwest of reserve No. 1.	"	1,167½	100 inches of water recorded from Leon creek, 25 inches of water from a creek at south end of reserve
3	Marble Canyon	Lillooet district, on the road from Pavilion to Hat creek.	"	650	A grave on lot 18, group 1, Lillooet district. Three separate graves on the trail from Pavilion to Hat creek. The privilege of fishing on both banks of Fraser river from Leon creek downstream 5½ miles. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, August 4, 1881. Surveyed, 1884. Final confirmation, May 1, 1886.

1	.....	Cariboo district, on the left bank of Fraser river, one mile south of the town of Quesnel.	Quesnel	1,367	
2	Fishery	Cariboo district, on the right bank of Fraser river, opposite the western end of reserve No. 1.	"	46½	
3	Fishery	Cariboo district, at the foot of a small lake, about two miles east of the town of Quesnel.		39	
4	Rich Bar	Cariboo district, on the left bank of Fraser river, south of and nearly adjoining reserve No. 1.		235	20 inches of water recorded from a creek at the north end of the reserve. A grave on the left bank of Quesnel river, on lot 48. A grave on the left bank of Fraser river, 1 mile from the town of Quesnel containing ·17 of an acre. A grave in Quesnel town between Front street and the Fraser river. A grave on lot 4, block 8, Quesnel town. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 2, 1881. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.
1	Slosh	Lillooet district, at the head and on the north shore of Seton lake.	Seton Lake	2,085	50 inches of water running through the reserve recorded. 20 inches of water recorded from a creek on reserve. 20 inches of water recorded from creek, 2 miles east of reserve. 100 inches of water recorded from Portage river. 50 inches of water recorded 1 mile west of mission.
2	Silicon	Lillooet district, on the north shore of Seton lake, about six miles from the outlet and opposite reserve No. 4.	"	130	
3	.....	Lillooet district, on the south shore of Seton lake, southeast of reserve No. 1.	"	22	12 inches of water recorded from a spring.
4	.....	Lillooet district, on the south shore of Seton lake, opposite reserve No. 4.	"	27	
5	.....	Lillooet district, south of and adjoining reserve No. 1.	"	80	
6	Neciat	Lillooet district, at the foot of Anderson lake, on both sides of Portage river.	"	84	50 inches of water recorded from a creek running through the reserve. The privilege of fishing on Portage river from Anderson to Seton lake Allotted by Comm'r O'Reilly, September 3, 1881. Surveyed, 1882 Final confirmation, June 4, 1884.
1	Soda Creek	Cariboo district, on the left bank of Fraser river, southeast of the village of Soda Creek.	Soda Creek	1,090	A record of 100 inches made July 21, 1890, to be taken from Soda creek.
2	Deep Creek	Cariboo district, east of the 168 mile post on the Cariboo wagon road.	"	4,120	100 inches of water recorded from 150 mile creek. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, June 20, 1881. Surveyed, 1894. Final confirmation, April 23, 1895.
1	.....	Cariboo district, on the south bank of Chilcotin river, about 3½ miles west of Hanceville.	Stone	3,925	100 inches of water recorded from Minton [illegible]ek.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion – *Continued.*

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No.	Name.	Where situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks
2	Meadow Reserve	Cariboo district, about 8 miles southeast of reserve No. 1.	Stone	320	A grave-yard on the trail from Hanceville to Anahim Flat. The privilege of fishing in the Chilcoten river from a point 1½ miles below Hanceville downstream for 1 mile. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 11, 1887. Surveyed, 1894. Final confirmation, April 23, 1895.
1	Toosey	Cariboo district, on Riské creek, 1 mile west of lot 66, group 1, in the sub-district of Chilcotin.	Toosey	5,780	100 inches of water recorded from Riské creek. 200 inches of water recorded from Mackin creek. Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 13, 1887. Surveyed, 1894. Final confirmation, April 23, 1895.
2	Meadow Reserve	Cariboo district, about 5 miles northwest of the Indian village on reserve No. 1.	"	560	
3		Cariboo district, about 2 miles above the mouth of Riské creek and on the right bank of Fraser river.	"	12·25	
1	Williams Lake	Cariboo district, east of the head or eastern end of Williams lake.	Williams Lake	1,074	1,464 acres of this reserve were purchased by the Dominion government from the 'Bates Estate' on March 5, 1881, for the use of the Indians.
2		Cariboo district, 1⅞ miles north of reserve No. 1.	"	120	This reserve includes a Lake made by the Indians to obtain a water supply.
3	Meadow Reserve	Cariboo district, 2 miles northeast of reserve No. 2.	"	180	
4	Fishery Reserve	Cariboo district, on the left bank of Fraser river, at the confluence of San José creek.	"	7	
5	"	Cariboo district, on the left bank of Fraser river, at the confluence of Chimney creek.	"	56	
6	Fishery	Cariboo district, at the foot of Williams lake, ¼ of a mile from the effluence of San José river.	"	6·50	
7	Grave-yard	Cariboo district, on the right bank of Chimney creek, on the property of Mr. Isnardy.	"	0·14	
8	"	Cariboo district, on the road from Williams lake to Soda creek and on the land owned by Mr. Pinchbeck.	"	0·25	Reserves No. 1–14 allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, July 16, 1881. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, June 1, 1884.
9	"	Cariboo district, on a trail from Williams lake to Soda creek, 50 links south of the southern boundary of Mr. Pinchbeck's lot 6.	"	0·16	

10	"	Cariboo district, 75 links south of reserve No. 9.	"	0·1	
11	"	Cariboo district, 15 chains south of the southern boundary of Mr. Pinchbeck's land, lot 6.	"	0·17	
12	"	Cariboo district, north of the road from Williams lake to Soda creek on Mr. Pinchbeck's land	"	0·16	
13	"	Cariboo district, north of the road from Williams lake to Soda creek on Mr. Pinchbeck's land.	"	0·9	
14	"	Cariboo district, near the outlet of Williams lake on Mr. Pinchbeck's land.	"	0·3	
15	Carpenter Mountain	Cariboo district, at the 156 mile post on the Cariboo wagon road.	"	168·76	Allotted by Comm'r. O'Reilly, November 26, 1894. Surveyed, 1897. Final confirmation, March 5, 1898.

Index to Schedule of Indian Reserves in British Columbia.

Tribe or Band and Agency.	Tribe or Band and Agency.
Adams Lake, Kamloops	Masset, Northwest Coast
Alexandria, Williams Lake	Matsqui, Fraser,
Alkali Lake, Williams Lake	McLeod, Babine.
Anaham, Williams Lake.	Musqueam, Fraser.
Anderson Lake, Williams Lake.	Nass River, Northwest Coast.
Asherott, Kamloops.	Nahkwockto, Kwawkewlth.
Beecher Bay, Cowichan.	Nahwitti, Kwawkewlth.
Bella Bella, Northwest Coast.	Nanaimo, Cowichan.
Bella Coola, Northwest Coast.	Nanoose, Cowichan.
Blackwater, Babine.	Neamiah Valley, Williams Lake.
Bonaparte, Kamloops.	Necoslie, Babine.
Boston Bar, Kamloops.	Neskainlith, Kamloops.
Boothroyd, Kamloops.	Nicola, Kamloops
Bridge River, Williams Lake.	Nicomen, Kamloops.
Canim Lake, Williams Lake.	Nimkeesh, Kwawkewlth.
Canoe Creek, Williams Lake.	Nitinat, West Coast
Cayoosh Creek, Williams Lake.	Nootka, West Coast
Cheam, Fraser.	North Thompson, Kamloops.
Checklesit, West Coast.	Ohamil Fraser
Chemainus, Cowichan.	Ohiet, West Coast.
Chilliwhack, Fraser.	Okanagan, Kamloops
Clayoquot, West Coast.	Otetchisaht, West Coast.
Clinton, Williams Lake.	Oregon Jack Creek, Kamloops.
Comox, Cowichan	Osoyoos, Kamloops.
Cook's Ferry, Kamloops	Owekano, Northwest Coast.
Coquitlam, Fraser.	Pacheena, West coast.
Cowichan, Cowichan.	Pavilion, Williams Lake.
Deadmans Creek, Kamloops.	Pemberton, Fraser.
Dog Creek, Williams Lake.	Penticton, Kamloops.
Douglas, Fraser.	Popkum, Fraser
Esperanza Inlet, West Coast.	Qualicum, Cowichan.
Esquimalt, Cowichan.	Quatsino, Kwawkewlth.
Fort George, Babine	Quawshelah, Kwawkewlth.
Fort Rupert, Kwawkewlth.	Quesnele, Williams Lake.
Fountain, Williams Lake.	Saanich, Cowichan.
Fraser Lake, Babine.	Semiahmo, Fraser.
Gilford Island, Kwawkewlth.	Seshart, West Coast.
Harrison River, Fraser.	Seshelt, Fraser
Hagwilget, Babine.	Seton Lake, Williams Lake.
Hazelton, Babine.	Shuswap Lake, Okanagan.
Hesquiat, West Coast.	Shuswap, Columbia river, Kootenay.
High Bar, Williams Lake.	Siska Flat, Kamloops.
Homalco, Fraser.	Similkameen, Kamloops.
Hope, Fraser.	Skawah-look, Fraser.
Kamloops, Kamloops.	Skidegata, Northwest Coast.
Kanaka Bar, Kamloops.	Skuppah, Kamloops.
Katzie, Fraser.	Skwawmish, Fraser.
Kemsquit, Northwest Coast.	Sliammon, Fraser.
Kisgegas, Babine.	Soda Creek, Williams Lake.
Kispyoux, Babine.	Songhees, Cowichan,
Kit a soo, Northwest Coast,	Sooke, Cowichan.
Kitimat, Northwest Coast.	Spellamcheen, Kamloops.
Kit kah ta, Northwest Coast.	Spuzzum, Kamloops,
Kit lath la, Northwest Coast.	Squatits, Fraser,
Kitlope, Northwest Coast.	Stone, Williams Lake.
Kitseguecla, Babine.	Stony Creek, Babine.
Kitwangar, Babine,	Sumass, Fraser.
Klahoose, Fraser.	Tache, Babine.
Kokyet, Northwest Coast.	Toquart, West Coast.
Kootenay Lower, Kootenay.	Toosey, Williams Lake.
Kootenay Upper, Kootenay.	Trembleur Lake, Babine.
Kuldoe, Babine.	Tsaw-wassen, Fraser.
Kyuquot, West Coast.	Tsimpean, Northwest Coast.
Laichkwiltach, Kwawkewlth.	Uchucklesit, West Coast.
Langley, Fraser.	Ucluelet, West Coast.
Lillooet, Williams Lake.	Village Island, Kwawkewlth.
Lylton, Kamloops.	Williams Lake, Williams Lake.
Mahteelthpe, Kwawkewlth	Yale, Fraser.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Index to Schedule of Indian Reserves in British Columbia.

Name of Reserve and Agency.

A am in a ums. West Coast
A ass. West Coast
A co us, West Coast.
Aguedin. Babine.
Ah ahs win is. West Coast.
Ah mac in nit. West Coast
Ahous. West Coast.
Ah po kum. Fraser.
Ah puk to. West Coast
Ah ta. Kwawkewlth.
Ahtlenjees. Babine
Aht lish. West Coast.
Aht sam. Fraser
Ah mit sa. West Coast
Ah uk. West coast.
Ah we cha ed to. Kwawkewlth.
Aik wucks. Fraser
Ain. Northwest Coast.
Aitchelitch. Fraser.
Al al co Kwawkewlth
Alberni. West coast.
Albert Head. Cowichan.
Albert Flat. Fraser
Alert Bay. Kwawkewlth.
Alexandria. Williams Lake.
Alexis. Kamloops.
Alixton. Williams Lake.
Alkali Lake. Williams Lake.
A mai. West Coast.
A ma tal. Northwest Coast.
Ana cla. West coast.
Anaham Flat. Williams Lake.
Anaham Meadow. Williams Lake.
Anderson Lake. Williams Lake.
Andegulay. Northwest Coast.
Anlaw. Babine.
Arse ce wy ce. Kwawkewlth.
Ashnola. Kamloops.
Ashnola Johns. Kamloops.
Aupe. Fraser.
Austin Flat. Kamloops.
Avh choot look. Fraser
Av waw wis. Fraser.
Babine. Babine.
Bare Island. Cowichan.
Barnstown Island. Fraser.
Barriere River. Kamloops.
Beecher Bay. Cowichan.
Bella Bella. Northwest Coast.
Bella Coola. Northwest Coast.
Birnie Island. Northwest Coast.
Black Point. Northwest Coast.
Blackwater. Babine.
Blind Creek. Kamloops.
Bonaparte Kamloops.
Bootahnie. Kamloops.
Bridge River. Williams Lake.
Buck tum. Kamloops.
Bummers Flat. Kootenay.
Burnt Cliff Island. Northwest Coast.
Cameron Bar. Kamloops.
Campbell River. Kwawkewlth.
Canim Lake. Williams Lake.
Canoe Creek. Williams Lake.
Canoona. Northwest Coast.
Cape Mudge. Kwawkewlth.
Carmahna. West Coast.
Carpenter Mountain. Williams Lake.

Name of Reserve and Agency.

Cas soo at. Babine
Cassabedeh. Babine.
Cassimayooks. Kootenay.
Cayilth. Kwawkewlth.
Cayoosh Creek. Williams Lake.
Cayuse. Kwawkewlth.
Chamis. West Coast.
Chapperon Lake. Kamloops.
Chatham Island. Cowichan.
Chats cah. Northwest Coast.
Chawuthen. Fraser.
Cheam. Fraser
Che ak a mus. Fraser.
Cheesh ish. West Coast.
Cheetsums Farm. Kamloops.
Chehalis. Fraser.
Chek welp. Fraser.
Che loh sin. Fraser.
Chemainus. Cowichan.
Che nah kint. West Coast.
Che na tha. West Coast.
Che quis. West Coast.
Chesda. Babine.
Ches la kee. Kwawkewlth.
Che tah pe. West Coast.
Chick wat. Fraser
Chig in kaht. Babine.
Chilco Lake. Williams Lake.
Chilliwhack. Fraser.
Chilthnux. Kamloops.
Chis en quis. West Coast.
Chuch hri as chin. Kamloops.
Chu chum mis a po. West Coast.
Chu chu way hu. Kamloops.
Chu chu ka cook. West coast.
Chuck chuck. Fraser.
Chuk cheet so. Kamloops.
Chum Creek. Kamloops.
Cit e yets. Northwest Coast.
Clak a muc us. West Coast.
Clat se. Northwest Coast.
Clatux. Kwawkewlth.
Clay quot. West Coast
Cle ho. West Coast.
Cles ba o nee check. Babine.
Clienna. Kwawkewlth.
Clinton. Williams Lake.
Clahoose. West Coast.
Clooth pich. West Coast.
Clo ta lair quot. Babine.
Clowel. Northwest Coast.
Clo yah. Northwest Coast.
Clu dol i cum. Williams Lake.
Clus ta lach. Babine.
Clutus. West Coast.
Co as. West Coast.
Cock mi. Northwest Coast.
Cok que neets. Fraser.
Coldwater. Kamloops.
Cole Bay. Cowichan.
Columbia Lake. Kootenay.
Comox. Cowichan.
Cooks Ferry. Kamloops.
Coopte. West Coast.
Coquitlam. Fraser.
Cor yatsa qua. Babine.
Cowichan. Cowichan.
Cowichan Lake. Cowichan

Index to Schedule of Indian Reserves in British Columbia.

Name of Reserve and Agency.	Name of Reserve and Agency.
Cow ish il, West Coast	Hal hal ae den, Kamloops.
Coy ke Point, Cowichan.	Halalt, Cowichan.
Cullite, West Coast.	Halkett Island, Cowichan.
Cum she was, Northwest Coast	Hamilton Creek, Kamloops.
Dach la bah, Northwest Coast	Hamilton Point, West Coast.
Dau an gay, Northwest Coast	Har khom, Kwawkewlth.
Dash ken, Northwest Coast.	Harwood Island, Fraser.
Deadman's Creek, Kamloops	Hat Creek, Kamloops.
Deadmans Island, Cowichan.	Hatch Point, Cowichan.
Dead Point, Kwawkewlth	Haylate, Kwawkewlth.
Deek yak us, West Coast	Hazelton, Babine.
Dei ni, Northwest Coast	Hesquiat, West Coast.
Deep Creek, Williams Lake.	Hiellen, Northwest Coast.
Deep Valley, Fraser.	His nit, West Coast.
Discovery Island, Cowichan.	His nit, (Nootka), West Coast.
Doch supple, West Coast.	High Bar, Williams Lake.
Dog Creek, Williams Lake	Hleep te, West Coast.
Dog Lake, Kamloops	Ho iss, West Coast.
Dolphin Island, Northwest Coast.	Ho lach en, Fraser.
Doo bah, West Coast.	Ho ma is, West Coast
Dook qua, West Coast.	Homalco, Fraser.
Douglas, Fraser.	Homayno, Kwawkewlth.
Drew Harbor, Kwawkewlth.	Ho mit an, West Coast.
Douglas Lake Kamloops	Hoonees, Northwest Coast.
Duck Lake, Kamloops.	Hope, Fraser.
Dufferin, Kamloops.	Hope Island, Kwawkewlth.
E cha chis, West Coast.	Houp si tas, West Coast.
Eel se suk lis, West Coast.	How ert, Northwest Coast.
Ehatis, West Coast.	Hum hampt, Kamloops.
Elcho, Northwest Coast.	Hun nae chin, Fraser.
Elh la teese, West Coast	Hustalen, Kamloops.
Endeeby, Kamloops	Ik tuk sa suk, West Coast.
En halt, Kamloops.	Il clo West Coast.
En she sheese, Northwest Coast.	Ilt-cool-a, Kamloops.
Equis, West Coast.	Ilth pay, West Coast.
E so wis ta, West Coast.	In kaht saph, Kamloops.
Esquimalt, Cowichan	In kluck cheen, Kamloops.
Et se kin, Kwawkewlth.	In klv uk ki nat ko, Kamloops.
Enquot co, Kamloops.	In lai la wa tash, Fraser.
False Creek, Fraser.	Isidore's Ranch, Kootenay.
Finlayson Island, Northwest Coast.	It tat soo, West Coast
Fish Lake, Kamloops.	I u suk, West Coast.
Fish Lake, Williams Lake.	I wa chis, West Coast.
Fort George, Babine.	Ja pis tus, Northwest Coast.
Fort Rupert, Kwawkewlth.	Jalun, Northwest Coast.
Fort Simpson, Northwest Coast.	Jo e kaska, Kamloops.
Fountain, Williams Lake.	Joe na hum cheen, Kamloops.
Four and one-half mile, Fraser.	Kahk ay kay, Fraser.
Franks, Fraser	Kah moose, Kamloops.
Fraser Lake, Babine.	Kai ka la hun, Fraser.
Fraser Island, Cowichan.	Kai too kwis, Kwawkewlth.
Fulford Harbor, Cowichan.	Kak a lat ze, Cowichan.
Gelangle, Babine	Kak we ken, Kwawkewlth.
Georgie, Northwest Coast.	Kamloops, Kamloops.
Gilead, Kamloops.	Kanaka Bar, Kamloops.
Git zault, Northwest Coast	Ka ouk, West Coast.
Glen gla ouch, Kwawkewlth.	Ka oo winch, West Coast.
Gley ka, Kwawkewlth.	Kap pi la no, Fraser.
Goldstream, Cowichan.	Kar luk wees, Kwawkewlth.
Grand Rapids, Babine.	Ka shittle, West Coast.
Granite Island, West Coast.	Kaste, Northwest Coast.
Grass Point, Kwawkewlth.	Ka tit, Northwest Coast.
Grassy Islet, Northwest Coast.	Katzie, Fraser.
Greenville, Northwest Coast.	Kaw ka wa Fraser.
Greenwood Island, Fraser.	Kay kaip, Fraser.
Grief Island, Northwest Coast.	Kay ouk, West Coast.
Hagwilget, Babine.	Keece kiltum, Kwawkewlth.
Haines Island, West Coast.	Keecha, Northwest Coast.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDEX to Schedule of Indian Reserves in British Columbia.

Name of Reserve and Agency

Kee shan, West Coast
Keith Islan , West Coast.
Kemano, Northwest Coast.
Kemsquit, Northwest Coast.
Keogh, (Fort Rupert) Kwawkewlth.
Keogh, (Gilford Island), Kwawkewlth
Keogh (Knight's Inlet), Kwawkewlth.
Kequesta, West Coast.
Ke swar, Northwest Coast.
Key ah ka, Northwest Coast.
Khra na, Northwest Coast.
Kh tah da, Northwest Coast.
Kh yes, Northwest Coast.
Kich ha, Northwest Coast.
Kil chult, Williams Lake.
Kil cuts e en, Northwest Coast.
Kil la lah, Northwest Coast.
Kil loots sal, Northwest Coast.
Kil pah las, Cowichan.
Kincolith, Northwest Coast.
Kin me let, Northwest Coast.
Kin na max, Northwest Coast.
Ki oos ta Northwest Coast.
Kip pase, Kwawkewlth.
Kirby Point, West Coast.
Kis a meet, Northwest Coast.
Kis ge gas, Babine.
Kish na eous, West Coast.
Kis py oux, Babine.
Kit a soo, Northwest Coast.
Kitimat, Northwest Coast.
Kitkahta, Northwest Coast.
Kit lac da max, Northwest Coast.
Kit la wa oo, Northwest Coast.
Kitlope, Northwest Coast.
Kitseguecla, Babine.
Kitseguecla, New, Babine.
Kitska haws, Babine.
Kit wan gar, Babine.
Kit wil luc shilt, Northwest Coast.
Kit zo wit, Kamloops
Kla alth, Fraser
Kla hoose, Fraser.
Kla kla cum, Fraser
Klah ka mich, Kamloops.
Klah ko wit, Kamloops.
Klap thlon, Northwest Coast.
Klas kish, Kwawkewlth.
Klee tle kut, Kamloops
Kleh koot, West Coast.
Kley ek win, Fraser.
Kley kley house, West Coast
Klick se wy, Kwawkewlth
Klick um cheen, Kamloops.
Klo klo wuch, Kamloops.
Kokyet, Northwest Coast.
Koon wats, Babine
Koor yet, Northwest Coast.
Kootenay Lower, Kootenay.
Kootenay Upper, Kootenay.
Koo to wis, West Coast.
Kop chit chin, Kamloops.
Koqui, Northwest Coast.
Koqui is, Kwawkewlth.
Kosé, Northwest Coast.
Kow tain, Fraser.
Ksh a oom, Northwest Coast.

Name of Reserve and Agency.

Ksh wan, Northwest Coast.
Kt sin et, Northwest Coast.
Kuk way win, Fraser.
Kul, Northwest Coast.
Kuldoe, Babine
Kul lalth, Fraser.
Kul lan, Northwest Coast.
Kum cheen, Kamloops.
Kum o wah dah, Northwest Coast.
Kung, Northwest Coast.
Kunsoot, Northwest Coast.
Kun sta mus, Kwawkewlth.
Kup chy nalth, Kamloops.
Kuper, Cowichan.
Kwat le na, Northwest Coast.
Kwat sa lix, Babine.
Kwaw kwaw a pil, Fraser.
Kwe-tah-kis, Kwakewlth.
Kwot kel quo, Babine.
Ky ar ti, Northwest Coast.
Ky ky nal ko, Kamloops.
Lach kal tsap, Babine.
Lach kal tsap, Northwest Coast.
Lach mach, Northwest Coast.
Lach tesk, Northwest Coast.
Lack a way, Fraser.
Lagins, Northwest Coast.
Lak ah ah men, Fraser.
Lake town, Babine.
Lamb Island, Cowichan.
Lan as, Northwest Coast.
Langley, Fraser
La wauth, Kwawkewlth.
Leon Creek, Williams Lake.
Lewis Creek, Kamloops.
Little Springs, Williams Lake.
Lock la, Fraser.
Logan's Kamloops.
Long Lake, Kamloops.
Long Tunnel, Kamloops.
Loon Lake, Kamloops.
Loon Lake, Williams Lake.
Loughborough, Kwawkewlth.
Luk seet sis sum Fraser
Lulu, Kamloops.
Ly ack sum, Cowichan.
Ma ah pe, West Coast.
Ma co ah, West Coast.
Mach ta, West Coast.
Mah o pe, West Coast.
Mah ma lilh kulla, Kwawkewlth
Mah pah kum, Kwawkewlth.
Mah ti nicht, Kwawkewlth.
Maka, Kamloops.
Mah lach an, West Coast.
Ma la hut, Cowichan.
Malksope, West Coast.
Ma ma quum Island, Fraser.
Marble Canyon, Williams Lake.
Markale, West Coast.
Mark to sis, West Coast.
Masit, West Coast.
Massett, Northwest Coast.
Matchlee, West Coast.
Mat la ten, Kwawkewlth.
Ma tsay no, Kwawkewlth.
Matsqui, Fraser.

Index to Schedule of Indian Reserves in British Columbia.

Name of Reserve and Agency

Mauvais Rocher, Kamloops.
Mayne Island, Cowichan
McCartney's Flat, Williams Lake.
McLean's Lake, Kamloops.
McLeod Lake, Babine
McMillans Island, Fraser.
Me-ag-wan, Northwest Coast
Me-au-law, Northwest Coast
Mee-tup, Kwawkewlth
Metlakatla, Northwest Coast.
Mission, Fraser
Mission Creek, Kamloops.
Mission Island, West Coast.
Moo-yah, West Coast.
Mor-teen, Fraser.
Mo-ut-cha, West Coast.
Moye.hai, West Coast.
Mush-kin, Fraser.
Musqueam, Fraser
Naden, Northwest Coast.
Na-na-na-hout, Kamloops.
Nah-am-a-nak, Kamloops.
Nahl-quo-na-te, Babine
Nah-witty, Kwawkewlth.
Nanaimo, Cowichan
Nanaimo River, Cowichan.
Nanent, Babine.
Nanoose, Cowichan.
Narcisse's Farm, Kamloops.
Nautley, Babine
Nay-ki-koulth, Kamloops.
Neciat, Williams Lake.
Necoslie, Babine.
Ne-do-ats, Babine.
Nee-kas, Northwest Coast.
Ne-hal-liston, Kamloops.
Nekite, Kwawkewlth.
Nek-lip-ton, Kamloops.
Ne-mai-ah, Williams Lake.
Nepa, Kamloops
Ne-quot-que, Williams Lake.
Nesikep, Kamloops.
Neskainlith, Kamloops.
Ne-suk, West Coast
Ne-tsaw-greece, Babine.
New Kitsegueela, Babine.
Nick-eye-ah, Kamloops.
Nickle-palm, Kamloops.
Nicoelton, Kamloops.
Nicola Mameet, Kamloops.
Nicola Lake, Kamloops.
Nicomen, Kamloops.
Nine-Mile Creek, Kamloops.
N-ka-ish, Kamloops.
No-cut, Babine.
Noc-ten, Kamloops.
No-ho-meen, Kamloops.
Noo-aitch, Kamloops.
Noon-la, Babine.
Noose-seek, Northwest Coast.
Noota, Northwest Coast.
North Bay, Kamloops.
North Thompson, Kamloops.
Nu-cha-quis, West Coast.
Nu-cha-tle West Coast.
Nu-muk-a-mis, West Coast,
Nu-na-u-tin, Kamloops.

Name of Reserve and Agency

Oa'th-ki-yum, Fraser
Ceeosh, West Coast.
Ocluc-je, West Coast.
Ohamil, Fraser.
Oin-im-ti-is, West Coast
Okanagan, Kamloops.
Oke, West Coast.
Oke-a-min, West Coast.
O-mo-ah, West Coast.
Onad-silth, West Coast.
105 Mile, Kamloops.
Ouoo-lth, West Coast.
O-pat-se-ah, West Coast.
Open Bay, Kwawkewlth.
Ope-nit, West Coast.
O-pit-sat, West Coast.
Oregon Jack Creek, Kamloops
Orford Bay, Fraser.
Os-chaw-winna, Babine.
Osoyoos, Kamloops
O-tsaw-las, Kwawkewlth.
Otter Lake, Kamloops
Ouch-tum, Kwawkewlth.
Ou-ou-ki-nish, West Coast.
Ous, West Coast.
Outs, West Coast.
Owh-wis-too-a wan, Kwawkewlth.
O-wos-sit-sa, West Coast.
Oya-kum-la, Kwawkewlth.
Pa-aat, Northwest Coast.
Pa-eat-l-lin-na, Kwawkewlth
Pa che-na, West Coast.
Pah-as, Kwawkewlth.
Pape-kwat chin, Fraser.
Pap sil-qua, (Nicola), Kamloops.
Pap-sil-qua, (Spuzzum), Kamloops.
Pap-y-um, Kamloops.
Pau-ke-a-num Fraser.
Pauls, Kamloops.
Pauls Basin, Kamloops.
Pavilion, Williams Lake.
Pay-kul-kum, Fraser.
Peg-leg, Kamloops
Pel-loolth-kai, Kwawkewlth.
Pemberton, Fraser
Pemynoos, Kamloops.
Pender Island, Cowichan
Pen-eece, Kwawkewlth.
Pen-e-elth, West Coast.
Penticton, Kamloops.
Pentledge, Cowichan.
Perrets, Fraser
Pinchie, Babine.
Pip scul, Kamloops.
Pitt Lake, Fraser.
Point Veitch, Northwest Coast.
Pokheitsk, Kamloops.
Poo ey-elth, Kamloops.
Popkum, Fraser.
Po-qui-o-seu, Fraser.
Portier Pass, Cowichan
Port Hardy, Kwawkewlth.
Port Neville, Kwawkewlth.
Potato Point, Fraser.
Pay-am, Fraser.
Priests' Valley, Kamloops.
Puck-a-thole-chin, Fraser.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDEX to Schedule of Indian Reserves in British Columbia.

Name of Reserve and Agency.

Put-kwa, Kamloops.
Qua-al, Northwest Coast.
Qua-a-out, Kamloops.
Qua-ee, Kwawkewlth.
Qua-lark, Fraser.
Qualicum, Cowichan.
Quart-cha, Northwest Coast.
Quat ley-o, Kwawkewlth
Quat-tishe, Kwawkewlth.
Quay, Kwawkewlth.
Qua-ya-stums, Kwawkewlth
Quesnel, Williams Lake
Que-qua, Fraser.
Quil-chee-na, Kamloops.
Quil-lan-ton, Kamloops.
Quin-a-quilth, West Coast.
Quin sam, Kwawkewlth.
Qui-si-tis, West Coast.
Quoits-a-we, West Coast
Red Cliff, Northwest Coast
Rich Bar, Williams Lake.
Ropers Meadow, Williams Lake.
Ruby Creek, Fraser.
Saa-goom-lah-lah, Kwawkewlth.
Sa-ai-youck, Kwawkewlth.
Saanich East, Cowichan
Saanich South, Cowichan
Sa-cha-wil, West Coast.
Sach-sa, West Coast.
Sach-teen, Fraser.
Sack-a-ni-te-cla, Babine.
Sack-um, Kamloops.
Sah-hah-cum, Fraser.
Sah-habl-tkum, Kamloops.
Sal la-quo, Babine.
Sal-lah-lus, Fraser.
Salmon Bay, Fraser.
Salmon Lake, Kamloops.
Salmon River, Kamloops.
Salmon River, Kwawkewlth.
Sam-ah-quam, Fraser.
Sampson's Meadow, Williams Lake
Sand Island, Northwest Coast.
Sa-ouk, West Coast.
Sar-que, West Coast.
Sa-tun-quin, Northwest Coast.
Saturna Island, Cowichan.
Saugh-a-naught, Fraser.
Scam-a-kounst, Northwest Coast.
Scaucy, Kamloops.
Sche-lo-wat, Fraser.
Sch-kam, Fraser.
Scotch Creek, Kamloops.
Scowban, Northwest Coast.
Scowlitz, Fraser.
Scut-tsap, Northwest Coast.
Sea-bird Island, Fraser,
Se-ah, Kamloops.
Se-aich-em, Fraser.
Sea Island, Fraser.
Se-a-ko, Northwest Coast.
Se-as-pun-kut, Babine.
Seek-tuk-is, West Coast.
Se-kale-ton, Fraser.
Se-mach, Kwawkewlth.
Semiahmoo, Fraser.
Senanus Island, Cowichan,

Name of Reserve and Agency.

Seshelt, Fraser.
Seton Lake, Williams Lake.
Seymour Creek, Fraser.
Shackan, Kamloops.
Shawn-i-ken, Kamloops.
She-gan-ny, Northwest Coast.
Shell Island, Kwawkewlth.
Shingle Point, Cowichan.
Shook, Kamloops.
Shoo-wah-tlans, Northwest Coast.
Shosk-host, Kamloops.
Shry-pit-la-hooks, Kamloops.
Shumarl, Northwest Coast.
Shu-mart, West Coast.
Shu-ouchten, Kamloops.
Shuswap, Kootenay.
Siaken, Fraser.
Sicamous, Kamloops.
Sic-e-dach, Babine
Silicon, Williams Lake.
Siska Flat, Kamloops.
Skaig-ha, Northwest Coast.
Ska-main, Fraser.
Ska-wha-look, Fraser.
Ska-wha-lum, Fraser.
Skay-na-neichst, Kamloops.
Skedan, Northwest Coast.
Skei-kut, Kamloops.
Ske-meos-kuan-kin, Kamloops.
Skh-powtz, Kamloops
Skidegate, Northwest Coast.
Sklah hesten, Fraser.
Skookum Chuck, Fraser.
Skoon-koon, Kamloops.
Skow-is-hin, Fraser
Sku-et, Kamloops.
Skul-kayn, Fraser,
Shu-mal-asph, Fraser.
Skup-pah, Kamloops,
Skutz, Cowichan.
Skwah, Fraser.
Skwah-la, Fraser.
Skwa li, Fraser.
Skwaw-mich Island, Fraser.
Skwaw-kwe-ehm, Fraser.
Skway, Fraser.
Skway ay-nope, Kamloops,
Skwe-ahm, Fraser.
Skwul-wai-lum, Fraser.
Slay-a-thlum, Fraser.
Sleet-sis, Kamloops.
Slammon, Fraser
Slooks, Northwest Coast.
Slosh, Williams Lake.
Sme-o-ha-lin, Fraser.
Soda Creek, Williams Lake
Soldatquo, Kamloops.
Songhees, Cowichan.
Sooke, Cowichan.
Soo-wah-lie, Fraser.
Sow-chea, Babine.
So-yan-do-star, Babine.
Spahomin Creek, Kamloops.
Spa-kels, Northwest Coast.
Spaptsum, Kamloops.
Spe-ous, Kamloops.
Spey-um, Kamloops.

INDEX to Schedule of Indian Reserves in British Columbia.

Name of Reserve and Agency

Spil-mouse, Williams Lake
Spintlum Flat, Kamloops.
Spuzzum, Kamloops
Squa-am, Kamloops.
Squa-tits, Fraser.
Squaw-kum, Fraser
Sque-ah, Fraser.
Sque-tan-kil-hats, Kamloops
Squi-a-la, Fraser.
Squi an-ny, Kamloops.
Squin-lix-stat, Babine.
Sta-iya-panny, Kamloops.
Sta-quo, Northwest Coast.
Staw-a-mus, Fraser.
Stel-la-quo, Babine.
Ste-yum-whul-pa, Kamloops
Ste-van, Babine
Stlac-ka-ment, Kamloops.
Stone, Williams Lake.
Stony Creek, Babine.
Stony Point, Northwest Coast.
Stuyen, Kamloops
Stul-la-wheets, Fraser.
Su-ah-bin, Fraser.
Suc-wo-a, West Coast.
Samass, Fraser
Sut-a-quis, West Coast
Swan Lake, Kamloops.
Sway-calse, Fraser.
Sway-we-lit, Fraser.
Sweeteen, Fraser.
Swit-se-malph, Kamloops.
Ta-a-ack, Kwawkewlth.
Tache, Babine.
Tack-u-an, Northwest Coast.
Tah-la, Northwest Coast.
Tah-sis, West Coast.
Tah-sish, West Coast.
Ta-la-haat, Northwest Coast.
Tateuse, Northwest Coast.
Talcomy, Northwest Coast.
Tan-co-ah, Northwest Coast.
Ta-noo, Northwest Coast.
Tat-chu, West Coast.
Tat-po-oose, Fraser.
Tat-sel-a-was, Babine.
Tchah-chee-lailth-a-num, Fraser.
Te-ah-mit, West Coast.
Tee-qua-loose, Kamloops
Tees-lee, Babine.
Tee ta, Kwawkewlth.
Te-laise, Kwawkewlth.
Tent Island, Cowichan.
Te qua, West Coast.
Thomas Point, Kwawkewlth.
Three Islands, Fraser.
Tobacco Plains, Kootenay.
Toby Lake, Williams Lake.
Tokenatch, Fraser.
Toon, Northwest Coast.
Toops, Kamloops.
Toosey, Williams Lake.
Too-too-wilt-e-na, West Coast.
Too-wartz, North-west Coast.
Tork, Fraser.
Towinock, Williams Lake.
Trafalgar Flat, Fraser.

Name of Reserve and Agency.

Tsah-ah-ch, West Coast.
Tsai-kwi-e, Kwawkewlth.
Tsak, Babine.
Tsak-is, Kwawkiwlth.
Tsark-sis, West Coast.
Tsau-kan, Kamloops.
Tsau-wa-ie, Kwawkewlth.
Tsaw-aw-muck, Kwawkewlth.
Tsaw-com-e, Fraser.
Tsaw-wassen, Fraser.
Tse-a-tah, Fraser.
Tsee-oo-wah, West Coast.
Tsin-kahkt'l (Cooks Ferry), Kamloops.
Tsin-kaht'i, (Boothroyds) Kamloops.
Tsim-lair-en, Northwest Coast.
Tsin-man-ween-clist, Northwest Coast.
Tsin-sti-kep-tum, Kamloops.
Tsin-tach, Northwest Coast.
Tsitsk, Babine
Tsoo-a-die, Fraser.
Tsoo-gun-ya, Babine.
Tsow-win, West Coast.
Tsul-qua-te, Kwawkewlth.
Tsu-qua-nah, West Coast.
Tuck-kwi-owh-um, Kamloops
Tugwell Island, Northwest Coast.
Tumbah, Babine.
Tym-gow-zau, Northwest Coast.
Tzartlam, Cowichan.
Tze-acu-ten, Fraser.
Ucausley, Babine.
U-cluth, West Coast.
Ulkah, Babine.
Umliis-le, Babine
Um-puk pul-qua-tum, Kamloops.
Union Bay, Cowichan.
Up-so-wis, West Coast.
Uzeta, Babine.
Village Bay, Kwawkewlth.
Village Island, West Coast.
Village Island, Cowichan.
Vermilion Forks, Kamloops.
Wah-leach Island, Fraser.
Wah-ous, West Coast.
Wai-wa-kum, Fraser.
Wap-pook, West Coast.
Watta West Coast
Waump, Kwawkewlth.
Waw elth, Northwest Coast.
Waw-wat'l, Kwawkewlth.
We-kel-lals, Northwest Coast.
Werk-in-el-ek, Northwest Coast.
Whonock, Fraser.
Why-eek, Kamloops.
Wil-la-clough, Northwest Coast.
Williams Lake, Williams Lake.
Wil-na-scau-caud, Northwest Coast.
Wil-ska-skammel, Northwest Coast.
Winche, West Coast.
Wit-sim-a-gon, Northwest Coast.
Wok-it-sas, West Coast
Wolf Creek, Kamloops.
Wolf Island, Cowichan.
Wy-ah, West Coast.
Wo-clese, Kwawkewlth.
Wycott's Flat, Williams Lake.
Wy-a, West Coast.

INDEX to Schedule of Indian Reserves in British Columbia.

Name of Reserve and Agency	Name of Reserve and Agency.
Ya-al-strick, Fraser.	Ye-kwaup-sum, Fraser.
Ya-gan, Northwest Coast.	Yel-a-kin, Kamloops.
Ya-kats, West Coast.	Yeller-tlee, Northwest Coast.
Yak-h'l-kay-wa-lick, Kamloops.	Yens-is-chuck, Babine.
Ya-kwe-a-kwi-oose, West Coast.	Yook-witz, Fraser.
Yale, Fraser.	Yu-quot, West Coast.
Yan, Northwest Coast.	Zacht, Kamloops
Yark-sis, West Coast.	Zaul-zap, Northwest Coast.
Yat-ze, Northwest Coast.	Zoht, Kamloops.

CENSUS RETURN.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians: Denominations to which they belong, with approximate number belonging to each Denomination, as well as the number of Pagans in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces, for the Year ended June 30, 1900.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Remarks.
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregationalist	Other Christian Belief.	Pagan	
Algonquins, Golden Lake	86				86					
" Renfrew, North	286									Religion unknown.
Chippewas of the Thames	472	245		225		2				
" Walpole Island	616	429		174	14				8	
" and Pottawattamies of Sarnia, Kettle Point and Stony Point or Aux Sables	454	95		353	6					
" Georgina and Snake Islands	116			116						
" Rama	230	3		213	14					
" Saugeen	368	2		256	30		80			
" Nawash	588	17		241	130					31 members of this band reside on Manitoulin island
" Beausoleil	266			182	84					
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson or Watha	123			97	9			17		
Mohawks of the Thames	345	79	1	68				197		43 non-members on this reserve
Mississaguas of Mud Lake	165			165						
" Rice Lake	80			80						
" Scugog	38			38						
" Alnwick	231	9		220	2					
" New Credit	248	12	10	176		20		30		
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	1,248	1,108	140							
Munsees of the Thames	124	55		69						
Oneidas of the Thames	783	239		544						
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	174	65		100					9	
Ojibbeways and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands at—										
Cockburn Island	59				59					
Sheshegwaning	264	13			151					
West Bay	322				322					
Sucker Creek	98	50		1	14			33		
South Bay	67				67					
Shegmandah	89	72			17					
Sucker Lake	14				14					

Wikwemikong (unceded)	1,006				1,006					
Wikwemikongsing (unceded)	126				126					
Obidgewong	7				1					6
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior at—										
Fort William	308				273					35
Red Rock or Helen Island	217	31			186					
Lays Plat	47				47					
Lake Nipigon	518	5			223					290
Pic River	217	5			212					
Long Lake	317	9			283					25
Michipicoten and Big Heads	331	160		4	167					
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron at—										
Thessalon River	145				145					
Maganettawan	81				81					
Spanish River, No 1	218				218					
" 2	102	72			30					
" 3	348				348					
White Fish Lake	156			14	135					7
Missisagua River	159			2	157					
Point Grondin	62			8	53					1
Serpent River	115				115					
French River										
Tagaiwinini	191				191					
White Fish River	84	65			19					
Parry Island	106			49	35					22
Shawanaga	104			73	31					
Henvey Inlet	165			44	121					
Lake Nipissing	198				198					
Temogaming	83				83					
Dokis	80				80					
Garden River	436	139		1	296					
Batchewana Bay	350	4		6	340					
Six Nations on the Grand River	3,988	1,503		623		793	4	110	922	
Wyandottes of Anderdon	6										Stragglers: religion unknown
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at										
Hungry Hall No. 1	34	5								29
" " 2	18	6								12
Long Sault No. 1	35	24								11
" " 2	48	10								38
Manitou Rapids No. 1	82	15								67
" " 2	37	10								27
Little Forks	46	10								36
Couchiching	140			10	115					15
Stangecoming	52									52
Nacatchewenin	54									54
Nickickonesemenecanning	59									59
Carried forward	18,530	1,560	151	4,152	6,334	815	84	417	1,725	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c. *Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Remarks.
		Anglican.	Presbyterian	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
Brought forward	18,530	4,560	151	4,152	6,334	815	84	417	1,727	
Rivière la Seine	120								120	
Lac la Croix	91				25				66	
Lac des Mille Lacs	78								78	
Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake)	29								29	
Wabigoon	90				4				86	
Frenchman's Head	140	136							4	
Lac Seul	350	300			9				41	
Wabuskang	73	26			7				40	
Grassy Narrows	103	8			62				33	
Eagle Lake	60				5				55	
The Dalles	62	32			17				13	
Islington	153	122			5				26	
Rat Portage	70				8				62	
Northwest Angle No. 37	09								109	
" " 33	56								56	
" " 34	19								19	
Big Island	147								147	
Assabasca	159								159	
Whitefish Bay	48				7				11	
Shoal Lake No. 40	63				4				59	
" 39	79								79	
Indians at Ignace	74				74					These Indians belong to the Frenchman's Head Band, in the Savanne Agency.
Total	20,703	5,184	151	4,152	6,561	815	84	417	3,147	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Abenakis of St. Francis	379	70			278			31	
" Becancour	50				50				
Algonquins of River Desert	393				393				
" Temiscaming	203				203				

Têtes de Boule of St. Maurice Band on Lake Manouan, County Champlain	74				74					
Têtes de Boule of St. Maurice Band on Waymontaching and Coucouache Reserves, County Champlain	84				84					
Têtes de Boule of St Maurice Band at Okickendatch, County Champlain	92				92					
Pontiac, unorganized	230									Religion unknown.
County of Ottawa	1,063									Religion unknown.
Amalecites of Viger	107				107					
Hurons of Lorette	149	1	3		445					
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	2,005			33	1,970					
" St. Regis	1,351			135	1,216					
Iroquois and Algonquins of Lake Two Mountains	447			263	180			4		
Micmacs of Maria	85				85					
" Restigouche	481				481					
Indians of the Labrador Peninsula, viz.:—										
Montagnais and Naskapees at										
Betsiamits (Bersimis)	453				453					
Escoumains	40				40					
Godbout	40				40					
Grand Romaine	304				304					
Lake St. John	445	24			418					
Mingan	158				158					
Seven Islands	353				353					
St. Anne de Labrador, Chicoutimi	45									Religion unknown.
Unorganized territories	1,387									Religion unknown.
Amalecites in County of Quebec	32				32					Agent Bastien's agency.
Abenakis " "	17				17					Agent Bastien's agency.
" Charlevoix at St Urbain	18				18					Agent Bastien's agency.
Total	10,785	100	3	431	7,491		4	31		

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Micmacs of Kent County at—										
Big Cove	287				285					
Indian Island	39				39					
Buctouche	29				29					
Micmacs of Northumberland County at-										
Burnt Church	224				224					
Eel Ground	137				137					
Red Bank	48				48					
Micmacs of Gloucester County, at Bathurst	38				38					
" Restigouche County, at Eel River	50				50					
Carried forward	850				850					

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians: Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

Indians	Census Return	Religion. Anglican	Presbyterian	Methodist	Roman Catholic	Baptist	Congregationalist	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan	Remarks
Brought forward	850				850					
Micmacs of Westmorland County at Fort Folly and vicinity	80				80					
Amalecites of York County at St. Mary's	117				117					
" " " Kingsclear	101				101					
Amalecites of Carleton County at Woodstock	58				58					
" St. John County	13				13					
" Charlotte County at St. Andrews	23				23					
" Kings County at Apohaqui	25				25					
Micmacs of Kings County at Norton Station, Hampton and Sussex	30				30					
Amalecites of Sunbury County at Oromocto	79				79					
" Queen's County at Upper and Lower Gagetown	26				26					
Amalecites of Victoria County at Tobique	200				200					
Amalecites of Madawaska County at Edmundston	37				37					
Total	1,639				1,639					

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmacs of Shelburne County at—										
Jordan River	14				14					
Shelburne River	7				7					
Sable River	11				11					
Clyde River	1				1					
Barrington River	8				8					
Queen's County temporarily										
Milton	9				9					
Port Mouton	11				11					
United States	7				7					

| | | |

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians: Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion								Remarks.
		Anglican.	Presbyterian	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Baptist	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	
Brought forward	1,343				1,343					
Indian Island (Merigomish)	37				37					
Micmacs of Cape Breton County at—										
Eskasoni (Reserve)	140				140					
Sydney	40				40					
North Sydney	30				30					
Coal Mines in County	25				25					
Micmacs of Halifax County at—										
Sheet Harbour	38				38					
Cow Bay, Coal Harbour (Reserve)	17				17					
Elmsdale	32				32					
Wellington and Windsor Junction	51				51					
Micmacs of Antigonish County at—										
Summerside (Reserve)	23				23					
Afton (Reserve)	77				77					
Pomquet Forks (Reserve)	46				46					
Micmacs of Guysborough County at Guysborough	32				32					
" Yarmouth County	87				87					
Total	2,018				2,018					

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Micmacs of Prince County at Lennox Island (Reserve)	250				250					
Micmacs of King's County at Morell (Reserve)	58				58					
Total	308				308					

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Ahous-aht	268	86		75		107
Clao-qu-aht	245		30	150		65
Chaic-cles-aht	124			61		63
Ehat-is-aht	103			43		60
Ewl-bwich-aht	160	50		30		80
Hes-qui-aht	150			150		
Howchuk-lis aht	46	10		15		21
Kel-sem-aht	67			20		47
Kyuquot	347			200		147
Match-itl-aht	57			27		30
Mooacht-aht	190			110		80
Nitin-aht	208		150	20		38
Nooch-aht-aht	75			30		45
Oiaht	164	70		30		64
Opitches-aht	65	40		10		15
Pacheen-aht	69			34		35
To-qu-aht	21	10				11
Tsesh-aht	124	60				64
Total	2,483	326	180	1,005		972

FRASER RIVER AGENCY.

Aitchelitz	8		8			
Burrard Inlet, No. 3 Reserve	27			27		
Cheam	107		1	106		
Chehalis	111	5		106		
Coquitlam	25			45		
Douglas	75			75		
Ewa-woos	27			27		
Fabe Creek	51			51		
Homalko	86			86		
Hope	87	4		83		
Hasting's Saw Mill						These Indians have returned to the reserves to which they formerly belonged
Katsey	78			78		
Klahoose	79			79		
Kapilano	50			24		26
Kwa-kwa-apilt	16			16		
Langley	42			42		
Mission (Burrard Inlet)	164			164		
Musqueam	92		10	79		3
Carried forward	1,125	9	19	1,068		29

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians	Census Return	Religion.								Remarks.
		Anglican	Presbyterian	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
FRASER RIVER AGENCY—*Con*										
Brought forward	1,125	9	.....	19	1,068	.....	.....	.....	29	
Matsqui	40	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	
New Westminster	68	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nicomen	19	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ohamil	58	5	.....	3	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pemberton Meadows	256	.....	.....	.....	256	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Popcum	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Semi-ah-moo	32	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Seechelt	226	.....	.....	.....	226	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sumass	58	.....	.....	23	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Scowlitz	48	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Squiahla	16	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Skwealm	29	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Shiammon	216	.....	.....	.....	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Squatits	43	10	.....	10	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Skwa-mish, Howe Sound	26	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	18	
Skwah	80	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Skookum Chuck	90	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Samah-quam	60	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Skulkayu	24	.....	.....	22	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Skaw-ah-looks	23	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Seymoar Creek	45	.....	.....	3	33	.....	.....	.....	9	
Skway	29	4	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Texas Lake	31	5	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tchewassan	40	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tsoo-wah-lie	49	.....	.....	39	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tyeachten	48	.....	.....	33	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wharnock	26	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Yuk-kweakwi-oose	26	.....	.....	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Yale	89	32	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	2,936	81	.....	160	2,639	.....	.....	.....	56	

BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY.

Kit-wan-gah	139	141					5
Kit-wan-cool	16	59					7
Kit-se-gukla (old and new village)	85			80			5
Get-an-max (Hazelton)	241	233					8
Kit-piox	236			213			13
Kis-ge-gas	262	208					54
Kul-doe	14	31					16
Moricetown (Lach-al-sap)	57				157		
Ho-quiem Village	155				155		
Fort Babine	145				145		
Old Fort Babine	159				139		
Yu-entee (Portage between Babine and Stuart Lake)	18				18		
Thatee	48				48		
Grand Rapids	16				16		
Tsis-thain-li (Lake Trembleur)	13				13		
Pintee	45				45		
Stuart's Lake Village	172				172		
Fraser's Lake Village	83				83		
Stony Creek Village	91				91		
Fort George Village	122				122		
Tsis-thatho (Beach Water)	76				76		
McLeod's Lake	91				91		
Fort Grahame (nomadic)	95				95		
Connolly Lake	118				118		
Na-anees (2 bands north of Connolly Lake, semi-nomadic)	152				152		
Total	2,815	675		293	1,739		108

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Alexandria	61				61		
Alkali Lake	172				172		
Anahim	210				210		
Anderson Lake	65				65		
Bridge River	102				102		
Canoe Lake	157				157		
Cayoosh Creek, No. 1	32				32		
" 2	16	16					
Clinton	43				43		
Dog Creek	14				14		
Fountain	197				197		
High Bar	53				53		
Carried forward	1,122	16			1,106		

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

INDIANS.		CENSUS RETURN	RELIGION.							REMARKS.
			Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY—*Con.*											
Brought forward		1,122	16			1,106					
Kenim Lake		91				91					
Lillooet No. 1		74				74					
" 2		4	4								
Pavilion		68				68					
Quesnel		72				72					
Seton Lake, Mission No. 1		69				69					
" Lytton, 2		2				2					
" Schloss, 5		34				34					
" Necliat, 6		49				49					
Soda Creek		84				84					
Stones		105				105					
Toosey		55				55					
Williams Lake		144				144					
Total		1,973	20			1,953					
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY											
Massett	Haida Nation	373	373								
Skidegate		257			257						
Kincolith	Nishgar Nation	262	262								
Kitlex		35									35
Lachalsap		174			174						
Kitangata		10									10
Kitwanshilth		64									64
Ayansh		137	137								
Kitlachdamax		143									143
Fort Simpson	Tsimpsean Nation	700			700						
Metlakatla		207	207								

Kitkatla	Tsimpsean Nation	230	230									
Kitkanta		79			79							
Kitsengukatum		66			66							
Kitsalas		140			140							
Kitamat		265			265							
Kitlope		84										84
China Hat	Oweekayno Nation	113			113							
Bella-Bella		319			319							
Oweekayno		130			20							110
Kiui-quit	Tallion Nation	78										78
Bella Coola		193			35							158
Tallion		42										42
Total		4,131	1,209		2,168							754

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Lower Columbia Lake	Upper Kootenay	71				71						
St. Mary's		195				195						
Tobacco Plains		58				58						
Flat Bow (Lower Kootenay)		160				160						
Kinbaskets (Shuswap Tribe)		50				50						
Total		534				534						

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Sooke		25				25						
Cheerno		51				51						
Esquimalt		17				17						
Songhees		103			10	93						
Malakut		14				14						
Tse-lump		29				20						
Penque-chin		64				64						
Tsaut-ilp		63				63						
Tsaw-out		100				100						
Kil-pan-lus		4				4						
Comiaxin		70				70						
Clem-clom-a-luts		129				129						
Kke-nin-sim		53				53						
Kok-se-lah		11				11						
Quamichan		290				290						
Somenos		111				111						
Hell-it		25										
Carried forward		1,150			10	1,115						

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c *Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued*

Indians.	Census Return	Religion.								Remarks.
		Anglican.	Presbyterian	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Baptist	Congregationalist	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
COWICHAN AGENCY—*Con*										
Brought forward	1,150			10	1,115					
Sjeamsen	34				25					
Kul-leets	66				34					
Lyackesum	78				66					
Lemalche	18				78					
Penalakut	139				18					
Tsussie	49				139					
Nanaimo	161	20		130	10					
Sussumwas	13				11					
Quaheem	1			1	13					
Comox	60		60							
Galiano Island	31				31					
Mayne Island	27				27					
Discovery Island	31				31					
Cowichan Lake	2			2						
Total	1,875	20	60	155	1,640					
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY										
Spuzzum	158	67			91					
Skuzzy	36				36					
Taqwayanm	73	35			38					
Kapatsatum	53	53								
Suckkamus	72	69			3					
Hlu khu-natan	56	56								
Saka	32	32								
Kluk-um-cheen	138	138								
Nkya	71	71								
Nhumen	35	35								

Stryne	57	57							
Snakaim	40	40							
Khaap	22	22							
Nesikeep	13	13							
Spapium	34	34							
Skappa	18	18							
Nkatsam	84	84							
Zeut	41	41							
Nikaomin	51	51							
Shi-ha-ha-mik	79	79							
Nkumcheen	80	80							
Spatsim	137	137							
Sdahl	60	60							
Tlahtaus	154				154				
Skichistan	110				110				
Kamloops	241				241				
Chuck-chu-quaik	123				123				
Halaut	145				145				
Haltham	173				173				
Kuant	78				78				
Spallumcheen	101				101				
N-kamaplix	176				175				1
Penticton	136				136				
N-kamip	63				63				
Shennoquankin	71				71				
Ashnola	53				53				
Chu-chu-nay-ha	52				52				
Spahamin	180				180				
Quinsohaatin	114	7			107				
Quieskaoht	52	18			1				
Nauk	137	115			22				
Nzyhat	20	10			10				
Zoht	30	30							
Duck Lake	23				23				
Okanagan Lake (Head of)	37				37				
Hamilton Creek	10	30			10				
Total	3,449	1,512			2,236				1

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Ah-wha-mish	63	63							
Koskimo	96								96
Klawitsis	68								68
Kwatsimo	23								23
Carried forward	250	63							187

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c. —*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA- *Concluded.*

Indians	Census Return	Religion.								Remarks
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist	Roman Catholic	Baptist	Congregationalist	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	
KWAWKEWITH AGENCY—*Con*										
Brought forward	250	63							187	
Kwaw-shela	49								49	
Kwaw-kewlth	97	97								
Kwi-ah-kah	43	43								
Mah-til-pi	55	55								
Ma-ma-til-li-kulla	114	114								
Nah-wah-ta	105								105	
Nimkish	147	147								
Nu-witti	67								67	
Ta-wak-teak	130								130	
Tsa-waw-tie-neuk	219	219								
Waw-lit-sum	54								54	
Wi-wai-ai-kum	92				92					
Wi-wai-ai-kai	105			105						
Lien-kwil-tak										
Total	1,527	738		105	92				592	

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

CHIPPEWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 1 AT—										
Roseau River, including Rapids	250					80			170	
Long Plain	134	2				2			130	
Swan Lake and Indian Gardens at Hamilton's Crossing	105								105	
St. Peter's	1,100	933		1	113	20		10	23	
Broken Head River	171	102			33				39	
Fort Alexander	474	236			229				9	
Sandy Bay	254	25			222				7	

Total, Treaty No. 1	2,491	1,298		1	679	20		10	483
Sioux at Portage la Prairie	131		88						43
CHIPPEWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 2 AT—									
Lake Manitoba	105	4			80				21
Ebb and Flow Lake	65	8			46				11
Fairford	183	147				34			2
Little Saskatchewan	108	75			1	32			
Lake St. Martin	121	71				24			26
Crane River	53	12			6				35
Water Hen River	132				132				
Total, Treaty No. 2	767	317			265	90			95
CHIPPEWAS AND SAULTEAUX OF TREATY NO. 3 AT—									
Buffalo Bay	33								33
Total, Treaty No. 3	33								33
CHIPPEWAS, SAULTEAUX AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 5 AT—									
Black River	70	70							
Hollow Water River	99	47			14				38
Loon Straits / Blood Vein River	59								59
Fisher River	360			173					187
Jack Head River	79	43							36
Berens River	305			280	25				
Poplar River	147			142	5				
Norway House	551			551					
Cross Lake	293			293					
Grand Rapids (Berens River)	122								122
Pekangekum	102								102
Grand Rapids (Crees and Saulteaux)	110	110							
Chemawawin (Crees)	154	154							
Moose Lake (Crees and Saulteaux)	125	125							
The Pas	417	391			9			17	
Shoal Lake (Crees)	60	60							
Red Earth	124	53							71
Cumberland	155	155							
Total, Treaty No. 5	3,332	1,208		1,439	53			17	615

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Indians	Census Return.	Religion.							Remarks.
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	
Treaty No 4										
BIRTLE AGENCY										
Keeseekoowenin	147		103		14					
Waywayseecappo	172		65		44				63	
Valley River	72		17		31				24	
Gambler	19		2		17					
Rolling River	104		19		2				80	
Bird Tail (Sioux)	65		37						28	
Oak River	316	237	7						72	
Oak Lake	67		12						55	
Turtle Mountain (Sioux)	10								10	
Total	969	237	262		138				332	
SWAN RIVER AGENCY										
Coté	262	1	156		12				93	
Key	230	147	1		12				70	
Keeseekouse	159	19	10		70				60	
Total	651	167	167		94				223	
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.										
Pheasant Rump	38		1		3				34	
Striped Blanket	37				2				35	
White Bear	118	2	1		9				106	
Total	193	2	2		14				175	

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.									
Ochapowace	106	2	7		20				77
Kahkewistahaw	113	5	16		20				72
Cowesess	157	1	16		132				8
Sakimay	212	1	4		8				199
Leech Lake (Little Bones)									Unoccupied.
Total	588	9	43		180				356
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.									
Carry-the-Kettle	208		33		22				153
FILE HILLS AGENCY.									
Little Black Bear	73	3	32						38
Star Blanket	38		3						35
Okanees	63	8	7						48
Pee-pee-kewsis	66	4	26						36
Total	240	15	68						157
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.									
Muckowequan	145				80				65
George Gordon	167	129			20				18
Day Star	79				1				78
Poor Man	98	8			9				81
Yellow Quill	379				10				369
Total	868	137			120				611
MUSKOWPETUNG'S AGENCY									
Piapot	180		33		42				105
Pasqualı	141		34		98				9
Muskowpetung	97		22		20				55
Standing Buffalo (Sioux)	172				163				9
Total	590		89		323				178
Pine Creek	92				92				
Total, Treaty No. 4	4,399	567	664		983				2,185

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c. *Continued.*

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. *Continued.*

Indians	Census Return	Religion								Remarks
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
Treaty No. 6.										
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.										
One Arrow	94	2			65				27	
Okemasis	24	3	1		19					
Beardy	135		16		78				41	
John Smith	136	135			1					
James Seench	105	95							10	
Cumberland	128	105							23	
Checastapasin										Reserve unoccupied
Total	621	340	17		163				101	
CARLTON AGENCY.										
William Twatt (Sturgeon Lake)	149	30							119	
Petequakey (Muskeg Lake)	82	2	3		77					
Mistawasis (Snake Plain)	131	6	88		37					
Ahtahkakoop (Sandy Lake)	207	188			11				8	
Kapahawekenum (Meadow Lake)	66				29				37	
Kenemotayoo (Stony and Whitefish Lakes)	108	80							28	
Pelican Lake Indians	55								55	
Pelican Narrows	196	55			141					
Wahspaton Sioux, (non-treaty)	103		33						70	
James Robert (Lac la Ronge)	493	475			18					
William Charles (Montreal Lake)	154	154			3					
Total	1,744	987	124		316				317	
HOBBEMA AGENCY.										
Ermineskin	159			3	156					
Sampson	329			210	91				28	

Louis Bull	68			53	8				7
Montana (Little Bear)	45			19	5				21
Sharp Head (Cheepoostequan)									
Total	601			285	260				56
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.									
Mosquito, Bears' Head, Lean Man — Stony	88	4							84
Red Pheasant	150	117			33				
Sweet Grass	95	24			46				25
Poundmaker	113	13			92				8
Little Pine and Lucky Man	116	37			45				34
Moosomin	108	11			63				34
Thunderchild	137	87			31				19
Total	807	293			310				204
ONION LAKE AGENCY.									
See-kas-kootch	253								
Sweet Grass (attached)	19								
Wee-misticooseahwasis	111								
Oo-nee-powhayo	85	112			680				59
Pus-kee-ah-kee-wein	26								
Kee-hee-win	117								
Kinoosayo (Chipewyan)	240								
Total	851	112			680				59
EDMONTON AGENCY.									
Enoch	119			10	109				
Michel	85				85				
Alexander	184				184				
Joseph	134				134				
Paul (White Whale Lake)	151			136	15				
Orphans at St Albert	6				6				
Total	679			146	533				

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Remarks.
		Anglican.	Presbyterian	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.										
Saddle Lake and Wahsatanow	132		2	104	26					
Blue Quill	110			9	101					
James Seenum	321			257	64					
Lac la Biche	18				18					
Chipewyan	67				67					
Beaver Lake	103				103					
Total	751		2	370	379					
Total, Treaty No 6	6,054	1,732	143	1,465	1,961				753	
Treaty No. 7.										
SARCEE AGENCY.										
Bull Head	203	25			7				171	
Stony Reserve	626			626						
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.										
Running Rabbit and Iron Shield	520	30			28				462	
White Pup and Big Road	518	40			7				471	
Total	1,038	70			35				933	
BLOOD AGENCY.										
Bloods	1,247	110			100				1,037	

PEIGAN AGENCY.

Peigans	514	57			106				356
Total, Treaty No. 7	3,633	262		626	248				2,497

Treaty No. 8.

Crees and Chipewyans at Fort McMurray	148		
Chipewyans at Fond du Lac	458		
Beavers at Dunvegan	118		
Crees at Little Red River	47		
Chipewyans at Fort Chipewyan	382		
Crees at Fort Chipewyan	187		
Chipewyans at Smith Landing	285		
Crees at Wabiscow	220		The Slaves of Lower Hay river have six dwelling houses and one stable. Eleven men have potato patches, and several are trying to grow barley. They also have four milch cows and one bull.
Crees at Peace River Landing	54		
Beavers at Vermilion, Peace River	162		
Crees at Vermilion, Peace River	108		
Crees at Lesser Slave Lake	258	Religious belief not given	
Crees at Sturgeon Lake	119		
Beavers at Fort St John	46		
Stragglers at Fort McMurray	17		
Crees at White Fish Lake	2		
Slaves of Upper Hay River	178		
Slaves of Lower Hay River	104		
Chipewyans of Fort Resolution	113		
Yellowknives of Fort Resolution	194		
Dogribs of Fort Resolution	122		
Crees of Trout Lake	1		
Total, Treaty No. 8	3,323		

UPPER MACKENZIE DISTRICT.

Rampart House	499	499							

EASTERN ATHABASCA DISTRICT.

Green Lake	46				14				32
Ile à la Crosse	500				500				
Portage la Loche	220				220				
Water Hen Lake	115				1				114
Total	881				735				146

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians: Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.							Remarks.
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan	
LOWER MACKENZIE DISTRICT.										
Peel River	685	430			255					
Fort Good Hope	570				570					
Fort Norman	324	80			244					
Fort Wrigley	289	90			199					
Fort Simpson	199	100			99					
Total	2058	700			1,358					
GREAT SLAVE LAKE DISTRICT.										
Providence	582	100			482					
Fort Rae	800				800					
Total	1382	100			1,282					
RIVIÈRE AUX LIARDS DISTRICT.										
Fort Liard	205				205					
Fort Nelson	172				172					
Total	377				377					
YUKON DISTRICT.										
Forty Mile Creek	2,600	400							2,000	
Selkirk or Pelly River		200								
Total	2,600	600							2,000	
NELSON AND CHURCHILL RIVERS DISTRICT.										
Pelican Narrows	211				211					
Nelson River	115				115					
Churchill	No ret.									
Lac Caribou	525				525					
Esquimaux	1				1					
Total	852				852					

BRITISH COLUMBIA—RECAPITULATION.

West Coast Agency	2,483		326	180	1,005				972	
Fraser River "	2,936	81		160	2,639				56	
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	2,815	675		293	1,739				108	
Williams Lake Agency	1,973	20			1,953					
Northwest Coast Agency	4,131	1,209		2,168					754	
Kootenay Agency	534				534					
Cowichan "	1,875	20	60	155	1,640					
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	3,749	1,512			2,236				1	
Kwawkewlth	1,527	738		105	92				592	
Bands not visited, about	2,500									These are mainly some detached bands of Stikine, Chilcats and some small Tinnie tribes, on the head-waters of the Stikine, Chilcat, Yukon, Liards and Dease Rivers. Religion unknown
Grand total	24,523	4,255	386	3,061	11,838				2,483	

MANITOBA—RECAPITULATION.

Treaty No. 1	2,491	1,298		1	679	20		10	483
" 2	767	317			265	90			95
" 3	33								33
" 5	3,332	1,208		1,439	53			17	615
Sioux at Portage la Prairie	131		88						43
Grand total	6,754	2,823	88	1,440	997	110		27	1,269

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—RECAPITULATION.

Treaty No 4	4,339	567	664		983				2,185	
" 6	6,054	1,732	143	1,405	1,961				753	
" 7	3,633	262		626	248				2,497	
" 8	3,323									Religion not given
Non-treaty Indians	305			44					261	
Grand total	17,714	2,561	807	2,135	3,192				5,696	
Ungava	4,016									Religions unknown.
Labrador, Canadian Interior	1,000									
Arctic Coast, Esquimaux	1,000									

Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c. *Concluded.*

GRAND RECAPITULATION.

Provinces, &c.	Census Return.	Religion.								Remarks
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
Ontario	20,703	5,184	151	4,152	6,561	815	84	417	3,047	Religion of 292 unknown.
Quebec	10,785	100	3	431	7,491	.....	4	31	.....	" 2,725 "
Nova Scotia	2,018	.....	.....	.....	2,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	
New Brunswick	1,639	.....	.....	.....	1,639	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Prince Edward Island	308	.....	.....	.....	308	.....	.....	.....	.....	
British Columbia	24,523	1,255	386	3,061	11,838	.....	.....	.....	2,483	" 2,500 "
Manitoba	6,754	2,823	88	1,440	997	110	.....	27	1,269	
Northwest Territories	17,714	2,561	807	2,135	3,192	.....	.....	.....	5,696	" 3,323 "
Upper Mackenzie District	400	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Eastern Athabasca "	881	.....	.....	.....	738	.....	.....	.....	143	
Lower Mackenzie "	2,058	700	.....	.....	1,358	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Great Slave Lake "	1,382	100	.....	.....	1,282	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Rivière Aux Liards "	377	.....	.....	.....	377	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Yukon "	2,600	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	
Nelson and Churchill Rivers District	852	.....	.....	.....	852	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ungava	4,016	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Religion unknown.
Labrador, Canadian Interior	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Arctic Coast, Esquimaux	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Grand total	99,010	16,723	1,435	11,219	38,651	925	88	475	14,638	Religion of 14,856 unknown

Census of Sioux and Straggling Indians in the Northwest Territories, 1900.

	Number.
White Cap Sioux, Moose Woods.	
44 Methodists, 6 Pagans	50
Moose Jaw, Wood Mountain and Regina (Sioux.)	
All Pagans	127
Maple Creek, Swift Current and Medicine Hat.	
124 Crees, 4 Saulteaux. All Pagans	128
Total	305

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	Under 6 years		From 6 to 15, inclusive		From 16 to 20, inclusive		From 21 to 65, inclusive.		From 65 years upwards	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male	Female.
ONTARIO.												
Grand River Superintendency—												
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt	3,988	220	292	408	398	208	199	1,094	1,023	69	77
Parry Sound Superintendency	W. B. Maclean, "	859	63	64	94	90	38	43	206	255	3	3
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	248	20	14	34	18	8	9	62	66	11	6
Walpole Island Agency	Alex McKelvey, "	790	63	59	68	71	45	56	207	291	9	11
Sarnia "	Adam English, "	454	31	31	32	36	28	24	115	147	9	11
Caradoc "	A. Sinclair, "	1,379	97	85	148	124	61	42	406	350	37	29
Moravian "	A. R. McDonald, "	345	28	37	38	32	19	19	86	84	1	1
Manitowaning "	C. L. D. Sims, "	2,322	218	238	261	305	169	129	416	463	53	70
Gore Bay "	J. H. Thorburn, "	552	37	40	51	55	46	34	127	141	11	10
Thessalon "	Saml. Hagan, "	739	46	43	72	73	57	63	127	155	44	59
Sault Ste. Marie "	Wm. Van Abbott, "	1,117	94	97	102	89	64	59	268	292	32	20
Port Arthur "	J. F. Hodder, "	1,624	154	160	223	184	74	98	304	376	19	32
Golden Lake "	E. Bennett, "	86	5	8	11	5	4	9	21	19	2	2
Tyendinaga "	Geo. Anderson, "	1,248	88	109	133	111	72	71	303	320	14	24
Lake Simcoe "	John Yates, "	116	6	5	12	11	6	5	34	30	3	4
Cape Croker "	John McIver, "	388	19	12	38	29	24	15	116	119	5	11
Saugeen "	John Scoffield, "	368	27	26	27	25	15	17	91	109	15	16
Alnwick "	John Thackeray, "	231	20	14	16	15	17	16	67	58	2	6
Mud Lake "	W. McFarlane, "	165	17	12	24	9	16	7	44	32	1	3
Rice Lake "	" "	80	4	8	11	5	5	3	21	18	1	4
Rama "	D. J. McPhee, "	230	15	18	22	26	11	13	51	60	6	8
Christian Island "	Chas McGibbon, "	235	16	19	18	27	14	14	59	63	2	3
Scugog "	A. W. Williams, "	38	3	6	1	3	3	1	7	9	2	3
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	Chas L. D. Sims, "	31	2	6	5		1		6	9		2

Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—												
Hungry Hall No. 1	M. Begg, Agent	31	4	2	4	1	2	9	11		1	
" No. 2	" "	18	1	1	1		2	6	7			
Long Sault No. 1	" "	35	2	4	2	4	1	2	9	9		2
" No. 2	" "	48	3	3	3	3	2	3	11	18	1	1
Manitou Rapids No. 1	" "	82	10	9	10	7	9	3	14	17	2	1
" No. 2	" "	37	4	2	5	1	6		9	9		1
Little Forks	" "	46	3	2	4	4	3	3	12	13		2
Couchiching	" "	140	11	8	8	11	14	13	29	39	3	4
Stangecoming	" "	52	6	3	4	5	3	14	8	9		
Niacatchewenin	" "	51	4	7	3	5	5	6	10	12		2
Nickickomenecanning	" "	59	7	1	6	7	4	2	12	17		
Rivière la Seine	" "	120	8	11	10	12	10	12	25	28	3	1
Lac la Croix	" "	91	5	13	8	10	6	13	13	22	1	
Lac des Mille Lacs	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector	78	5	11	9	16	4	5	13	14		1
Sturgeon Lake	" "	29	3	1	5	2		1	7	6	1	3
Eagle Lake	" "	60	7	7	8	4	2		17	13	2	
Wabigoon	" "	90	4	6	10	14	7	4	17	26	1	1
Ignace	" "	71	6	8	12	5	4	3	13	17	5	1
Frenchman's Head	" "	140	13	15	14	19	6	4	34	27	4	4
Lac Seul	" "	350	39	39	43	45	19	12	76	68	4	5
Wabuskang	" "	73	9	10	6	12	2	3	13	15	1	2
Grassy Narrows	" "	103	5	13	13	9	6	6	22	25	3	1
Rat Portage	" "	70	10	3	5	8	3	1	16	17	3	4
Shoal Lake No. 39	" "	79	8	9	7	6	3	6	16	21	1	2
" 40	" "	63	8	1	9	6	4	3	13	15		1
Northwest Angle No. 37	" "	109	3	12	12	19	6	7	20	24	2	4
" " 33	" "	56	8	5	2	6	1	2	13	11	3	5
" " 34	" "	19	2	1	1				5	8	1	1
Whitefish Bay	" "	48	3		3	8	4	6	11	12	1	
Big Island	" "	147	16	9	22	16	12	5	31	31	1	4
Assabaska	" "	159	8	10	14	19	5	18	35	40	4	6
Islington	" "	153	12	8	13	17	6	9	45	35	3	5
The Dalles	" "	62	6	4	11	4	2	3	13	15	1	3
Total		20,111	1,536	1,647	2,136	2,049	1,168	1,115	4,835	5,040	402	483
QUEBEC.												
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	J. Perillard, Agent	447	30	40	45	34	20	20	140	105	6	7
Caughnawaga "	Alex. Brosseau "	2,005	219	172	234	210	115	109	443	401	44	55
St. Regis "	Geo. Long "	1,351	161	157	141	137	87	62	280	264	28	31
Viger "	E. Beaulieu "	107	2	3	9	9	18	22	18	26		
St. Francis "	A. O. Comire, M.D., Agent	379	14	25	45	44	16	16	86	88	6	9
Lake St. John "	Wm. Donohue "	445	37	25	60	51	31	32	101	90	11	7
Carried forward		4,734	493	422	537	485	287	261	1,068	977	95	109

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

POPULATION—*Concluded.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent	Resident Indian Population.	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15, inclusive.		From 16 to 20, inclusive.		From 21 to 65, inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.
QUEBEC—*Concluded.*												
Brought forward		4,734	493	422	537	485	287	261	1,068	977	95	109
Maria Agency	Rev. J. Gagné, Agent	85	11	8	15	12	4	5	12	16	1	1
Restigouche Agency	Jeremie Pitre "	481	45	46	56	50	24	24	104	98	14	20
River Desert "	W. J. McCaffrey "	393	25	29	38	40	26	28	95	98	4	10
Jeune Lorette "	A. O. Bastien "	449	49	38	50	47	33	27	98	96	4	7
Becancour "	H. Desilets, M.D. "	50	1	1	4	1	4	5	11	17	1	5
Temiscaming "	Adam Burwash "	203	20	16	28	31	9	7	41	43	3	3
Bersimis "	Adolphe Gagnon "	493	55	58	44	50	28	26	107	97	11	17
Total		6,888	699	618	772	716	415	383	1,536	1,442	133	174
NEW BRUNSWICK.												
Richibucto Superintendency	Wm. D. Carter, Supt	930	60	69	110	106	31	28	238	228	28	32
Fredericton "	James Farrell "	709	80	80	79	70	32	33	146	139	25	25
Total		1,639	140	149	189	176	63	61	384	367	53	57
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	John O. Arsenault, Supt	308	38	42	32	26	19	12	67	55	9	8

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

RELIGION AND REALTY.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	Religion.									Realty.	
			Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Land.		
											Cleared, including natural pasturage.	Cultivated, including made pasturage.	
											Acres.	Acres.	
Ontario.													
Grand River Superintendency—													
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	3,988	1,506		623		793	4	110	922	23,971	10,722	
Parry Sound Superintendency	W. B. Maclean, "	859			263	557			17	22	1,360		
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	248	12	10	176		20		30		3,960	2,950	
Walpole Island Agency	Alex. McKelvey "	790	485		274	14				17	8,200	1,052	
Sarnia "	Adam English "	454	95		353	6					5,342	5,310	
Caradoc "	A. Sinclair "	1,379	539		838		2				7,654	6,434	
Moravian "	A. R. McDonald "	345	79	1	68				197		2,130	1,630	
Manitowaning "	C. L. D. Sims "	2,322	187		23	2,071			33	8	1,516	3,864	
Gore Bay "	J. H. Thorburn "	552	13			533				6	3,936	1,364	
Thessalon "	Saml. Hagan "	739	72		2	665					850	550	
Sault Ste. Marie "	Wm. Van Abbott "	1,117	303		11	803					27,199	2,611	
Port Arthur "	J. F. Hodder "	1,624	50			1,224				350	782	536	
Golden Lake "	E. Bennett "	86				86					519	229	
Tyendinaga "	Geo. Anderson "	1,248	1,108	110							1,258	15,162	
Lake Simcoe "	John Yates "	116			116						729	529	
Cape Croker "	John McIver "	388	17		241	130					5,000	1,500	
Saugeen "	John Scoffield "	368	2		256	30		80			1,085	1,020	
Alnwick "	John Thackeray "	231	9		220	2					2,473	186½	
Mud Lake "	W. McFarlane "	165			165						250	250	
Rice Lake "	W. McFarlane "	80			80						765	575	
Rama "	D. J. McPhee "	230	3		213	14					135	1,000	
Christian Island "	Chas. McGibbon "	235			182	53					873	573	
Carried forward		17,561	4,480	151	4,101	6,188	815	84	417	1,325	99,990	58,047½	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

RELIGION AND REALTY—*Concluded.*

Province, Agency or Band	Name of Superintendent or Agent	Resident Indian Population	Religion								Realty	
											Land	
			Anglican.	Presbyterian	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist	Congregationalist	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan	Cleared, including natural pasturage.	Cultivated, including wood pasturage.
ONTARIO—*Concluded.*											Acres	Acres.
Brought forward		17,564	4,489	151	4,104	6,188	815	81	417	1,325	99,990	58,047½
Scugog Agency	A. W. Williams, Agent	38			38						740	740
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	C. L. D. Sims "	31				31					Area not given	
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty 3 at—												
Hungry Hall No. 1	M. Begg, Agent	34	5							29	20	5
" No. 2	" "	18	6							12	15	10
Long Sault No. 1	" "	35	21							14	10	35
" No. 2	" "	48	10							38	10	25
Manitou Rapids No. 1	" "	82	15							67	15	54
" No. 2	" "	37	10							27		
Little Forks	" "	46	10							36	10	16
Couchiching	" "	140			10	115				15	15	15
Stangecoming	" "	52								52	15	1
Niacatchewenin	" "	54								54	10	5
Nickickonesemenecanning	" "	59								59	15	6
Rivière la Seine	" "	120								120	20	10
Lac la Croix	" "	91				25				66	15	2
Lac des Mille Lacs	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspt'r	78								78	103	5
Sturgeon Lake	" "	29								29		¾
Eagle Lake	" "	60				5				55	82	10
Wabigoon	" "	90				4				86	72	14
Ignace	" "	74				74						1½

Frenchman's Head	"	"	...	140	136							4	31
Lac Seul	"	"	...	350	300			9				41	45
Wabuskang	"	"	...	73	26			7				40	7
Grassy Narrows	"	"		103	8			62				33	3
Rat Portage	"	"	...	70								62	36	6
Shoal Lake No 39	"	"	..	79								79		4
" " 40	"	"	...	63				4				59		5
Northwest Angle No. 37	"	"	...	109								109	16	6
" " 33	"	"	...	56								56		4
" " 34	"	"	...	19								19		4
Whitefish Bay	"	"	...	48				7				41	15	5
Big Island	"	"	...	147								147	8	8
Assabaska	"	"	...	159								159		9
Islington	"	"	...	153	122			5				26		70
The Dalles	"	"	...	62	32			17				13	20	4
Total				20,411	5,184	151	4,152	6,561	815	84	417	3,047	101,452	58,911
QUEBEC.														
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	J. Perillard, Agent			447			263	180		4			188	1,518
Caughnawaga Agency	Alex. Brosseau "			2,005	2		33	1,970					4,177	4,150
St. Regis "	Geo. Long "			1,351			135	1,216					2,662	2,725
Viger "	E. Beaulieu "			107				107						
St. Francis "	A. O. Comire, M.D., Agt.			379	70			278			31		123	363
Lake St. John "	William Donohue, Agent			445	27			418					903	598
Maria "	Rev. J. Gagné " ..			85				85					90	190
Restigouche "	Jeremie Pitre " ..			481				181					201	563
River Desert "	W. J. McCaffrey " ..			393				393					413	363
Jeune Lorette "	A. O. Bastien " ..			449	1	3		445					280	200
Becancour "	H. Désilets, M.D. " ..			50				50					80	80
Temiscaming "	Adam Burwash " ..			203				203					143	240½
Bersimis "	Adolphe Gagnon " ..			493				493					385	25
Total				6,888	100	3	431	6,319		4	31		9,615	11,015½
NEW BRUNSWICK.														
Richibucto Superintendency	Wm. D. Carter, Supt.			930				930					2,115	890
Fredericton	James Farrell "			709				709					491¼	341
Total				1,639				1,639					2,606¼	1,231
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.														
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	John O. Arsenault, Supt.			308				308					561	538

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent	Public Buildings, Property of the Band.						Private Fencing and Buildings.				
		Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.
ONTARIO												
Grand River Superintendency—												
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	12	1	11	7	1		41,696	1	15	137	360
Parry Sound Superintendency	W. B. Maclean "	7		6	1	4		1,360			20	111
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	2	1	1	3	3		5,000		3	45	23
Walpole Island	Alex. McKelvey "	2	1	3	2	2	4	2,773			100	130
Sarnia	Adam English "	4	2	3		1		7,120		2	111	7
Caradoc	A. Sinclair "		3	6	1	13		15,120		6	107	135
Moravian	A. R. McDonald "		1	1		1		2,245		1	28	57
Manitowaning	C. L. D. Sims "	7	3	9	1			2,216			27	279
Gore Bay	J. H. Thorburn "	3		2		2		1,361			6	98
Thessalon	Saml. Hagan "	2		4				750			19	50
Sault Ste. Marie	Wm. Van Abbott "					1		2,385			30	116
Port Arthur	J. F. Hodder "	2	2	5		2		309			19	132
Golden Lake	E. Bennett "	1		1				420				14
Tyendinaga	Geo. Anderson "	3	1	1	3	1		15,628		2	128	34
Lake Simcoe	John Yates "	1	1	1	1	1		579			13	19
Cape Croker	John McIver "	2	1	3	2	4		600	1		41	60
Saugeen	John Scoffield "	4	1	3	3	7		850		1	60	45
Alnwick	John Thackeray "	1	1	1	1	4		2,473			18	9
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane "	1		1		1		290			21	12
Rice Lake	W. McFarlane "	1	1	1	1			755			11	11
Rama	D. J. McPhee "	1	1	1	2	2		931			18	35
Christian Island	Chas. McGibbon "	2	1	1				573			4	41
Scugog	A. W. Williams "	1						300			4	1
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	C. L. D. Sims "			Not given				20				8
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty 3 at—												
Hungry Hall No. 1	M. Begg "							5				8

" " No. 2	"	"							10				6
Long Sault No. 1	"	"			1				35				10
" " No. 2	"	"							25				6
Manitou Rapids No. 1	"	"			1				51				13
" " No. 2	"	"											6
Little Forks	"	"			1				16				16
Couchiching	"	"			1				15				33
Stangecoming	"	"			1				1				4
Niacatchewenin	"	"							5				8
Nickickonesemenecanning	"	"							6				9
Riviere la Seine	"	"							10			3	14
Lac la Croix	"	"							2				17
Lac des Mille Lacs	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspt'r								½				13
Sturgeon Lake	"	"											1
Eagle Lake	"	"			1				4				16
Wabigoon	"	"			1				3				21
Ignace	"	"											7
Frenchman's Head	"	"			1				12				29
Lac Seul	"	"			2								53
Wabuskang	"	"			1				1				19
Grassy Narrows	"	"			1				1½				16
Rat Portage	"	"											18
Shoal Lake, No. 39	"	"											4
" " 40	"	"											7
Northwest Angle No. 37	"	"											17
" " 33	"	"							2				5
" " 34	"	"							3				5
Whitefish Bay	"	"			1				2				12
Big Island	"	"											17
Assabaska	"	"			1				4				28
Islington	"	"			1				15				28
The Dalles	"	"			1				3				14
Total			59	22	84	28	50	4	104,666	2	30	1,090	2,276
QUEBEC.													
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	J. Perillard, Agent				2				957	1		72	6
Caughnawaga Agency	Alex Brosseau "		1	1	3		3		2,286	40	20	371	13
St. Regis "	Geo Long "		2	1	4		11		900			140	60
Viger "	E. Beaulieu "												21
St. Francis "	A. O. Cormire, M.D., Agt		3	1	2		2		80		4	74	1
Lake St. John "	Wm Donohue, Agent		2		1		1		981			28	20
Maria "	Rev G. Gagne "		1		1				190			18	1
Restigouche "	Jeremie Pitre "		1	1	1				620			62	20
Carried forward			10	4	14		17		6,014	41	21	765	142

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—*Concluded.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Public Buildings, Property of the Band						Private Fencing and Buildings				
		Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.
Quebec—*Continued.*												
Brought forward		10	4	14	.....	17	.....	6,014	41	24	765	142
River Desert Agency	W. J. McCaffrey, Agent	.....	...	.....	2	.....	.....	319	.....	.....	.....	25
Jeune Lorette "	A. O. Bastien "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1,230	1	1	69	.....
Becancour "	H. Desilets, M.D. "	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	5	.....
Temiscaming "	Adam Burwash "	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	5	23
Bersimis "	Adolphe Gagnon "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	2
Total		12	4	19	.....	17	.....	7,769	42	25	844	228
New Brunswick.												
Richibucto Superintendency	W. D. Carter, Supt.	6	.....	3	.....	5	.....	830	.....	.....	135	.....
Fredericton "	James Farrell "	2	1	3	.....	3	.....	284	.....	.....	105	11
Total		8	1	6	.....	8	.....	1,114	.....	.....	240	11
Prince Edward Island.												
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	John O. Arsenault, Supt.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	360	.....	.....	47	.....

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Private Buildings									
		Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
ONTARIO.											
Grand River Superintendency—											
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	25	127	348	75	177	168	61	41	111	55
Parry Sound Superintendency	W. B. Maclean "	17	42	45	.....	37	.....	17	....	.....	.....
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	3	31	25	2	4	13	1	3	11	2
Walpole Island Agency	Alex. McKelvey "	.....	19	116	.....	46	.....	34	10	37	54
Sarnia "	Adam English "	6	32	58	5	23	38	14	12	18	23
Caradoc "	A. Sinclair "	24	36	126	20	48	62	36	18	17	15
Moravian "	A. R. McDonald "	3	9	18	3	20	20	12	10	6	20
Manitowaning "	C. L. D. Sims "	59	74	189	8	65	157	40	139	4	16
Gore Bay "	J. H. Thorburn "	6	33	82	4	24	88	12	27	16	2
Thessalon "	Sam'l Hagan "	1	9	33	6	10	5	1	4	3	.....
Sault Ste. Marie "	Wm Van Abbott "	25	39	50	.....	.....	13	19	16	.....	.....
Port Arthur "	J. F. Hodder "	3	30	2	.....	19	.....	9	3	.....	.....
Golden Lake "	E. Bennett "	6	8	13	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Tyendinaga "	Geo. Anderson "	.....	118	168	64	156	156	1	22	6	16
Lake Simcoe "	John Yates "	1	8	23	.....	14	13	.....	5	2	.....
Cape Croker "	John McIver "	.....	50	56	1	30	30	1	.....	.....	.....
Saugeen "	John Scoffield "	.....	25	72	.....	15	15	.....	5	.....	.....
Alnwick "	John Thackeray "	2	17	21	2	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....
Mud Lake "	W. McFarlane "	.....	12	10	1	11	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Rice Lake "	W. McFarlane "	.....	10	10	.....	7	7	.....	5	1	.....
Rama "	D. J. McPhee, "	2	31	32	5	3	10	30	12	3	.....
Christian Island "	Chas McGibbon "	.....	10	31	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sengog "	A. W. Williams "	.....	4	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	C. L. D. Sims "	.....	3	5	.....	2	1	.....	5	.....	.....
Carried forward		186	780	1,568	196	711	793	291	338	242	263

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—*Concluded.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Private Buildings—*Concluded.*									
		Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
ONTARIO—*Concluded.*											
Brought forward		186	780	1,568	196	714	793	291	338	242	263
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—											
Hungry Hall No 1	M. Begg, Agent	4							1		
" " 2	" "	1							1		
Long Sault " 1	" "	3		4					5		
" " 2	" "	2		3					6		
Manitou Rapids " 1	" "	2		3			1		8		
" " 2	" "	1		1					1		
Little Forks	" "	4		4					4		
Couchiching	" "	6		5					6		
Stangecoming	" "	1		1							
Nincatchewenin	" "	3		3					1		
Nickickonesemeneeanning	" "	3		3					1		
Riviere la Seine	" "	3		3					2		
Lac la Croix	" "	2		1					1		
Lac des Mille Lacs	L. J. A. Leveque, Insp't					1					
Sturgeon Lake	" "										
Eagle Lake	" "					4					
Wabigoon	" "										
Ignace	" "										
Frenchman's Head	" "					3					
Lac Seul	" "					6					
Wabuskang	" "										
Grassy Narrows	" "					1					
Rat Portage	" "										
Shoal Lake No. 39	" "			4							
" " 40	" "			1							

Northwest Angle No. 37	"	"			7		3					
" " 33	"	"										
" " 34	"	"			1		2					
Whitefish Bay	"	"			3		2					
Big Island	"	"			8		2					
Assabaska	"	"			6		4					
Islington	"	"					11					
The Dalles	"	"					1					
Total			219	780	1,628	196	754	794	291	378	242	263
QUEBEC.												
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	J. Perillard, Agent			26	52	9	4	21	20		10	10
Caughnawaga Agency	Alex. Brosseau, Agent			108	296			110	12	2	10	14
St Regis "	Geo. Long	"		95	48		40	43	1			28
Viger "	E. Beaulieu	"										
St. Francis "	A. O Comiré, M.D.	"		6	5	2	15	4	11		3	
Lake St. John "	Wm. Donohue	"	3		22	2		4		5	10	
Maria "	Rev. J Gagné	"	1	10	3		5		2	3	6	
Restigouche "	Jeremie Pitre	"	7	58	33		55	42	5		8	
River Desert "	W. J. McCaffrey	"	27	13	13	1	7	2	2	5	3	
Jeune Lorette "	A. O. Bastien	"		11	9		8	12				
Becancour "	H Desilets, M. D.	"	1	3			2	2			1	
Temiscaming "	Adam Burwash	"	15	11	11		8	5	13	12	2	
Bersimis "	Adolphe Gagnon	"	5		2		4	1		1		
Total			59	341	494	14	118	246	66	28	53	52
NEW BRUNSWICK.												
Richibucto Superintendency	W. D. Carter, Supt.		67	56	43		39	37		41	2	
Frederi ton "	James Farrell	"	7	14	32		14	27		6	5	
Total			74	70	75		53	64		47	7	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND												
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	John O. Arsenault, Supt.		2	27	23		23	6			3	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.										
		Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed-drills.	Cultivators.	Land-rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse-rakes.	Fanning-mills.	Threshing-machines.	Tool chests.
Ontario.												
Grand River Superintendency—	E. D. Cameron, Superintendent	370	282	53	196	75	110	75	111	148	2	4
Six Nations	W. B. Maclean "	36	24	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Parry Sound Superintendency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	45	10	6	13	6	10	6	9	12	1	1
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Alex. McKelvey "	90	55	6	50	8	34	5	16	25	1	1
Walpole Island Agency	Adam English "	83	72	9	40	10	25	25	24	1	1	1
Sarnia "	A. Sinclair "	124	109	21	83	19	37	32	33	62	1	17
Caradoc "	A. R. McDonald "	55	56	7	53	2	14	10	9	17	.....	2
Moravian "	C. L. D. Sims "	174	99	.....	5	.....	17	7	19	7	.....	51
Manitowaning "	J. H. Thorburn "	54	46	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	15	1	.....
Gore Bay "	Sam'l Hagan "	14	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Thessalon "	Wm. Van Abbott "	39	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3
Sault Ste. Marie "	J. F. Hodder "	13	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur "	E. Bennett "	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golden Lake "	Geo. Anderson "	127	130	25	92	37	60	34	70	54	3	41
Tyendinaga "	John Yates "	22	13	.....	1	.....	1	2	3	1	1	9
Lake Simcoe "	John McIver "	60	50	2	3	2	6	2	20	25	1	1
Cape Croker "	John Scoffeld "	60	37	.....	.....	.....	6	1	10	5	1	50
Saugeen "	John Thackeray "	29	24	6	11	2	5	4	9	14	.....	2
Alnwick "	W. McFarlane "	12	7	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Mud Lake "	W. McFarlane "	9	6	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	.....	1
Rice Lake "	D. J. McPhee "	20	20	.....	.....	2	1	1	3	2	.....	.....
Rama "	Chas. McGibbon "	30	20	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	2	1	.....
Christian Island "	A. W. Williams "	3	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	3
Scugog "												
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	C. L. D. Sims "	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—												
Hungry Hall No. 1	M. Begg, Agent	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

" 2	" "	1	1									
Long Sault No. 1	" "	4	2									
" 2	" "	2	1									
Maritou Rapids No. 1	" "	3	1							1		
" 2	" "	1	2									
Little Forks	" "	4	3									
Couchiching	" "	2	2									
Stangecoming	" "											
Niacatchewenin	" "	1										
Nickickonsemenecanning	" "	1	1									
Riviere la Seine	" "	1	1									
Lac la Croix	" "	1										
Lac des Mille Lacs	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector	2	2									
Sturgeon Lake	" "											
Eagle Lake	" "		1									
Wabigoon	" "	3	2									
Ignace	" "											
Frenchman's Head	" "	2	2									
Lac Seul	" "	4	3									
Wabuskang	" "	2	2									
Grassy Narrows	" "	2	3									
Rat Portage	" "											
Shoal Lake No. 39	" "											
" " No. 40	" "	1	1									
Northwest Angle No. 37	" "	3	3									
" " No. 33	" "	1	1									
" " No. 34	" "		1									
Whitefish Bay	" "	1										
Big Island	" "	1										
Assabasca	" "	2	1									1
Islington	" "	1	2									
The Dalles	" "	1	1									
Total		1,532	1,194	138	548	167	333	208	346	458	15	214
QUEBEC.												
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	J. Perillard, Agent	33	40		2	1	4	1	10	7	2	5
Caughnawaga Agency	Alex Brosseau "	245	200	15	70	8	30	8	35	20	16	75
St. Regis "	Geo. Long "	102	83	5	66	4	43	16	45	8	12	62
Viger "	E. Beaulieu "											
St. Francis "	A. O. Comiré, M.D., Agent	3	5									
Lake St. John "	Wm. Donohue, Agent	22	28			1	3	1	5	10	4	
Maria "	Rev. J. Gagné "	3	7			1				1		
Restigouche "	Jeremie Pitre "	32	23		4	2	4	1	11	3	1	2
Carried forward		410	386	20	102	17	84	27	106	49	35	144

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.—*Continued.*										
		Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed-drills.	Cultivators.	Land-rollers	Mowers	Reapers.	Horse-rakes	Fanning-mills	Threshing-machines.	Tool Chests.
QUEBEC—*Concluded.*												
Brought forward		440	386	20	102	17	84	27	106	49	35	144
River Desert Agency	W. J. McCaffrey, Agent	20	23	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	4	.....	.....
Jeune Lorette "	A. O. Bastien "	5	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Becancour "	H. Desilets, M.D. "	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Temiscaming "	Adam Burwash "	12	15	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	3
Bersimis "	Adolphe Gagnon "	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		482	434	20	103	19	86	29	112	54	36	147
NEW BRUNSWICK.												
Richibucto Superintendency	W. D. Carter, Supt.	23	15	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fredericton "	James Farrell "	31	33	.....	17	5	1	.....	7	1	.....	.....
Total		54	48	.....	17	5	2	.....	7	1	.....	1
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												
Prince Eward Island Superintendency	John O. Arsenault, Supt.	10	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS *Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c. *Continued*							Value of Implements and Vehicles.
		Other Implements.	Wagons	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
ONTARIO.									$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Superintendent	2,320	272	94	220	75	95	200	28,168 00
Parry Sound Superintendency	W. B. Maclean "	582	10	1	28	12	1		2,110 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	94	125	6	20	11	7	25	3,085 00
Walpole Island "	Alex. McKelvey "	800	94	1	55	23	32	89	12,300 00
Sarnia "	Adam English "	758	83	2	62	16	11	82	13,702 00
Caradoc "	A. Sinclair "	1,124	74	13	82	29	44	106	9,147 50
Moravian "	A. R. McDonald "	310	42		33	13	12	10	7,000 00
Manitowaning "	C. L. D. Sims "	1,610	113	10	150	115	10	17	13,125 00
Gore Bay "	J. H. Thorburn "		20	4	42	19	16	43	3,972 00
Thessalon "	Saml. Hagan "	301	2		27	14			775 00
Sault Ste. Marie "	Wm. Van Abbott "	1,798	18	5	33	10		3	3,795 00
Port Arthur "	J. F. Hodder "	1,210	2	2	22	3		1	2,225 00
Golden Lake "	E. Bennett "	65	1		1	1	4	1	460 00
Tyendinaga "	Geo. Anderson "	4,208	117		107	76	70	70	29,886 65
Lake Simcoe "	John Yates "	110	4		10	12	2	2	1,113 00
Cape Croker "	John McIver "	500	40	4	25	18	15	18	5,000 00
Saugeen "	John Scollield "	1,500	25		50	40	25	65	3,700 00
Alnwick "	John Thackeray "	402	19	1	16	13	10	26	3,334 80
Mud Lake "	W. McFarlane "	100	4		8	3	5	1	1,000 00
Rice Lake "	" "	60	5		5	2		3	1,200 00
Rama "	D. J. McPhee "	115	9		7	8	2	11	1,300 00
Christian Island "	Chas. McGibbon "	90	7				2		550 00
Scugog "	A. W. Williams "	30	2		7	3	3	3	450 00
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	C. L. D Sims "	50			3	3			250 00
Carried forward		18,467	1,089	143	1,016	552	336	806	147,968 95

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.—*Concluded.*							Value of Implements and Vehicles.	
		Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons	Buggies and Road Carts.	$	cts
ONTARIO—*Concluded.*										
Brought forward		18,467	1,089	143	1,016	552	366	806	147,968	97
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—										
Hungry Hall No. 1	M. Begg, Agent	7							32	00
" No. 2	" "	5							20	00
Long Sault No. 1	" "	16							66	00
" No. 2	" "	22							47	00
Manitou Rapids No. 1	" "	7							62	00
" No. 2	" "	4							24	00
Little Ferks	" "	10							65	00
Couchiching	" "	40							70	00
Stangecoming	" "	13							13	00
Niacatchewenin	" "	15							25	00
Nickickonesemenecanning	" "	20							35	00
Rivière la Seine	" "	25							40	00
Lac la Croix	" "	20							30	00
Lac des Mille Lacs	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector	42							61	00
Sturgeon Lake	" "	9							1	50
Eagle Lake	" "	35							22	50
Wabigoon	" "	57							83	50
Ignace	" "	15							7	50
Frenchman's Head	" "	103							91	50
Lac Seul	" "	161							155	50
Wabuskang	" "	42							61	00
Grassy Narrows	" "	49							70	50
Rat Portage	" "	18							9	00
Shoal Lake No. 39	" "	8							1	00
" " No. 40	" "	13							26	50

Northwest Angle No. 37	"	"	59								87 50
" " No. 33	"	"	34								37 00
" " No. 34	"	"	21								15 50
Whitefish Bay	"	"	33								31 50
Big Island	"	"	18								37 00
Assabaska	"	"	103								106 50
Islington	"	"	142								96 00
The Dalles	"	"	9								24 50
Total			19,672	1,089	143	1,016	572	366	806	119,530	15
QUEBEC.											
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	J. Perillard, Agent		135	11	16	49	37	6	30	5,271	55
Caughnawaga "	Alex. Brosseau "		540	110	185	200	50		80	9,547	00
St. Regis "	Geo. Long "		190	60	26	78	49	11	16	7,378	00
Viger "	E. Beaulieu "										
St. Francis "	A. O. Comiré, M. D., Agent		135	13		13	12		8	1,260	00
Lake St. John "	Wm. Donohue "			5	18	30	27	19	1	3,653	00
Maria "	Rev. J. Gagné "		114	1	6	5	1			500	00
Restigouche "	Jeremie Pitre "		153	6	10	17	6	1	8	3,610	00
River Desert "	W. J. McCaffrey "		250	6	9	22	3		10	1,986	00
Jeune Lorette "	A. O. Bastien "		280	4	7	10	5	1	3	350	00
Beauceour "	H. Desilets, M. D. "		30	1	2	1	1		1	200	00
Temiscaming "	Adam Burwash "		100	3	1	11	3	1		1,189	00
Bersimis "	Adolphe Gagnon "				1	4			2	81	00
Total			2,237	253	314	443	197	15	192	35,055	55
NEW BRUNSWICK											
Richibucto Superintendency	W. D. Carter, Supt		337	30	2	24	5		11	1,700	00
Fredericton "	James Farrell "		232	29		30	23	1	2	2,677	00
Total			569	59	2	54	26	1	13	4,377	00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.											
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	John O. Arsenault, Supt		84	1	3	8				380	00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Live Stock and Poultry.											
		Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.			
		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep	Lambs	Boars, Breeding.	
ONTARIO.													
Grand River Superintendency—													
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt	370	537	170	12	.....	65	120	509	200	59	25	
Parry Sound Superintendency	W. B. Maclean "	23	25	3	6	11	17	98	106	20	.....	.....	
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	40	30	11	2	.....	15	65	70	10	7	4	
Walpole Island Agency	Alex McKelvey "	116	85	136	3	7	.....	178	226	21	12	1	
Sarnia "	Adam English "	90	75	12	6	.....	22	98	77	6	.....	8	
Caradoc "	A. Sinclair "	116	132	45	3	.....	20	127	97	13	7	4	
Moravian "	A. R. McDonald "	42	76	23	2	.....	11	47	63	11	6	6	
Manitowaning "	C. L. D. Sims "	187	223	97	9	17	33	131	130	11	16	15	
Gore Bay "	J. H. Thorburn "	61	59	4	2	2	5	31	17	59	3	5	
Thessalon "	Sam'l Hagan "	37	30	4	2	.....	6	24	18	3	.....	2	
Sault Ste. Marie "	Wm. Van Abbott "	38	25	14	3	30	9	43	79	.....	.....	.....	
Port Arthur "	J. F. Hodder "	12	8	2	8	12	7	24	27	.....	.....	.....	
Golden Lake "	E. Bennett "	9	6	2	.....	.....	.....	10	18	5	.....	.....	
Tyendinaga "	Geo. Anderson "	274	191	49	36	.....	105	548	475	129	123	8	
Lake Simcoe "	John Yates "	12	21	.....	2	.....	9	22	25	10	4	1	
Cape Croker "	John McIver "	60	40	20	.....	.....	20	40	40	50	40	1	
Saugeen "	John Scoffield "	25	70	40	.....	2	20	30	35	20	12	.....	
Alnwick "	John Thackeray "	23	23	8	1	.....	4	42	41	.....	.....	1	
Mud Lake "	W. McFarlane "	6	9	6	1	.....	.....	15	12	.....	.....	1	
Rice Lake "	W. McFarlane "	9	8	6	1	.....	6	16	10	.....	.....	1	
Rama "	D. J. McPhee "	6	20	1	.....	.....	4	10	16	.....	.....	.....	
Christian Island "	Chas. McGibbon "	30	28	20	1	4	25	45	30	28	10	6	
Scugog "	A. W. Williams "	3	6	2	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	

Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	C. L. D. Sims	"	8	4					2				
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No 3 at													
Hungry Hall No. 1	M. Begg, Agent			2		1	2		1	4			
" " No. 2	"	"	4	3					2	2			
Long Sault No 1	"	"	3	4	2		1						
" " No 2	"	"	3	10			5		2				
Manitou Rapids No. 1	"	"	2	1			8						
" " No. 2	"	"	2	4	2		2		1				
Little Forks	"	"	1	7		1	1		3	1			
Couchiching	"	"	7	6		2	6		5	2			
Stangecoming	"	"	1	2			1						
Niacatchewenin	"	"	1	1		1			2	1			
Nickickonesemenecanning	"	"		2		1			3				
Riviere la Seine	"	"		1		1				2			
Lac la Croix	"	"		1			1						
Lac des Mille Lacs	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector								1				
Sturgeon Lake	"	"											
Eagle Lake	"	"	2			1			3	2			
Wabigoon	"	"											
Ignace	"	"											
Frenchman's Head	"	"				2			4	4			
Lac Seul	"	"				2	1		5	11			
Wabuskang	"	"											
Grassy Narrows	"	"							1				
Rat Portage	"	"	4	1									
Shoal Lake No 39	"	"											
" " 40	"	"											
Northwest Angle No 37	"	"	12	2			4		2	4			
" " 33	"	"											
" " 34	"	"	3	2		2	4		5	4			
Whitefish Bay	"	"	11	1					1				
Big Island	"	"	8	6		1	2		3				
Assabaska	"	"	12	2			2	1	1				
Islington	"	"	1			1	7	9	5	7			
The Dalles	"	"					1						
Total			1,674	1,679	682	116	132	113	1,864	2,159	609	299	84
QUEBEC													
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	J. Perillard,	Agent.		67	23	11		4	91	74	22	11	
Caughnawaga Agency	Alex. Brosseau	"	25	80	88	20		8	350	250	10	8	2
St Regis "	Geo. Long	"	89	100	70	18			180	168			10
Viger "	E. Beaulieu	"											
Carried forward			114	247	181	49	12	621	492	32	32	19	12

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued*

Province, Agency or Band	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Live Stock and Poultry—*Continued.*										
		Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock		
		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals	Bulls.	Oxen, Work	Steers.	Cows, Milch	Young Stock.	Sheep	Lambs	Boars Breeding
QUEBEC—*Concluded.*												
Brought forward		114	247	181	49	.....	12	621	492	32	19	12
St. Francis Agency	A. O. Cormiré, M.D., Agent.	8	10	.....	1	.....	.....	22	12	.....	.....	.....
Lake St. John "	Wm Donohue, Agent	15	10	3	2	2	.....	38	49	.....	.....	.....
Maria "	Rev J. Gagne "	5	5	1	1	3	.....	8	12	2	.....	.....
Restigouche "	Jeremie Pitre "	15	18	5	.....	4	1	38	55	6	3	3
River Desert "	W. J. McCaffrey "	21	13	7	3	.....	5	41	25	19	7	1
Jeune Lorette "	A. O Bastien "	5	2	1	3	.....	4	18	7	1	.....	.....
Becancour "	H. Desilets, M.D. "	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	5	7	1	1	.....
Temiscaming "	Adam Burwash "	6	5	1	2	.....	.....	12	12	14	.....	.....
Bersimis "	Adolphe Gagnon "	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	.....	.....	.....
Total		194	312	199	64	9	22	807	678	75	29	15
NEW BRUNSWICK.												
Richibucto Superintendency	W. D. Carter, Supt.	16	11	.....	.....	18	.....	49	40	.....	.....	.....
Fredericton "	James Farrell "	22	9	6	.....	.....	2	16	49	7	5	5
Total		38	20	6	.....	18	2	65	89	7	5	5
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	John O. Arsenault, Supt.	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS -*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS *Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Live Stock and Poultry.—*Continued.*							General Effects.		
		Other Stock		Poultry.				Value of Live Stock and Poultry.			
		Sows, Breeding.	Pigs	Turkeys.	Geese	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.		Sail Boats	Row Boats.	Canoes.
								$ cts.			
Ontario.											
Grand River Superintendency—											
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt	354	1,800	814	131	1,861	8,854	46,875 00	.....	4	1
Parry Sound Superintendency	W. B. Maclean "	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	255	10,050 00	19	18	105
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	25	50	15	30	150	1,100	5,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Walpole Island Agency	Alex McKelvey "	100	745	250	150	181	2,300	18,206 00	6	41	16
Sarnia "	Adam English "	30	133	141	25	88	2,395	10,944 00	1	10	1
Caradoc "	A. Sinclair "	61	300	187	39	62	7,912	11,936 10	.....	4	2
Moravian "	A. R. McDonald "	60	190	7	69	24	1,875	9,990 00	.....	2	.....
Manitowaning "	C. L. D. Sims "	125	865	.....	.....	10	2,440	17,375 00	110	37	18
Gore Bay "	J. H. Thorburn "	6	128	8	11	22	1,190	9,033 30	10	18	1
Thessalon "	Saml. Hagan "	25	48	10	8	.....	411	1,000 00	26	16	18
Sault Ste. Marie "	Wm. Van Abbott "	11	16	6	.....	.....	1,759	7,599 00	55	25	51
Port Arthur "	J. F. Hodder "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	3,175 00	33	29	187
Golden Lake "	E. Bennett "	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	70	850 00	.....	.....	12
Tyendinaga "	Geo. Anderson "	161	511	508	145	551	5,541	51,100 75	3	36	1
Lake Simcoe "	John Yates "	12	65	15	6	60	375	3,550 00	5	21	4
Cape Croker "	John McIver "	40	400	15	.....	20	600	8,000 00	5	20	2
Saugeen "	John Scoffield "	60	175	50	25	65	150	3,300 00	5	7	.....
Alnwick "	John Thackeray "	13	67	28	.....	20	561	1,698 50	.....	.....	18
Mud Lake "	W. McFarlane "	3	12	.....	.....	20	150	2,100 00	.....	1	38
Rice Lake "	W. McFarlane "	6	21	.....	20	40	200	2,120 00	.....	.....	12
Rama "	D. J. McPhee "	1	17	20	17	26	90	1,800 00	.....	11	64
Christian Island "	Chas. McGibbon "	15	125	30	.....	.....	100	3,700 00	13	22	18
Carried forward		1,114	6,113	2,539	709	3,203	33,109	236,502 65	321	351	929

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Live Stock and Poultry—*Concluded.*							General Effects. *Con.*		
		Other Stock		Poultry				Value of Live Stock and Poultry.			
		Sows, Breeding.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese	Ducks	Cocks and Hens.		Sail Boats	Row Boats.	Canoes.
ONTARIO—*Concluded.*								$ cts.			
Brought forward		1,114	6,113	2,539	709	3,203	33,109	236,502 65	321	351	9 9
Scugog Agency	A. W. Williams, Agent.	5	5	9	6	3	61	546 75		5	8
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	C. L. D. Sims "	2	15				5	150 00	4		
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty 3 at—											
Hungry Hall No 1	M. Begg, Agent							420 00			20
" " 2	" "							320 00			18
Long Sault " 1	" "							320 00			25
" " 2	" "							720 00			30
Manitou Rapids No. 1	" "							190 00			20
" " 2	" "							380 00			20
Little Forks	" "							575 00		2	10
Couchiching	" "							1,000 00			26
Stungecoming	" "							140 00			22
Nincatchewenin	" "							195 60		1	25
Nickickonesemenecanning	" "							220 00		1	30
Rivière la Seine	" "							190 00			35
Lac la Croix	" "							80 00			
Lac des Mille Lacs	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector.							25 00			31
Sturgeon Lake	" "										12
Eagle Lake	" "							170 00			24
Wabigoon	" "										36
Ignace	" "										30
Frenchman's Head	" "							170 00			56

Lac Seul	"	"	..						260 00			140
Wabuskang	"	"	..									29
Grassy Narrows	"	"	..						25 00			41
Rat Portage	"	"	..						100 00			35
Shoal Lake No. 39	"	"	..									45
" No. 40	"	"	..									30
Northwest Angle No. 37	"	"	..						515 00			56
" " No 33	"	"	..									30
" " No. 34	"	"	..						575 00			12
Whitefish Bay	"	"	..						265 00			24
Big Island	"	"	..						460 00			54
Assabaska	"	"	..						395 00			68
Islington	"	"	..						605 00			66
The Dalles	"	"	..						40 00			32
Total				1,121	6,133	2,548	715	3,206	39,220	246,011 30	325	560	3,093
Quebec												
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	J. Perillard, Agent			16	148	26	4	5	505	8,770 65	27		1
Caughnawaga Agency	Alex Brosseau	"		40	160			15	150	14,792 00	50		10
St Regis "	Geo Long	"		75	139	300	35	76	1,400	18,581 00	61		
Viger "	E. Beaulieu	"											1
St Francis "	A. O. Comiré, M D , Agent				49				40	1,586 00	8		7
Lake St. John "	Wm. Donohue, Agent			3	32				150	3,321 00			131
Maria "	Rev. J. Gagné	"		3	6				24	800 00			7
Restigouche "	Jeremie Pitre	"		10	49			2	177	3,545 00			48
River Desert "	W J. McCaffrey	"		5	20	25			100	2,750 00	2		40
Jeune Lorette "	A. O. Bastien	"			25			8	300	1,500 00			15
Beauceour "	H. Desilets, M.D.	"		3	12				60	350 00			3
Temiscaming "	Adam Burwash	"			13				197	1,712 95			24
Bersimis "	Adolphe Gagnon	"			2				10	375 00	1		90
Total				155	655	351	39	106	3,113	58,083 60	1	151	380
New Brunswick													
Richibucto Superintendency	W. D. Carter, Supt				30		10	2	161	2,085 00	47	31	52
Fredericton "	James Farrell	"		10	80		6		385	2,650 00		1	97
Total				10	110		16	2	546	4,735 00	47	35	149
Prince Edward Island.													
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	John O. Arsenault, Supt				1				19	220 00	2	22	1

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent	General Effects—*Con.*						Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property
		Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of.	Value of.	
ONTARIO.							$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt	15	129	1	280	.....	873 00	31,850 00	925,256 00
Parry Sound Superintendency	W. B. Maclean "	73	71	129	575	....	3,990 00	12,835 00	16,834 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	8	20	2	18	1	100 00	5,500 00	190,000 00
Walpole Island Agency	Alex McKelvey "	17	31	2	650	3	850 00	13,700 00	286,674 00
Sarnia "	Adam English "	17	25	7	15	.....	900 00	11,806 00	371,574 00
Caradoc "	A. Sinclair "	18	37	.....	166	....	225 00	13 780 00	135,229 80
Moravian "	A. R. McDonald "	10	8	7	40	.....	200 00	2,500 00	183,240 00
Manitowaning "	C. L. D. Sims "	31	146	370	589	85	10,100 00	51,900 00	311,573 00
Gore Bay "	J. H. Thorburn "	6	59	62	109	6	5 405 30	6,145 00	12,370 30
Thessalon "	Sam'l Hagan "	12	63	137	370	46	4,275 00	3,440 00	80,567 00
Sault Ste. Marie "	Wm. Van Abbott "	14	145	73	962	73	7,146 00	17,347 00	227,876 00
Port Arthur "	J. F. Hodder "	69	397	675	2,059	119	21, 60 00	15,540 00	36,670 00
Golden Lake "	E. Bennett "	14	2	3	75	4	280 00	900 00	Not given
Tyendinaga "	Geo. Anderson "	14	49	5	299	.....	1,587 15	25,550 00	929,024 55
Lake Simcoe "	John Yates "	4	13	7	108	16	1,043 00	2,000 00	54,895 00
Cape Croker "	John McIver "	21	25	240	25	3	1,200 00	3,500 00	15,500 00
Saugeen "	John Scoffield "	50	100	30	110	3	1,700 00	6,000 00	114,752 00
Alnwick "	John Thackeray "	7	11	.. ..	586	12	756 30	5,101 00	115,387 60
Mud Lake "	W. McFarlane "	4	28	.....	1,670	6	1,360 00	2,000 00	3,500 00
Rice Lake "	W McFarlane "	1	7	.....	400	.....	100 00	1,950 00	3,200 00
Rama "	D. J. McPhee "	28	17	.....	350	21	1,000 00	2,600 00	68,000 00
Christian Island "	Chas. McGibbon "	25	23	25	315	5	800 00	2,250 00	30 600 00
Scugog "	A. W. Williams "	1	10	.....	420	5	2 0 00	400 00	19,596 75
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	C. L. D. Sims "	1	2	12	2	4	300 00	8 0 00	2,800 00
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—Hungry Hall No 1	M. Begg "	5	4	3	9	2	281 35	100 00	5,651 35
" 2	" "	3	2	1	6	2	206 90	100 00	3,731 90

Long Sault No. 1	"	"	3	3	1	11	4	276 65	400 00	8,928 65	
" 2	"	"	3	5	2	14	4	337 10	500 00	7,720 10	
Manitou Rapids No. 1	"	"	5	2	2	8	3	261 20	300 00	1,333 20	
" 2	"	"	3	3	1	13	2	231 95	300 00	4,501 95	
Little Forks	"	"	10	10	5	30	6	619 50	600 00	20,841 50	
Couchiching	"	"	2	2	4	11	2	221 65	100 00	4,117 65	
Stangecoming	"	"	5	3	3	13	2	285 95	200 00	5,136 95	
Niacatchewenin	"	"	5	4	3	21	3	338 15	200 00	9,159 15	
Nickickonesemenecanning	"	"	10	6	4	31	5	484 65	400 00	7,099 65	
Rivière la Seine	"	"	10	6	5	26	3	498 90	200 00	9,716 90	
Lac la Croix	"	"								24,358 00	
Lac des Mille Lacs	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector		3	16	31	155	7	564 50	160 00	1,616 50	
Sturgeon Lake	"	"		8	15	60	8	240 00	60 00	354 50	
Eagle Lake	"	"	1	16	24	245	15	540 50	180 00	2,238 00	
Wabigoon	"	"	3	13	42	190	9	579 00	200 00	1,917 50	
Ignace	"	"		15	33	215		473 50	150 00	841 00	
Frenchman's Head	"	"	2	40	59	610	22	1,243 00	280 00	3,156 50	
Lac Seul	"	"	5	70	150	1,125	58	2,627 50	700 00	6,603 00	
Wabuskang	"	"	1	17	34	225	7	560 50	150 00	1,735 50	
Grassy Narrows	"	"		20	40	325	13	712 50	250 00	1,844 00	
Rat Portage	"	"	2	20	50	100	17	515 00	210 00	1,872 00	
Shoal Lake No. 39	"	"	1	27	30	260	4	655 00	210 00	1,169 00	
" No. 40	"	"	2	20	30	260	7	530 00	150 00	1,101 50	
Northwest Angle No. 37	"	"	3	30	40	80	9	770 00	260 00	2,670 50	
" No. 33	"	"	1	18	35	170	4	472 50	150 00	929 50	
" No. 34	"	"		9	12	40	3	199 00	70 00	1,169 50	
Whitefish Bay	"	"		10	30	150		317 50	120 00	1,504 00	
Big Island	"	"	2	40	57	66		964 00	280 00	2,855 00	
Assabaska	"	"	20	20	103	200		1,146 00	430 00	3,722 50	
Islington	"	"	1	39	45	90	43	1,062 50	550 00	4,283 50	
The Dalles	"	"	1	15	32	75	13	462 75	130 00	1,457 25	
Total			571	1,937	2,714	15,671	689	84,760 95	247,674 00	496,543 60	
QUEBEC.											
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	J. Perillard, Agent		7	24	7	132	4	509 70	4,792 75	38,806 45	
Caughnawaga Agency	Alex. Brosseau "		not given					300 00	46,100 00	473,754 00	
St. Regis "	Geo. Long "		18	10	10	800		1,000 00	16,500 00	429,267 67	
Viger "	E. Beaulieu "			13		120		135 00	591 00	732 00	
St. Francis "	A. O. Comiré, M. D., Agent		2	23		527	10	850 00	7,000 00	7,850 00	
Lake St. John "	Wm. Donohue "	...	85	156	62	4,570	120	17,815 00	5,302 00	62,999 00	
Maria "	Rev. J. Gagné "	...	1	9		23		200 00	800 00	18,400 00	
Restigouche "	Jeremie Pitre "	...	19	6		69	3	680 00	6,500 00	7,180 00	
River Desert "	W. J. McCaffrey "	...	25	96	15	650	39	2,578 00	2,000 00	193,731 61	
Carried forward			157	337	94	6,891	176	24,067 70	89,585 75	1,232,720 73	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Concluded.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	General Effects—*Concluded.*					Household Effects.	
		Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of	Value of Real and Personal Property.
							$ cts.	$ cts.
QUEBEC—*Con.*								
Brought forwa d		157	337	94	6,891	176	24,067 70	89,585 75
Jeune Lorette Agency	A O Bastien, Agent	5	70	.....	550	10	1,500 00	9,300 00
Becancour "	H. Desilets, M D. "	3	.....	.....	.....	2	0 00	450 00
Temiscaming "	Adam Burwash "	18	22	35	618	24	1,478 00	3,013 00
Bersimis "	Adolphe Gagnon "	17	130	33	1,002	68	3,290 00	5,562 00
Total		193	559	162	9,051	280	30,385 70	107,910 75
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Richibucto Superintendency	W. D Carter, Supt	2	155	204	153	.....	4,875 00	7,030 00
Fredericton "	James Farrell "	53	42	2	401	17	2,105 00	3,585 00
Total		55	197	206	554	17	6,980 00	10,615 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	James O. Arsenault, Supt	.....	11	5	.....	.....	468 00	1,420 00

Province, Agency or Band.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	$ cts.
QUEBEC—*Con.*	
Brought forwa d	1,232 720 73
Jeune Lorette Agency	1,080 00
Becancour "	8,700 00
Temiscaming "	43,539 95
Bersimis "	15,385 00
Total	1,301,225 68
NEW BRUNSWICK.	
Richibucto Superintendency	60,100 00
Fredericton "	72,472 00
Total	132,572 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	32,900 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1899.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.									
		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ONTARIO.											
Grand River Superintendency—											
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt	2,165	11,901	1,834	30,834	143	1,513	335	9,516	271	2,125
Parry Sound Superintendency	W. B. Maclean "	.....	10	35	631	5	100	10	284	16	114
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	140	3,000	350	12,000	35	700	60	1,200	60	1,500
Walpole Island Agency	Alex. McKelvey "	260	3,866	242	5,537	.....	....	285	10,313	5	75
Sarnia "	Adam English "	215½	3,944	375¾	10,708	21½	472	116¾	5,735	42¼	1,047½
Caradoc "	A. Sinclair "	890	7,768	815	12,218	29	524	560	25,518	21	262
Moravian "	A. R. McDonald "	266	2,069	150	3,490	3	85	133	3,965	6	80
Manitowaning "	C. L. D. Sims "	115¼	2,702	321½	9,556	8	150	97	1,308	282½	5,281
Gore Bay "	J. H. Thoburn "	44¼	874	98¾	2,048	3	50	11	397	118½	2,237
Thessalon "	Sam'l Hagan "	.....	.....	24	350	.....	.....	10	297	17½	305
Sault Ste. Marie "	W. Van Abbott "	2	12	69	853	.....	.....	16	103	32	206
Port Arthur "	J. F. Hodder "	.....	.....	29	840	.....	....	1	60	2	100
Golden Lake "	E. Bennett "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tyendinaga "	Geo. Anderson "	350	4,100	1,180	24,600	5	12,200	170	8,800	500	4,500
Lake Simcoe "	John Yates "	76½	925	86	2,600	....	.....	3	75	20	400
Cape Croker "	John McIver "	75	1,200	121	3,000	4½	120	60	1,500	80	1,600
Saugeen "	John Scoffield "	60	1,000	100	2,500	.....	.....	45	800	125	1,870
Alnwick "	John Thackeray "	132	1,815	114	3,415	.....	.....	14	165½	116	1,840
Mud Lake "	W. McFarlane "	30	507	63	1,534	½	10	[illegible]	10	13	260
Rice Lake "	W. McFarlane "	87	1,530	46	930	.....	.....	[illegible]	10	76	620
Rama "	D. J. McPhee "	33	625	258	9,200	3	120	25	530	68	2,000
Carried forward		4,941	47,848	6,323	136,874	795½	16,044	1,940½	60,586½	1,871¼	26,782½

27—ii—13½

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1899—*Concluded.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.									
		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ONTARIO—*Con.*											
Brought forward		4,941	47,848	6,323	136,871	795½	16,044	1,940½	60,586½	1,871¾	26,782½
Christian Island Agency	Chas. McGibbon, Agent	28	400	60	1,070			50	600	30	460
Scugog "	A. W. Williams "	51	492	47	1,333					16	348
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	C. L. D Sims "	1	15	5	50			2	10	2	40
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—											
Hungry Hall No. 1	M. Begg, Agent							1	50		
" No. 2	" "							1	50		
Long Sault No. 1	" "	2	40	5	75			8	300		
" No. 2	" "	½	20	5	75			7	250		
Manitou Rapids No. 1	" "	8	80	10	165			10	400		
" " No. 2	" "	6	62	12	200			5	200		
Little Forks	" "	2	40					2	100		
Couchiching	" "			1	10			1	50		
Stangecoming	" "							½	25		
Niacatchewenin	" "							1	50		
Nickickonesemenecanning	" "							1	50		
Riviere la Seine	" "							1	50		
Lac la Croix	" "							½	50		
Lac des Mille Lacs	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector										
Sturgeon Lake	" "										
Eagle Lake	" "							2½	100		

Wabigoon	"	"									
Ignace	"	"									
Frenchman's Head	"	"									
Lac Seul	"	"									
Wabuskang	"	"									
Grassy Narrows	"	"									
Rat Portage	"	"									
Shoal Lake No. 39	"	"						1	75		
" " 40	"	"						2	125		
Northwest Angle No. 37	"	"						$\frac{1}{2}$	70		
" " 33	"	"									
" " 34	"	"									
Whitefish Bay	"	"						$\frac{1}{3}$	25		
Big Island	"	"						$1\frac{1}{2}$	250		
Assabaska	"	"						4	200		
Islington	"	"						$\frac{1}{2}$	13		
The Dalles	"	"									
Total			5,039$\frac{1}{2}$	48,937	6,168	139,852	795$\frac{1}{2}$	16,041	2,043$\frac{1}{3}$	63,679$\frac{1}{2}$	1,919$\frac{1}{4}$	27,570$\frac{1}{2}$
QUEBEC.												
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	J. Perillard, Agent		62$\frac{1}{2}$	503	968	8,135	16	144	19	807	31	247
Caughnawaga Agency	Alex. Brosseau "		10	120	720	24,000	48	1,250	250	5,000	40	400
St. Regis "	Geo. Long "		70	1,000	150	12,000	30	500	180	5,450	55	950
Viger "	E. Beaulieu "											
St. Francis "	A. O. Comiré, M.D., Agent				69$\frac{1}{2}$	1,115	2	37	8$\frac{1}{2}$	105	3$\frac{1}{4}$	50
Lake St. John "	Wm. Donohue, Agent		36	296	210	3,000	30	239			60	580
Maria "	Rev. J. Gagné "		12	80	34	500			1	8		
Restigouche "	Jeremie Pitre "		5$\frac{1}{2}$	97	129	2,640	10	330			3	55
River Desert "	W. J. McCaffrey "		7	70	79	1,500			1	40	8	150
Jeune Lorette "	A. O. Bastien "				14	350			1	13	3$\frac{1}{4}$	15
Becancour "	H. Desilets, M.D. "		3$\frac{1}{2}$	24	25	200	2	30	$\frac{1}{2}$	18	4	
Temiscaming "	Adam Burwash "		5$\frac{1}{2}$	325	38	498					16	74
Bersimis "	Adolphe Gagnon "				2	16						
Total			210	2,520	2,758$\frac{1}{2}$	54,304	138	2,530	461	11,441	221$\frac{1}{4}$	2,021
NEW BRUNSWICK.												
Richibucto Superintendency	W. D. Carter, Supt		81	730	212	4,310					1$\frac{1}{4}$	10
Fredericton "	James Farrell "		$\frac{1}{2}$	18	80$\frac{3}{4}$	2,124			$\frac{3}{4}$	6$\frac{1}{2}$	2$\frac{3}{4}$	19
Total			81$\frac{1}{2}$	748	292$\frac{3}{4}$	6,434			$\frac{3}{4}$	6$\frac{1}{2}$	1	29
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	John O'Arsenault, Supt		25	295	40	1,000			1	12	$\frac{1}{8}$	1

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1899.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Grain Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*									
		Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested
ONTARIO.											
Grand River Superintendency—											
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt	175	1,443	38	132	12½	98	143	3,958	1	665
Parry Sound Superintendency	W. B. Maclean "			*		½	39	25	1,009	¼	51
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	85	300	5	60	7	140	40	1,400		
Walpole Island Agency	Alex. McKelvey "					28	519	90	1,665		*
Sarnia "	Adam English "			1	10	1½	177½	79½	4,089	2½	262
Caradoc "	A Sinclair "			21	427	21	332	92	8,430	10	1073
Moravian "	A R. McDonald "			3	50	12	116	20	1,257	¼	12
Manitowaning "	C. L. D Sims "					11½	304	268	10,446	3½	93
Gore Bay "	J. H Thorburn "					1¾	97¾	61	3,653	1¼	37
Thessalon "	Saml. Hagan "					¼	10	44	5,280	¼	20
Sault Ste. Marie "	W. Van Abbott "					4	43	220	5,227	1	31
Port Arthur "	J F Hodder "					¼	8	45	10,500	½	90
Golden Lake "	E. Bennett "										
Tyendinaga "	Geo. Anderson "	100	1,290	65	1,170	9	232	125	8,750	2	315
Lake Simcoe "	John Yates "			5	60	1	20	15	1,500		
Cape Croker "	John McIver "					4	80	40	1,500	2	50
Saugeen "	John Scoffield "					1¼	15	50	3,500		
Alnwick "	John Thackeray "	101	1,310	6	125	⅝	22½	23½	1,945	½	245
Mud Lake "	W. McFarlane "			10	100			8¾	960		
Rice Lake "	W. McFarlane "			4	40			9½	400		
Rama "	D. J McPhee "					4	90	30	3,400	4	700
Christian Island "	Chas. McGibbon "							55	2,000		
Scugog "	A. W. Williams "	3	25					5	295		

Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	C. L. D. Sims	"						½	10	6	180	1/10	5
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty 3 at—													
Hungry Hall No. 1	M. Begg, Agent	"								4	200		25
" No. 2	"	"								2	100		25
Long Sault No. 1	"	"								10	450		25
" No. 2	"	"								12	500		25
Manitou Rapids No. 1	"	"								12	400		25
" No. 2	"	"								5	250		25
Little Forks	"	"								8	400		25
Couchiching	"	"								4	200		25
Stangecoming	"	"								½	50		25
Niacatchewenin	"	"								½	50		25
Nickickonesemenecanning	"	"								2	100		25
Riviere la Seine	"	"								2	100		25
Lac la Croix	"	"								5	250		25
Lac des Mille Lacs	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector												
Sturgeon Lake	"	"								4	520		
Eagle Lake	"	"								2½	220		
Wabigoon	"	"								1½	150		
Ignace	"	"								9	256		
Frenchman's Head	"	"								13	800		
Lac Seul	"	"								2½	200		
Wabuskang	"	"								5	320		
Grassy Narrows	"	"											
Rat Portage	"	"											
Shoal Lake No. 39	"	"											
" No. 40	"	"											
Northwest Angle No. 37	"	"								1½	60		
" " No. 33	"	"											
" " No. 34	"	"								1½	225		
Whitefish Bay	"	"								6	450		
Big Island	"	"								2	200	1/8	20
Assabaska	"	"								8	360		
Islington	"	"								5	320		
The Dalles	"	"											
Total				464	4,368	158	2,434	120¾	2,383¾	2,327	94,665	38 1/10	3,989
QUEBEC.													
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	J. Perillard.	Agent				69	829	13½	225	550	5,197		
Caughnawaga "	Alex Brosseau	"				140	1,800	29	175	200	10,000		
St. Regis "	Geo Long	"		6	110	28	750	8	110	115	5,750	4	150
Viger "	E. Beaulieu	"											
Carried forward				6	110	237	3,379	41½	810	865	20,947	4	150

• 250 bushels of cherries; 341 bushels of apples.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1899—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*									
		Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
QUEBEC—*Con.*											
Brought forward		6	110	237	3,379	41½	840	865	20,947	4	150
St. Francis Agency	A. O Comiré, M.D., Agent			5½	51	2½	28½	32½	1,986		
Lake St. John "	Wm. Donohue "			36	720			50	1,600		
Maria "	Rev. J. Gagné "			5	60	1	8	20	1,000		
Restigouche "	Jeremie Pitre "			16	440			53½	2,041		
River Desert "	W. J. McCaffrey "			8	250	½	20	27	1,725		
Jeune Lorette "	A. O. Bastien "			1	9	½	20	4	325		35
Becancour "	H. Desilets "			5	12	½	9	3½	125		3
Temiscaming "	Adam Burwash "					½		14½	582		
Bersimis "	Adolphe Gagnon "							14	280		
Total		6	110	363½	4,921	47¾	925½	1,08¾	31,211	½	188
NEW BRUNSWICK.											
Richibucto Superintendency	W. D. Carter, Supt.			47	1,375			183	7,325		
Fredericton "	James Farrell "			54¼	1,057	¾	60¾	49¾	3,397		
Total				101¼	2,432	¾	60¾	232¾	10,722		
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.											
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	John O. Arsenault, Supt.			½		½	4	15½	1,150		

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS *Continued.*

AGRICULTURE AND PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*							New Land Improvements.			
		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.						
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.
ONTARIO.						Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres
Grand River Superintendency—												
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt	4	375	5½	1,040	1,791	.....	844	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound Superintendency	W. B Maclean "	⅝	6	.....	80	271	22	1½	50	.....	.....	.....
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	60	30	30	30	30
Walpole Island "	Alex McKelvey "	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	109	.....	51	48	48	48
Sarnia "	Adam English "	6¾	1 039	.....	.....	311½	4½	328	28	31	31	10
Caradoc "	A. Sinclair "	15	2,029	10	1,201	848	8	1,178	.....	43	.....	3½
Moravian "	A. R. McDonald "	½	45	1	670	174	3	117	.....	20	20	.....
Manitowaning "	C. L. D. Sims "	24¾	1,568	1⅛	155	1,049	87	62	12	12	15	26
Gore Bay "	J. H Thorburn "	2	202	.....	8	341½	5	229	58	32	41¼	49¼
Thessalon "	Saml. Hagan "	4½	1,430	.....	70	91	33	14	2	2	2	2
Sault Ste. Marie "	W. Van Abbott "	10	554	9	65	264	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur "	J. F. Hodder "	6¾	1,860	2	500	215	42	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Golden Lake "	E. Bennett "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tyendinaga "	Geo. Anderson "	4	100	8	450	455	180	1,264	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Simcoe "	John Yates "	5	1,500	2	600	45	15	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Croker "	John McIver "	3	200	2	50	200	50	.....	5	15	10	20
Saugeen "	John Scoffield "	5	1,000	15	300	50	5	100	20	25	35	20
Alnwick "	John Thackeray "	12⅜	3,475	¾	121	86½	.....	247½	5	5	5	5
Mud Lake "	W. McFarlane "	1¼	240	1	125	53	.....	6	56	.....	40	40
Rice Lake "	W. McFarlane "	5½	450	2	150	51	.....	.....	12	.....	1	.....
Rama "	D. J. McPeee "	2	300	2	85	370	20	12	3	1	1	1
Carried forward		112½	16,673	61⅛	5,622	6,937½	781½	4,473	334	264	281¾	254¼

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE AND PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Concluded.*							New Land Improvements.			
		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.						
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.
ONTARIO—*Con.*						Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Brought forward		112½	16,673	61⅓	5,623	6,937½	78½	4,473	334	264	284¾	254⅔
Christian Island Agency	Chas. McGibbon, Agent					75	30		30		30	30
Scugog "	A. W. Williams "			¼	20	25						
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	C. L. D. Sims "					20	5	5				
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—												
Hungry Hall No. 1	M. Begg "		½	100				25				
" " No. 2	" "		½	100				25				
Long Sault No. 1	" "		½	100		5		50	10			
" " No. 2	" "		½	200				50	20			
Manitou Rapids No. 1	" "		½	200				40	20			
" " No. 2	" "		½	100		10		40	10			
Little Forks	" "		½	200		5		60	5			
Couchiching	" "		½	100				90				
Stangecoming	" "		½	100				5				
Niacatchewenin	" "		½	100				20				
Nickickonesemenecanning	" "		½	100				40				
Rivière la Seine	" "		½	200				20				
Lac la Croix	" "		½	100				40				
Lac des Mille Lacs	L J A. Leveque, Insp'r							3				
Sturgeon Lake	" "											
Eagle Lake	" "							10				

Wabigoon	"	"											
Ignace	"	"											
Frenchman's Head	"	"						6					
Lac Seul	"	"						22					
Wabuskang	"	"											
Grassy Narrows	"	"						4					
Rat Portage	"	"						10					
Shoal Lake No 39	"	"									½		
" No 40	"	"											
Northwest Angle No. 37	"	"						16					
" " No 33	"	"						5					
" " No. 34	"	"						12					
Whitefish Bay	"	"	¼	25				12					
Big Island	"	"						23					
Assabaska	"	"	½	50				60					
Islington	"	"						35					
The Dalles	"	"						3					
Total			110¼	18,418	61⅜	5,643	7,077½	1,542½	1,543	361½	261	314¾	284¼
QUEBEC													
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	J. Perillard,	Agent					173			9	25		
Caughnawaga "	Alex. Brosseau	"					1,050			12		12	
St. Regis "	Geo. Long	"	8	140	7	120	950	170	550				15
Viger "	E. Beaulieu	"											
St. Francis "	A. O. Comiré, M. D.	"					38			3		10	
Lake St. John "	Wm. Donohue	"					10		56	115		85	233
Maria "	Rev. J. Gagné	"	1	240			12	5	45	2	2	7	50
Restigouche "	Jeremie Pâtre	"	1	37			81½		87½	3	3	2	2
River Desert "	W. J. McCaffrey	"	2½	650	½	10	60	7	45	9	10	9	12
Jeune Lorette "	A. O. Bastien	"	1	90	4	250	55	39	43				
Becancour "	H. Desilets, M. D.	"	½	10	1	30	35			2	2	2	10
Temiscaming "	Adam Berwash	"	5½	29			65½	1	27	22½	1	18½	4
Bersimis "	Adolphe Gagnon	"					28						
Total			17½	1,196	12½	710	2,590½	222	853½	179½	46	145¾	386
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
Richibucto Superintendency	W. D. Carter,	Supt	3¼	170			198	35	155	2	2	2	2
Fredericton "	James Farrell	"	1¼	508	½	237	148⅛		68¼	2	2	1	
Total			7½	678	4¾	237	346⅜	35	523¼	4	4	3	2
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.													
P. E. Island Superintendency	John O. Arsenault,	Supt	½	142			34½	13	60	7	6	6	6

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Buildings Erected.										
		Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log	Shanties.	Barns	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses
ONTARIO.												
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Superintendent				1		10	2				
Parry Sound Superintendency	W. B. Maclean "				1	1						
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent			4			1	3	1	1		
Walpole Island "	Alex. McKelvey "			4				4				7
Sarnia "	Adam English "			1			1					
Caradoc "	A. Sinclair "		1	3							3	12
Moravian "	A. R. McDonald "				2			3		3	2	
Manitowaning "	C. L. D. Sims "				5			2				
Gore Bay "	J. H. Thorburn "			2	17		1	1	1		1	
Thessalon "	Saml. Hagan "				1							
Sault Ste. Marie "	W. Van Abbott "											
Port Arthur "	J. F. Hodder "				3							1
Golden Lake "	E. Bennett "											
Tyendinaga "	Geo. Anderson "			4								
Lake Simcoe "	John Yates "			1						1		
Cape Croker "	John McIver "			1	2							
Saugeen "	John Scoffield "			3			2	5				
Alnwick "	John Thackeray "			2								
Mud Lake "	W. McFarlane "						1	1		1		
Rice Lake "	W. McFarlane "			1				1				
Rama "	D. J. McPhee "											
Christian Island "	Chas. McGibbon "				1							
Scugog "	A. W. Williams "											
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	C. L. D. Sims "											
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—Hungry Hall No. 1	M. Begg "				1			2				

" No. 2	"	"				2							
Long Sault No. 1	"	"				1							
" No. 2	"	"											
Manitou Rapids No. 1	"	"											
" No. 2	"	"				2			1				
Little Forks	"	"				1							
Couchiching	"	"				2							
Stangecoming	"	"											
Niacatchewenin	"	"											
Nickickonesemenecanning	"	"											
Rivière la Seine	"	"			1								
Lac la Croix	"	"											
Lac des Mille Lacs	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector				1								
Sturgeon Lake	"	"											
Eagle Lake	"	"				2					2		
Wabigoon	"	"											
Ignace	"	"											
Frenchman's Head	"	"				1							
Lac Seul	"	"											
Wabuskang	"	"											
Grassy Narrows	"	"											
Rat Portage	"	"											
Shoal Lake No. 39	"	"											
" 40	"	"											
Northwest Angle No. 37	"	"											
" 33	"	"											
" 34	"	"											
Whitefish Bay	"	"											
Big Island	"	"				1							
Assabaska	"	"				1							
Islington	"	"											
The Dalles	"	"											
Total				1	27	59	1	16	25	2	6	3	12
QUEBEC.													
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	J. Perillard, Agent								2	1			1
Caughnawaga "	Alex. Brosseau, Agent			15			3	2					
St Regis "	Geo Long	"		3			3						1
Viger "	E. Beaulieu	"											
St. Francis "	A. O. Comiré, M.D.	"		1									
Lake St. John "	W. Donohue	"		6	1		3	3		3	2		
Maria "	Rev. J. Gagné	"		15	5		8	8		8	5	3	
Restigouche "	Jeremie Pitre	"		1			2	2					
Carried forward				41	6		19	17	1	11	7	5	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS *Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Buildings Erected—*Continued.*										
		Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses
QUEBEC—*Con.*												
Brought forward		.....	.....	11	6	.....	19	17	1	11	7	7
River Desert Agency	W. J. McCaffrey, Agent	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Jeune Lorette "	A. O. Bastien "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Becancour "	H. Desilets, M.D. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Temiscaming "	Adam Burwash "	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Bersamis "	Adolphe Gagnon "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		.....	.....	13	6	2	19	18	1	14	8	5
NEW BRUNSWICK.												
Richibucto Superintendency	W. D. Carter, Superintendent	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Fredericton "	James Farrell "	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	4	.....	.....	3	.....
Total		.....	.....	7	.....	2	3	4	.....	.....	5	.....
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	John O. Arsenault, Superintendent.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Buildings Erected.			Increase in Value.		
		Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased Value of Agricult'ral Products and Industries.
ONTARIO.					$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
Grand River Superintendency—							
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Superintendent					5,813 00	
Parry Sound Superintendency	W. B. Maclean "				500 00	100 00	2,714 45
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	2			900 00	1,100 00	500 00
Walpole Island Agency	Alex. McKelvey "	5	6	5	900 00	1,100 00	19,247 70
Sarnia "	Adam English "				435 00	800 00	Not given.
Caradoc "	A. Sinclair "				350 00	1,050 00	
Moravian "	A. R. McDonald "	1			200 00	400 00	600 00
Manitowaning "	C. L. D. Sims "				75 00		75 00
Gore Bay "	J. H. Thorburn "	1	1		1,003 00	2,272 00	3,275 00
Thessalon "	Saml. Hagan "				40 00	100 00	500 00
Sault Ste. Marie "	W. Van Abbott "						
Port Arthur "	J. F. Hodder "				40 00	450 00	250 00
Golden Lake "	E. Bennett "						
Tyendinaga "	Geo. Anderson "					1,000 00	
Lake Simcoe "	John Yates "				250 00	200 00	
Cape Croker "	John McIver "				350 00	300 00	3,000 00
Saugeen "	John Scoffield "	1			300 00	650 00	950 00
Alnwick "	John Thackeray "				60 00	500 00	
Mud Lake "	W. McFarlane "				560 00	500 00	650 00
Rice Lake "	W. McFarlane "				120 00	250 00	350 00
Rama "	D. J. McPhee "				10 00		200 00
Carried forward		10	7	5	6,123 00	16,885 00	32,322 15

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS *Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, 1899-1900—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Buildings Erected.			Increase in Value.		
		Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings	Increased Value of Agricultural Products and Industries.
ONTARIO—*Con.*					$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		10	7	5	6,123 00	16,885 00	32,322 15
Christian Island Agency	Chas. McGibbon, Agent					200 00	455 00
Sengog "	A. W. Williams "						
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	C. L. D. Sims "						
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty 3 at							
Hungry Hall No. 1	M. Begg, Agent					240 00	
" " 2	" "					100 00	
Long Sault " 1	" "					50 00	
" " 2	" "						
Manitou Rapids No. 1	" "						
" " 2	" "					120 00	
Little Forks	" "					50 00	
Couchiching	" "					100 00	
Stangecoming	" "						
Niacatchewenin	" "						
Nickickonesemenecanning	" "						
Rivière la Seine	" "					100 00	
Lac la Croix	" "						
Lac des Mille Lacs	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector					50 00	
Sturgeon Lake	" "						
Eagle Lake	" "					240 00	
Wabigoon	" "						

Ignace	"	"					
Frenchman's Head	"	"				50 00	
Lac Seul	"	"					
Wabuskang	"	"					
Grassy Narrows	"	"					
Rat Portage	"	"					
Shoal Lake No. 39	"	"					
" No. 40	"	"					
Northwest Angle No. 37	"	"					
" No. 33	"	"					
" No. 31	"	"					
Whitefish Bay	"	"					
Big Island	"	"				75 00	
Assabaska	"	"				75 00	
Islington	"	"					
The Dalles	"	"					
Total			10	7	5	6,123 00	18,335 00	32,777 15
QUEBEC.							
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	J. Perillard, Agent					230 00	
Caughnawaga Agency	Alex. Brosseau "				120 00	3,090 00	
St. Regis "	Geo. Long "			3	750 00	1,950 00	2,700 00
Viger "	E Beaulieu "						
St Francis "	A O Comiré, M.D, Agent				50 00	400 00	450 00
Lake St. John "	Wm. Donohue "		2		2,149 00	2,390 00	4,539 00
Maria "	Rev. J Gagné "		8		100 00	100 00	200 00
Restigouche "	Jeremie Pitre "				90 00	175 00	265 00
River Desert "	W. J. McCaffrey "		1		330 00	100 00	550 00
Jeune Lorette "	A. O. Bastien "						
Becancour "	H. Desilets, M D. "				75 00	50 00	400 00
Temiscaming "	Adam Burwash "				126 00	95 00	2,782 05
Bersimis "	Adolphe Gagnon "					25 00	
Total			11	3	3,790 00	8,605 00	11,886 05
NEW BRUNSWICK.							
Richibucto Superintendency	W. D. Carter, Supt				30 00	225 00	905 00
Fredericton "	James Farrell "					320 00	135 00
Total					30 00	545 00	1,040 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.							
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	John O. Arsenault, Supt		2		105 00	150 00	250 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Province, Agency or Band	Name of Superintendent or Agent	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for food is included in these Columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing	Earned by Hunting		
ONTARIO.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	48,440 00	33,116 00	4,986 50				86,542 50
Parry Sound Superintendency	W. B. Maclean "	6,750 00	13,150 00		3,025 00	6,200 00	2,850 00	31,975 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent	7,800 00	1,500 00	2,000 00	100 00	200 00	600 00	12,200 00
Walpole Island Agency	Alex. McKelvey "	16,980 70	3,675 00		1,600 00	697 00	5,798 00	28,750 70
Sarnia "	Adam English "	4,095 80	9,447 00	1,393 00	1,775 00	110 00	51,670 00	28,000 80
Caradoc "	A. Sinclair "	23,648 30	27,940 00	7,345 17	125 75	187 65	8,677 95	67,904 82
Moravian "	A. R. McDonald "	6,488 00	1,250 00	74 00	50 00	600 00	800 00	9,562 00
Manitowaning "	C. L. D. Sims "	21,325 00	21,275 00	2,400 00	19,700 00	60,250 00	11,500 00	145,546 00
Gore Bay "	J. H. Thorburn "	5,816 65	25,5 0 00		10,3 2 00	90 00	16 50	41,804 55
Thessalon "	Sam'l Hagan "	4,266 00	9,165 00	300 00	595 00	1,715 00	1,899 00	17,940 00
Sault Ste. Marie "	W. Van Abbott "	7,090 00	44,318 00	2,431 85	3,823 00	6,437 00	1,548 00	65,337 85
Port Arthur "	J. F. Hodder "	9,235 00	11,900 00		11,300 00	22,250 00	2,450 00	57,035 00
Golden Lake "	E. Bennett "	800 00	600 00			540 00	400 00	2,340 00
Tyendinaga "	Geo. Anderson "	33,703 90	17,000 00	4,066 5	354 00	188 00	15,500 00	70,845 45
Lake Simcoe "	John Yates "	2,170 00	950 00	100 00	650 00	50 00	1,550 00	5,470 00
Cape Croker "	John McIver "	8,000 00	1,500 00		3,0 0 00	150 00	2,000 00	15,150 00
Saugeen "	John Scoffield "	4,672 50	6,600 00	15 00	75 00	200 00	8,000 00	19,562 50
Alnwick "	John Thackeray "	6,967 25	4,330 00	1,480 39	252 50	189 18	352 00	13,571 32
Mud Lake "	W. McFarlane "	1,300 00	500 00	1,600 00	1,300 00	750 00	100 00	5,850 00
Rice Lake "	W. McFarlane "	2,500 00	150 00	8 8 76	200 00	350 00	100 00	4,178 76
Rama "	D. J. McPhee "	3,100 00	1,600 00		375 00	275 00	600 00	5,950 00
Christian Island "	Chas. McGibbon "	2,100 00	1,000 00		500 00	500 00	3,000 00	7,100 00
Scugog "	A. W. Williams "	977 00	900 00	619 00	100 00	100 00	200 00	2,902 00
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	C. L. D. Sims "	310 00	500 00	188 00	500 00	1,000 00	200 00	2,698 00

Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No 3 at—								
Hungry Hall No. 1	M. Begg, Agent	281 25	400 00		150 00	200 00	75 00	1,106 25
" No. 2	" "	331 25	150 00		70 00	200 00	100 00	851 25
Long Sault No 1	" "	783 75	350 00		150 00	150 00	950 00	2,383 75
" No. 2	" "	768 75	300 00		200 00	200 00	950 00	2,418 75
Manitou Rapids No. 1	" "	818 75	400 00		250 00	150 00	900 00	2,518 75
" No. 2	" "	732 25	150 00		150 00	100 00	900 00	2,032 25
Little Forks	" "	736 25	75 00		150 00	100 00	200 00	1,261 25
Couchiching	" "	616 25	400 00		350 00	300 00	600 00	2,266 25
Stangecoming	" "	93 75	75 00		150 00	250 00	75 00	643 75
Niacatchewenin	" "	181 25	100 00		200 00	300 00	75 00	856 25
Nickickonesemenecanning	" "	306 25	100 00		200 00	450 00	75 00	1,131 25
River la Seine	" "	231 25	200 00		300 00	350 00	100 00	1,181 25
Lac la Croix	" "	381 25	50 00		250 00	100 00	100 00	1,181 25
Lac des Mille Lacs	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector	30 00	150 00		320 00	1,200 00	160 00	1,860 00
Sturgeon Lake	" "				120 00	450 00	90 00	660 00
Eagle Lake	" "	460 00	1,200 00		240 00	900 00	170 00	2,970 00
Wabigoon	" "	110 00	3,200 00		360 00	1,350 00	170 00	5,190 00
Ignace	" "	75 00			300 00	1,125 00	150 00	1,650 00
Frenchman's Head	" "	188 00			560 00	2,100 00	300 00	3,148 00
Lac Seul	" "	620 00	500 00		1,100 00	5,250 00	670 00	8,140 00
Wabuskang	" "	100 00			280 00	1,050 00	140 00	1,570 00
Grassy Narrows	" "	200 00			420 00	1,575 00	210 00	2,405 00
Rat Portage	" "	100 00	500 00		340 00	680 00	300 00	1,920 00
Shoal Lake, No 39	" "		1,500 00		316 00	1,132 00	170 00	3,118 00
" " 40	" "		1,200 00		300 00	800 00	150 00	2,150 00
Northwest Angle No 37	" "	160 00			410 00	880 00	200 00	1,680 00
" " 33	" "	86 00			300 00	600 00	150 00	1,136 00
" " 34	" "		150 00		140 00	300 00	70 00	660 00
Whitefish Bay	" "	215 00	750 00		200 00	1,100 00	100 00	2,695 00
Big Island	" "	175 00	2,500 00		580 00	1,360 00	250 00	5,165 00
Assabaska	" "	735 00	1,000 00		760 00	3,520 00	380 00	6,395 00
Islington	" "	580 00	900 00		740 00	3,500 00	400 00	6,120 00
The Dalles	" "	190 00	200 00		240 00	480 00	400 00	1,510 00
Total		249,751 75	254,386 00	29,818 22	73,348 25	144,836 83	79,721 45	831,865 50
Quebec								
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	J. Perillard, Agent	7,257 10		240 00	62 00	51 00	16,274 00	23,884 10
Caughnawaga Agency	Alex. Brosseau "	20,660 00	24,200 00	460 00			3,045 00	48,165 00
St. Regis "	Geo. Long "	19,000 00	26,500 00	238 67	3,500 00	2,500 00	16,000 00	67,738 67
Viger "	E. Beaulieu "		630 00	217 24	11 00	410 00	970 00	2,271 24
St Francis "	A. O. Comiré, M.D., Agent	1,289 25	915 00	203 59	105 00	850 00	23,723 00	27,115 84
Lake St. John "	Wm Donohue, Agent	2,800 00	5,500 00		300 00	25,000 00	500 00	34,100 00
Carried forward		51,006 35	57,575 00	1,389 50	3,881 00	28,811 00	60,512 00	203,274 85

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—*Concluded*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
QUEBEC—*Concluded.*		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		51,006 35	57,575 00	1,389 50	3,881 00	28,811 00	60,512 00	203,274 85
Maria Agency	Rev. J. Gagné, Agent	685 00	1,361 00		36 00	140 00	143 40	2,365 40
Restigouche "	Jeremie Pitre "	4,584 60	8,845 00	23 00	205 00	475 00	1,615 00	15,747 60
River Desert "	W. J. McCaffrey "	1,970 00	5,105 00	415 65	75 00	3,675 00	4,736 71	16,267 36
Jeune Lorette "	A. O. Bastien "	1,000 00	6,000 00		100 00	850 00	18,500 00	26,450 00
Becancour "	H. Desilets, M.D. "	275 00	1,600 00		45 00	100 00	500 00	2,500 00
Temiscaming "	Adam Burwash "	1,294 20	5,881 75		252 00	2,750 10	437 00	10,118 05
Bersimis "	Adolphe Gagnon "	225 00	600 00		220 00	25,000 00	900 00	26,945 00
Total		61,040 15	87,270 75	1,828 15	4,894 00	61,301 10	87,134 11	303,468 26
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Richibucto Superintendency	W. D. Carter, Supt.	6,300 00	11,250 00		6,600 00	550 00	4,800 00	29,700 00
Fredericton "	James Farrell "	3,514 00	15,950 00		226 00	3,025 00	9,650 00	32,366 40
Total		9,815 40	27,200 00		6,826 00	3,575 00	14,450 00	61,866 40
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	John O. Arsenault, Supt.	1,372 00	260 00		380 00	40 00	9,600 00	11,652 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

Province, Agency or Band	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	Under 6 Years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 Years upwards	
			Male.	Female.	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
NOVA SCOTIA.												
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent	71	5	7	5	7	5	6	13	17	2	4
Shelburne "	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agt	71	2	5	10	4	2	4	17	13	1	3
Digby "	J. H. Purdy "	126	10	14	16	8	9	8	23	22	8	8
Yarmouth "	W. H. Whalen "	87	6	4	16	9	4	1	20	24	2	1
King's "	Chas E Beckwith "	74	7	7	1	10	6	6	15	16	1	.....
Queen's and Lonenburg Counties	Chas Harlow "	175	11	13	26	19	13	9	41	33	4	6
Halifax County	Rev. C. E McManus "	138	6	7	14	8	8	14	39	36	2	4
Hants "	A. Wallace "	91	6	6	12	14	2	1	20	25	1	4
Colchester County	Thos. B. Smith "	116	12	11	17	19	7	6	36	34	4	.....
Cumberland "	F A Rand, M D. "	110	8	8	9	11	8	11	28	22	3	2
Pictou "	Rev. R McDonald "	159	17	8	17	20	4	15	35	34	4	5
Antigonish and Guysborough Co's.	J. R. McDonald "	178	15	10	18	21	10	7	40	42	8	7
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser "	109	8	9	16	13	6	9	23	20	3	2
Inverness "	Rev D. McIsaac "	149	11	12	17	15	11	3	38	33	3	3
Victoria "	A J. McDonald "	96	14	9	10	12	3	3	20	22	1	1
Cape Breton "	Rev A. Cameron "	235	15	17	12	20	12	15	65	70	5	4
Total		2,018	156	147	221	213	117	118	473	463	55	55
BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
Cowichan Agency	W. R. Robertson, Agt	1,875	154	150	149	171	39	41	552	578	13	18
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "	2,486	173	149	191	177	78	90	726	758	75	66
Kwawkewith "	R. H. Pidcock "	1,527	100	91	108	85	50	43	511	491	8	7
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin "	2,936	220	224	267	247	122	111	840	896	64	65
Williams Lake "	E Bell "	1,973	203	191	85	84	160	173	461	469	74	70
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin "	3,749	401	375	257	247	150	133	981	991	89	125
Kootenay "	R. L. T. Galbraith "	534	31	41	32	37	40	41	140	133	14	22
Northwest Coast "	C Todd "	4,131	308	307	330	312	245	230	1,112	1,092	91	104
Babine and Upper Skeena River Ag'y	R C Loring "	2,815	155	141	240	272	136	130	799	788	81	72
Total		22,023	1,748	1,679	1,689	1,632	1,020	992	6,099	6,106	509	549

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

POPULATION—*Concluded.*

Province, Agency or Band	Name of Superintendent or Agent	Resident Indian Population.	Under 6 Years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 Years upwards	
			Male.	Female.	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male	Female	Male	Female
MANITOBA.												
Clandeboye Agency	E. McColl, Inspector	1,748	184	170	168	157	89	71	428	429	29	32
Portage la Prairie Agency	S. Swinford, Agent.	620	50	41	71	57	28	18	155	178	8	14
Manitowapah "	S. Swinford, Agent	1,021	105	81	136	126	68	56	200	217	13	19
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspec'r.	33	2	.....	1	1	4	5	9	8	.....	3
Berens River "	J. W. Short, Agent	2,187	209	236	235	219	159	128	414	449	66	72
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney "	1,145	115	112	142	130	57	43	231	267	17	31
Total.		6,754	665	640	753	690	405	321	1,437	1,548	124	171

RELIGION AND REALTY.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	Religion.								Realty	
			Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Baptist	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagans.	Land	
											Cleared, including natural pasturage	Cultivated, including pasturage
NOVA SCOTIA.											Acres	Acres
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent	71	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelburne "	J. J. E. de Molitor "	71	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby "	J. H. Purdy "	126	.....	.....	.....	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	48

Yarmouth	"	W. H. Whalen	"	...	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	3½	.....
King's	"	Chas. E Beckwith	"	...	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties		Chas. Harlow	"	.	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	7.50
Halifax County		Rev C E McManus	"	...	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	30½	5
Hants	"	A. Wallace	"	...	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	80
Colchester	"	Thos. B. Smith	"	...	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	21¼	12¾
Cumberland	"	F. A. Rand, M.D.	"	..	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	54
Pictou	"	Rev R McDonald	"	...	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	80
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties		J. R. McDonald	"	...	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	120
Richmond County		Rev. J. Fraser	"	...	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	130
Inverness	"	Rev. D McIsaac	"	...	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	655
Victoria	"	A J McDonald	"	...	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	60
Cape Breton	"	Rev. A. Cameron	"	...	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
Total					2,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,688¼	2,993¾
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																
Cowichan Agency		W R. Robertson, Agent		..	1,855	20	60	155	1,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,488	2,987
West Coast	"	Harry Guillod	"	..	2,483	.....	326	180	1,005	.....	.....	.....	.....	972	360	59
Kwawkewlth Agency		R. H Pidcock	"	..	1,527	738	.....	105	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	592	309	19
Lower Fraser	"	Frank Devlin	"	..	2,906	81	.....	160	2,639	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	3,401	3,697
Williams Lake	"	E. Bell	"	..	1,923	20	.....	.....	1,903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,023	1,290
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency		A. Irwin	"	..	3,749	1,512	.....	.....	2,236	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	330,751	7,184
Kootenay Agency		R L T Galbraith	"	..	534	.....	.....	.....	534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,021	710
Northwest Coast Agency		C. Todd	"	..	4,131	1,209	.....	2,168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	754	148	180
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency		R. E Loring	"	..	2,815	675	.....	293	1,739	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	19,726	302¾
Total					22,023	4,255	386	3,061	11,838	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,483	359,587	16,428¾
MANITOBA.																
Clandeboye Agency		E. McColl, Inspector			1,748	1,271	.....	1	375	20	.....	10	71	34,596½	297½
Portage la Prairie Agency		S. Swinford, Agent		..	620	2	88	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	448	28,699	567
Manitowapah	"	"	"	...	1,021	342	.....	.....	187	90	.....	.....	102	26,750	236
Rat Portage	"	L J A Leveque, Inspector			33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	3
Berens River	"	J W Short, Agent		....	2,187	160	.....	1,439	41	.....	.....	.....	544	16,889½	286¾
The Pas	"	Joseph Courtney, Agent			1,115	1,048	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	17	71	8,359½	50½
Total					6,754	2,823	88	1,440	997	110	.....	27	1,269	115,294½	1,440½

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Public Buildings, Property of the Band						Private Fencing and Buildings.					
		Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings	Ferries.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.
Nova Scotia.												
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent										1	
Shelburne "	J. J. E. de Molitor Agent							21			8	
Digby "	J. H Purdy "	1		1	1			360			25	
Yarmouth "	W. H. Whalen "										5	
King's "	Chas. E. Beckwith "										6	
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow "			1				550			27	2
Halifax County	Rev. Chas E. McManus "			1							19	
Hants "	A. Wallace "	1		1		1		80			14	
Colchester County	Thos B. Smith "			1				20			18	
Cumberland "	F. A Rand, M.D "	1						75			20	2
Pictou "	Rev. R McDonald "	1	1	1		1		30			25	
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald "	1						8			31	10
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser "	1		1			1	136			9	3
Inverness "	Rev. D. McIsaac "			1		1		646			21	5
Victoria "	A. J. McDonald "			1		1		160			11	2
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron "	1		1				800			13	4
Total		7	1	10	1	4	1	2,826			259	29
British Columbia.												
Cowichan Agency	W. R. Robertson, Agent	2		5				4,698			545	12
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "			1				52			313	
Kwawkewlth "	R. H. Pidcock "			5				19			72	2

Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin "	42	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,736	.....	.....	795	62
Williams Lake "	E. Bell "	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,789	.....	.....	4	407
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin "	34	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,622½	.....	.....	103	868
Kootenay "	R. L. T. Galbraith "	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	710	.....	.....	1	124
Northwest Coast "	C. Todd "	19	7	17	5	15	.....	139	.....	.....	762	14
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring "	17	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	452	.....	.....	194	198
Total		138	16	34	5	15	.....	79,217½	.....	.....	2,812	1,987
MANITOBA.												
Clandeboye Agency	E. McColl, Inspector	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	4	2,212½	.....	.....	19	289
Portage la Prairie Agency	S. Swinford, Agent	1	1	1	.....	3	.....	2,770	.....	.....	.....	3
Manitowapah "	" "	6	1	10	7	17	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	208
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10
Berens River "	J. W. Short, Agent	6	1	9	.....	.....	.....	181	.....	.....	.....	329
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney, Agent	.....	1	3	.....	5	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	184
Total		13	7	31	7	25	4	5,057½	.....	.....	19	1,023

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—*Concluded.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Private Buildings.									
		Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses	Root Houses	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
Nova Scotia.											
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelburne "	J. J. E. de Molitor "	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby "	J. H. Purdy "	5	6	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Yarmouth "	W. H. Whalen "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
King's "	Chas. E. Beckwith "	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Hacklow "	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus "	12	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hants "	A. Wallace "	2	7	1	.....	7	4	2	.....	.....	.....
Colchester "	Thos. B. Smith "	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland "	F. A. Rand, M.D. "	5	4	4	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pictou "	Rev. R. McDonald "	12	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald "	10	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser "	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Inverness "	Rev. D. McIsaac "	2	8	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2
Victoria "	A. J. McDonald "	6	6	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron "	40	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		130	99	10	.....	30	18	10	.....	4	2
British Columbia.											
Cowichan Agency	W. R. Robertson, Agent	24	205	4	60	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "	468	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kwawkewlth "	R. H. Pidcock "	172	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

Lower Fraser	"	Frank Devlin	"	311	303	282	1	260	92	8	51	1	.....
Williams Lake Agency		E. Bell	"	.....	.....	177	.....	.....	34	.....	19	.....	.....
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency		A. Irwin	"	16	24	592	5	106	79	61	354	14	.....
Kootenay Agency		R. L. T. Galbraith	"	85	19	16	.....	13	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
Northwest Coast Agency		C. Todd	"	118	14	9	3	11	3	43	177	3	.....
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency		R. E. Loring	"	253	.....	63	.....	49	.....	17	97	.....	.....
Total				1,447	565	1,143	69	448	213	129	719	18	.....

MANITOBA

Clandeboye	Agency	E. McColl, Inspector		13	11	39	.....	86	.....	153	65	.....	.....
Portage la Prairie	"	S. Swinford, Agent		59	.....	31	.....	34	1	2	5	3	.....
Manitowapah	"	S. Swinford, Agent		25	.....	64	.....	146	17	46	.....	17	.....
Rat Portage	"	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector		.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berens River	"	J. W. Short, Agent		.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Pas	"	Joseph Courtney, Agent		.....	.....	2	.....	71	.....	7	1	1	.....
Total				97	11	138	.....	462	18	208	71	21	.....

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.										
		Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land-Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse-Rakes.	Fanning-Mills	Threshing-Machines.	Tool Chests
Nova Scotia.												
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelburne "	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby "	J. H. Purdy "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth "	W. H. Whalen "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
King's "	Chas. E. Beckwith "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow "	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hants "	A. Wallace "	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	12
Colchester "	Thomas B. Smith "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland County	F. A. Rudd, M.D. "	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pictou "	Rev. R. McDonald "	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald "	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverness "	Rev. D. McIsaac "	6	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Victoria "	A. J. McDonald	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron "	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		23	14	.....	3	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	20
British Columbia.												
Cowichan Agency	W. R. Robertson, Agent	139	80	.....	.....	2	19	2	13	.....	7	.....
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kwawkewith "	R. H. Pidcock "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin	"	112	96	1	3		21	4	1	2	
Williams Lake "	E. Bell	"	139	72		3	79	45	3	29	13	1	
Kamloops—Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin	"	504	306	3	9	254	104	15	71	25	3	
Kootenay Agency	R. L. T. Galbraith	"	80	23				16	3	14	2	1	
Northwest Coast Agency	C. Todd	"											96
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring	"											
Total			976	577	4	15	335	205	27	128	40	14	96
MANITOBA.													
Clandeboye Agency	E. McColl, Inspector		74	63				54		16			11
Portage la Prairie Agency	S. Swinford, Agent.		22	18	4			11	5	9	2		1
Manitowapah "	S. Swinford, Agent		27	22				33		30			9
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector.			1									
Berens River "	J. W. Short, Agent		48	29									10
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney "		13	15				2		2			6
Total			184	148	4			100	5	87	2		40

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS - *Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c—*Concluded.*							Value of Implements and Vehicles
		Other Implements.	Wagons	Carts	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts	
Nova Scotia.									$ cts.
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent		1	1					20 00
Shelburne "	J. J. E. de Molitor "	20							50 00
Digby "	J. H. Purdy "	50	1	1	1				50 00
Yarmouth "	W. H. Whalen "								
King's "	Chas. E Beckwith "								
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow "	22	6	2	3	2			185 00
Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus, Agent	11	1		1	1			56 00
Hants "	A. Wallace, Agent	60	2		5	6	5	6	600 00
Colchester "	Thos. B Smith "								
Cumberland "	F. A. Raud, M.D. "	18	4		2	2	1	3	225 00
Pictou "	Rev. R McDonald "	250	5	2	3	1			248 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald "		2	1	2				50 00
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser "	30	1	1	1	1			75 00
Inverness "	Rev. D McIsaac "	125	1	1	1	3			178 00
Victoria "	A. J McDonald "	105		1	2				100 00
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron "		1	7	8				250 00
Total		691	25	20	40	19	6	9	2,327 00
British Columbia.									
Cowichan Agency	W. R Robertson, Agent	1,001	154	2	6	5	13	87	17,383 00
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "	8	1					11	724 00
Kwawkewlth "	R. H. Pidcock "	376							268 00

Lower Fraser	"	Frank Devlin,	Agent	1,978	96	6	9	4	1	14,037 00
Williams Lake	"	E. Bell	"	587	74		140	8	10	4	18,845 00
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency		A. Irwin	"	1,819	188	3	308	71	32	59	17,917 00
Kootenay Agency		R. L. T. Galbraith	"	111	39		34		3		7,772 00
Northwest Coast Agency		C. Todd	"	2,010							1,985 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency		R. E. Loring	"	6,528							1,934 00
Total				17,421	552	11	497	88	59	152	113,865 00
MANITOBA											
Clandeboye Agency		E. McColl, Inspector		970	70	59	80	34	1	33	8,410 00
Portage la Prairie Agency		S. Swinford, Agent		75	16	32	10	29	6	12	3,630 00
Manitowapah Agency		S. Swinford, Agent		691	28	13	33	52	10	28	5,719 00
Rat Portage	"	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector		15							12 50
Berens River	"	J. W. Sifton, Agent		1,008	1	3					1,579 00
The Pas	"	Joseph Courtney, Agent		225	1	1					725 00
Total				2,984	116	129	123	115	17	73	18,175 50

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Live Stock and Poultry.										
		Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.		
		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars, Breeding.
Nova Scotia.												
Annapolis County	Geo Wells, Agent					2						
Shelburne "	J.J.E deMolitor "							1	2			
Digby "	J H. Purdy "		1					1	1			
Yarmouth "	W. B. Whalen "											
King's "	Chas.E.Beckwith "		1									
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow "	3	2			6	8	24	12	40	20	
Halifax County	Rev C.E McManus "	1					1	3				
Hants "	A. Wallace "	2	3				3	10	15			
Colchester "	Thos. B Smith "							2	1			
Cumberland "	F. A Rand, M.D. "	1	3	1				2				
Pictou "	Rev R McDonald "	2	2					1	3			
Antigonish and Guysborough Co's.	J R McDonald "		3				4	10	3			
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser "		6		1		3	11	5			
Inverness "	Rev D. McIsaac "	2	3		4			23	34			
Victoria "	A. J. McDonald "		2				2	10	13	1		
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron "	4	1				20	20	10	20	13	
Total		15	29	1	5	8	31	118	99	61	33	
British Columbia.												
Cowichan Agency	W.R Robertson, Agent	153	167	89	33	68	35	336	275	832	515	
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "	15	8	2	10			35	29			
Kwawkewlth "	R. H. Pidcock "		1					2	4			1

| | | |

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Live Stock and Poultry.—*Concluded.*							General Effects		
		Other Stock—*Con*		Poultry.				Value of Live Stock and Poultry.			
		Sows, Breeding.	Pigs.	Turkeys	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.		Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes
Nova Scotia.								$ cts.			
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent						6	90 00			7
Shelburne "	J. J. E. deMolitor, Agent						32	50 00		4	1
Digby "	J. H. Purdy, Agent						10	61 00			11
Yarmouth "	W. H. Whalen "										4
King's "	Chas. E. Beckwith, Agt.							50 00			
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow, Agent		6	10	12	6	25	750 00			10
Halifax County	Rev. Chs. J. McManus, Agt						10	40 00		2	
Hants "	A. Wallace, Agent	1	4				30	750 00			5
Colchester "	Thos. B. Smith, Agent							44 00			
Cumberland "	F. A. Rand, M.D. "		2				25	250 00		1	3
Pictou "	Rev. A. McDonald "						3	225 50	1	10	
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald "						50	225 00	1	3	
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser "						55	523 00	7	10	
Inverness "	Rev. D. McIsaac "					2	50	600 00	3	13	
Victoria "	A. J. McDonald "		2				120	470 00	1	10	
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron "						20	100 00	2	3	
Total		1	14	10	12	8	446	4,228 50	15	56	41
British Columbia.											
Cowichan Agency	W. R. Robertson, Agent	2	60	8	155	290	3,310	37,385 00	192		130
West Coast "	Harry Guillod, Agent					10	558	2,981 00	12	11	1 146
Kwawkewlth "	R. H. Pidcock "	8	44			10	659	645 00	9	24	170

Lower Fraser	"	Frank Devlin	"	257	1,978		20	935	2,930	63,565 00	61	148	453
Williams Lake	"	E. Bell	"	55	435	10	5	8	1,795	85,580 00	18	18	165
Kamloops-Okanagan	Agency	A. Irwin	"	243	555		3	21	2,370	131,744 50	2	48	145
Kootenay	"	R. L. T. Galbraith, Agt.							76	76,465 00			35
Northwest Coast	"	C. Todd, Agent		6	20				2,115	5,471 00	278	294	1,542
Babine and Upper Skeena River	Agency	R. E. Loring	"							43,085 00			336
Total				571	3,092	18	183	1,277	13,813	446,921 50	554	543	4,862
MANITOBA.													
Clandeboye	Agency	E. McColl, Inspector			78				1,124	26,747 00	29	187	57
Portage la Prairie	Agency	S. Swinford, Agent		1	2				12	5,800 00			7
Manitowapah	Agency	"		4	13				200	26,295 00	21	71	99
Rat Portage	"	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspect'r								80 00			17
Berens River	"	J. W. Short, Agent			10					11,405 00	18	286	223
The Pas	"	Joseph Courtney	"							4,665 00		18	229
Total				5	103				1,336	74,992 00	68	562	632

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.—*Concluded.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	General Effects.						Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
		Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of.	Value of.	
							$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia.									
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent	4	10	8	18		135 00	100 00	1,950 00
Shelburne "	J. J. E de Molitor, Agent	3	6				130 00	140 00	1,670 00
Digby "	J. H. Purdy "	9	6		20	3	310 00	300 00	2,652 00
Yarmouth "	W. H. Whalen "		8		15	8	100 00	75 00	175 00
King's "	Chas. E. Beckwith "		10				50 00	200 00	400 00
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow "	6	12		25	6	180 00	250 00	6,000 00
Halifax County	Rev Chas.E.McManus "		5				60 00	155 00	Not given
Hants "	A. Wallace "	2	20	2	90		700 00	200 00	4,000 00
Colchester "	Thos. B. Smith "	3	12		20		78 00	150 00	1,526 50
Cumberland County	F. A. Rand, M. D. "	6	20		50		150 00	400 00	3,375 00
Picton "	Rev. A. McDonald "	4	13	6	11	1	250 00	165 00	415 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald "		50	3			Not given	700 00	1,975 00
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser "		7		10		765 00	100 00	865 00
Inverness "	Rev. D. McIsaac "		16	5	72		215 00	655 00	9,385 00
Victoria "	A. J. McDonald "		10	1	50		360 00	500 00	11,790 06
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron "		5		40		250 00	1,700 00	3,000 00
Total .		37	210	25	421	18	3,763 00	5,790 00	52,178 50
British Columbia.									
Cowichan Agency	W. R. Robertson, Agent	346	300	55	12	117	22,680 00	31,675 00	788,858 00
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "	84	425	81	218	123	35,886 00	31,700 00	185,148 00
Kwawkewlth "	R. H. Pidcock "	109	223	100	1,013		13,576 50	59,220 00	124,578 00
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin "	428	457	146	1,237	408	42,506 50	57,558 00	1,065,659 50
Williams Lake Agency	E. Bell "	409	125	156	1,240	211	12,646 00	13,739 00	328,558 00
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin "	685	277	470	1,526	1,035	21,285 00	45,850 00	1,996,913 00
Kootenay "	R. L. T. Galbraith "	138	18		70	116	2,945 00	2,325 00	245,310 00

Northwest Coast	"	.....	C. Todd	"	.....	1,158	355	285	6,080	110	104,700 00	92,800 00	732,657 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency		.....	R. E. Loring	"	.....	606	325	86	2,205	52	46,172 00	16,650 00	249,902 50
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,963	2,505	1,377	13,691	2,202	302,367 00	354,517 00	5,716,684 00
MANITOBA.													
Clandeboye Agency	.....	.....	E. McColl, Inspector	.....	.....	27	215	630	1,839	247	14,494 50	11,100 00	342,428 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	...	.....	S. Swinford, Agent	.....	.....	9	26	19	520	95	1,250 00	600 00	183,116 00
Manitowapah	"	.....	"	.....	.....	23	159	311	1,969	147	4,572 00	4,025 00	169,588 00
Rat Portage	"	.....	L. J. A. Levesque, Inspector	...	..	2	10	15	30	.....	252 50	100 00	900 00
Berens River	"	.....	J. W. Short, Agent	.....	.....	109	400	1,387	1,811	449	25,652 25	23,915 00	47,567 25
The Pas	"	.....	Joseph Courtney, Agent	.....	.....	16	188	262	2,124	79	5,599 00	2,725 00	8,324 00
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186	998	2,654	8,293	1,017	49,820 25	43,065 00	751,923 25

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1899.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.									
		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested
Nova Scotia.											
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent										
Shelburne "	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent									¼	6
Digby "	J. H. Purdy "			1½	35			¼	8½		
Yarmouth "	W. H Whalen "										
King's "	Chas. E. Beckwith "			2	35						
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Chas Harlow "			2	45	3½	65			1	10
Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus, Agt.										
Hants "	A. Wallace, Agent			20	219						
Colchester County	Thos B. Smith "			3½							
Cumberland "	F. A Rand, M D. "			2½							
Pictou "	Rev. R McDonald "	2	40	2½	80						
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald "				35						
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser "										
Inverness "	Rev. D McIsaac "			5	75			2½	75		
Victoria "	A. J. McDonald "			½	30			½	5		
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron "					4	40	4	60	1	20
Total		2	40	39¾	554	7½	105	6¾	148½	2¼	36
British Columbia.											
Cowichan Agency	W. R. Robertson, Agent	27	120	175	16,733					32	609
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "										
Kwawkewlth "	R. H. Pidcock "										

Lower Fraser " " "	Frank Devlin	"	"	110½	1,410	514½	40,910	1	125	23	1,260	192	7,660
W Hams Lake " "	E. Bell	"	"	19½	3,850	317	7,235	7	115	.....	.....	33½	833
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin	"	1	132½	22,567	1,283½	21,084	13	270	13½	562	129½	2,807
Kootenay " "	R. L. T. Galbraith	"	"	15	800	123	8,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Coast " "	C. Todd	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring	"	"	.....	.....	15½	*	5	*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total				1,812	12,227	3,030½	97,302	29	510	36½	1,822	384½	11,849
MANITOBA.													
Clandeboye Agency	E. McColl, Inspector			51½	1,120	100½	1,507½	17½	265	12	325	1	200
Portage la Prairie Agency	S. Swinford, Agent			156	5,785	16½	1,506	25	595	3	130	.....	.....
Manitowapah "	.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	2	25	3	233	.....	.....
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. Levesque, Inspector			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	125	.....	.....
Berens River "	J. W. Short, Agent			.....	.....	.....	.....	6	108	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney, Agent			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total				51½	6,905	146½	3,013½	50½	993	11	603½	1	200

* Cut green and used as hay

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON OF 1899.—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued*									
		Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Planted.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Nova Scotia.											
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent							2	100		
Shelburne "	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent					½	9	4	145	½	21
Digby "	J. H. Purdy "					½	2½	3½	248		
Yarmouth "	W. H. Whalen "										
King's "	Chas. E. Beckwith "							2	200		
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow "	2	35	1½	30	½	6	8	650		
Halifax County	Rev Chas. E McManus "										
Hants "	A. Wallace "							10	120		
Colchester "	Thos. B. Smith "							3			
Cumberland "	F. A. Rand, M D. "			2				7			
Pictou "	Rev R. McDonald "							8½	850		
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J R. McDonald "								110		
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser "					½	1½	6	634½		
Inverness "	Rev D. Melsaac "							27	447		
Victoria "	A. J. McDonald "							10	750		
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron "					1	15	20	800		
Total		2	35	3½	30	2	34	111	5,054½	½	21
British Columbia.											
Kowichan Agency	W. R. Robertson, Agent							76½	4,535		
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "							13	1,446	½	192
Kwawkewith "	R. H. Pidcock "							*	385	*	51

Lower Fraser	"	Frank Devlin	"					19½	671	264½	46,282	15½	2,154
Williams Lake	"	E. Bell	"					4¼	110	186	6,810	33¾	910
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency		A. Irwin	"					75	1,661	179½	21,774	7¾	1,019
Kootenay	"	R. L. T. Galbraith	"							75	8,300		
Northwest Coast	"	C. Todd	"							90½	73,380	2	180
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency		R. E. Loring	"							236½	45,150		
Total								98¼	2,442	1,121¼	208,062	59½	4,506
Manitoba.													
Clandeboye Agency		E. McCool, Inspector						¼	6	112½	5,625	½	10
Portage la Prairie Agency		S. Swinford, Agent						1	4	11⅝	1,080	4⅛	160
Manitowapah	"	"	"					⅛	2	47½	3,553	2½	75
Rat Portage	"	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector								2	60		
Berens River	"	J. W. Short, Agent								101	11,850		
The Pas	"	Joseph Courtney, Agent								40	1,884		
Total								1⅜	12	311⅜	24,052	7⅛	245

Not given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1899—*Concluded.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Concluded.*							New Land Improvements.			
		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.						
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	Other Fodder	Land Cleared	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced
Nova Scotia.						Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent					6						
Shelburne "	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent			1	32	1½		1		2		5
Digby "	J. H. Purdy "	¼	10	¼	5	16		½				
Yarmouth "	W. H. Whalen "					¾			3½			
King's "	Chas. E. Beckwith "											
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow "	1½	150	2	30	52	14	10	3	1½	2½	5
Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus "											
Hants "	A. Wallace "					75	20		2	2	1	10
Colchester "	Thos. B. Smith "											5
Cumberland "	F. A. Rand, M.D. "	½							1	1	1	
Pictou "	Rev. R. McDonald "	¼	40			13		10	1	½	½	½
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald "											
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser "	1	9			35	25		¼	1	1	
Inverness "	Rev. D. McIsaac "	1	45			140			5	2	7	7
Victoria "	A. J. McDonald "	½	80			90	125	2	10		1	1
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron "					200						
Total		4⅞	334	3½	67	632¼	184	23½	28½	10¼	14	33½
British Columbia.												
Cowichan Agency	W. R. Robertson, Agent	½	25	2	400	1,235			12½	44	37	74
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "		22			6	2					1
Kwawkewith "	R. H. Pidcock "		48				3		5½	4½	1½	4½

Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin "	32½	5,337			656	938	395	55	55	55	55
Williams Lake "	E. Bell "	22¾	984	13¼	565	368	1,293	672	3	18	23	
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin "	4	510	1	82	2,159	636	554	130	243	243	238
Kootenay "	R. L. T. Galbraith "					80	155	35		30	30	30
Northwest Coast "	C. Todd "	13	1,495	6½	715	18	46	10				2
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring "	51¾	9,192			58	188½		40	30	31	192
Total		127	17,613	27¾	1,762	4,580	3,261½	1,646	246	464½	423½	596½
MANITOBA.												
Clandeboye Agency	E. McColl, Inspector	1	10		8		5,075		35	24	21	19½
Portage la Prairie "	S. Swinford, Agent	4	235		80		1,550			35	28	600
Manitowapah "	" "	5	126	3	59½		2,901					12
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector						15					
Berens River "	J. W. Short, Agent						1,105		6			6
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney, Agent						287		3½			
Total		10	371	3	147½		10,933		44½	59	49	637½

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS *Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Buildings Erected.										
		Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Storehouses.
Nova Scotia.												
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent			7		6	1					
Shelburne "	J. J. E. de Molitor "											
Digby "	J. H. Purdy "											
Yarmouth "	W. H. Whalen "			3								
King's "	Chas. E. Beckwith "											
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow "			1			1				1	
Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus, Agent											
Hants "	A. Wallace, Agent						1					
Colchester "	Thos. B. Smith "			1			1					
Cumberland "	F. A. Rand, M D "			2	1		1			1	2	
Pictou "	Rev. R. McDonald "			1								
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald "											
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser "			1								
Inverness "	Rev. D. McIsaac "			2	3	1						
Victoria "	A. J. McDonald "					1				8		
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron "											
Total				18	4	8	5			9	3	
British Columbia.												
Cowichan Agency	W. R Robertson, Agent			21	4	5	10	7				
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "			25								
Kwawkewlth "	R. H. Pidcock "			18		15						

Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin	"			9			1					
Williams Lake "	E. Bell	"				3			6				
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin	"			5	20			9				2
Kootenay Agency	R. L. T. Galbraith	"											
Northwest Coast Agency	C. Todd	"			32		7	2	2	3			4
Babine and Upper Skeena River	R. E. Loring	"			84	42							
Total					194	69	27	13	24	3			6
MANITOBA.													
Clandeboye Agency	E. McColl, Inspector												
Portage la Prairie Agency	S. Swinford, Agent						9		4			1	
Manitowapah Agency	"	"				6	3				3	1	
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector												
Berens River "	J. W. Short, Agent												
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney, Agent					9					1		3
Total						15	12		4		4	2	3

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900.—*Concluded.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Buildings Erected—*Concluded.*			Increase in Value.		
		Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased Value of Agricult'ral Products and Industries.
Nova Scotia.					$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent					600 00	71 00
Shelburne "	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent.						33 30
Digby "	J. H. Purdy "						
Yarmouth "	W. H. Whalen "					70 00	
King's "	Chas. E. Beckwith "						
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow "				90 00	140 00	150 00
Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus "						
Hants "	A. Wallace "				50 00	50 00	
Colchester "	Thos. B. Smith "				42 00	20 00	
Cumberland County	F. A. Rand, M. D. "				50 00	100 00	
Pictou "	Rev. R. McDonald "				20 00	40 00	
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald "						
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser "				8 00	30 00	
Inverness "	Rev. D. McIsaac "				630 00	100 00	120 00
Victoria "	A. J. McDonald "				175 00	300 00	140 00
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron "						
Total					1,065 00	1,450,00	517 30
British Columbia.							
Cowichan Agency	W. R. Robertson, Agent				1,130 00	3,460 00	
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "				60 00	7,650 00	
Kwawkewlth "	R. H. Pidcock "				460 00	1,530 00	

Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin	"				1,400 00	2,900 00	845 00
Williams Lake Agency	E. Bell	"				25 00	1,600 00	6,002 50
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin	"				6,510 00	5,550 00	5,866 80
Kootenay "	R. L. T. Galbraith	"				300 00		1,922 00
Northwest Coast "	C. Todd	"	10	1			9,515 00	2,335 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring	"				2,065 00	5,725 00	1,105 00
Total			10	1		11,950 00	37,930 00	18,376 30
MANITOBA.								
Clandeboye Agency	E. McColl, Inspector		1			497 50	765 00	1,262 50
Portage la Prairie Agency	S. Swinford, Agent		1			330 00	440 00	770 00
Manitowapah "	" "					60 00	100 00	160 00
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector							
Berens River "	J. W. Short, Agent					30 00		
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney, Agent					35 00	1,480 00	1,515 00
Total			2			952 50	3,085 00	4,007 50

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
Nova Scotia.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent	75 00	400 00	.....	60 00	225 00	100 00	860 00
Shelburne "	J. J. E. deMolitor "	267 30	1,685 00	.....	30 00	436 00	205 00	2,623 30
Digby "	J. H. Purdy "	300 00	1,100 00	.....	200 00	700 00	1,700 00	4,000 00
Yarmouth "	W. H Whalen "	17 00	•	•	•	•	•	17 00
King's "	Chas. E. Beckwith "	.....	100 00	.....	100 00	400 00	2,000 00	2,600 00
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow "	800 00	375 00	.....	200 00	125 00	200 00	1,700 00
Halifax County	Rev. C E McManus "	200 00	425 00	.....	100 00	50 00	500 00	1,275 00
Hants "	A. Wallace "	1,850 00	215 00	.....	20 00	850 00	1,600 00	4,535 00
Colchester "	Thos. B. Smith "	125 00	2,000 00	.....	50 00	400 00	1,050 00	3,625 00
Cumberland "	F. A. Rand, M D. "	.....	2,000 00	.....	20 00	500 00	950 00	3,470 00
Pictou "	Rev. R. McDonald "	.....	1,500 00	.....	275 00	10 00	1,600 00	3,385 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald "	.....	300 00	6 00	400 00	100 00	300 00	1,106 00
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser "	795 10	3,262 00	.....	1,500 00	150 00	1,612 00	7,329 10
Inverness "	Rev. D. McIsaac "	1,100 00	325 00	95 00	475 00	80 00	1,390 00	3,465 00
Victoria "	A. J. McDonald "	1,575 00	500 00	.....	300 00	250 00	1,800 00	4,425 00
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron "	5,000 00	375 00	.....	800 00	40 00	6,115 00	12,330 00
Total		12,104 40	14,562 00	101 00	4,530 00	4,316 00	21,122 00	56,735 40
British Columbia.								
Cowichan Agency	W. R. Robertson, Agent	27,760 00	22,936 00	.....	54,563 00	5,365 00	9,161 00	119,785 00
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "	1,076 00	7,580 00	.....	25,900 00	3,005 00	143,695 00	181,256 00
Kwawkewlth "	R. H. Pidcock "	259 50	35,335 00	.....	24,210 00	6,550 00	5,260 00	71,614 50
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin "	48,755 60	103,500 00	272 90	78,150 00	31,100 00	43,900 00	305,678 50

Williams Lake "	E. Bell,	"	36,951 00	22,650 00		3,495 00	3,775 00	3,485 00	70,356 00
Kamloops—Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin,	"	74,021 50	89,950 00		17,300 00	14,050 00	17,800 00	213,121 50
Kootenay Agency	R. L. T. Galbraith,	"	13,676 00	1,650 00			1,025 00	1,125 00	17,476 00
Northwest Coast Agency	C. Todd,	"	17,282 00	5,625 00	50 00	135,710 00	32,500 00	36,380 00	227,577 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring,	"	10,970 00	28,300 00		12,180 00	39,905 00	31,720 00	153,075 00
Total			230,751 60	317,526 00	322 90	381,538 00	137,275 00	292,526 00	1,359,939 50
MANITOBA.									
Clandeboye Agency	E. McColl, Inspector		30,017 00	26,000 00		11,500 00	8,000 00	9,000 00	87,517 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	S. Swinford, Agent		5,515 00	5,600 00		275 00	950 00	2,500 00	14,840 09
Manitowapah "	" "		6,952 00	3,555 00		4 775 00	8,370 00	1,800 00	25,452 00
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector		150 00	600 00		200 00	100 00	100 00	1,150 00
Berens River "	J. W. Short, Agent		13,027 50	12,100 00		72,300 00	12,100 00		109,827 50
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney, Agent		3,010 00	2,380 00		2,800 00	23,140 00	830 00	32,160 00
Total			58,671 50	50,235 00		91,850 00	53,260 00	14,230 00	271,216 50

* Agent unable to give full information as to income of Indians

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

POPULATION.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	Under 6 Yrs.		From 6 to 15 Yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 Yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 Yrs., inclusive.		From 65 Years upwards.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.												
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	H. Martineau, Agent	868	95	90	78	76	68	59	167	181	19	35
Muskowpetungs " " 4	J. A. Mitchell "	590	38	45	48	52	23	32	110	190	11	11
Birtle " " 4	J. A. Markle "	969	99	135	83	78	39	41	199	340	22	33
Swan River " " 4	W. E. Jones "	651	66	78	84	79	29	27	117	141	11	16
File Hills " " 4	W. M. Graham "	240	19	17	21	31	5	6	60	69	4	8
Assiniboine " " 4	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge.	208	11	17	14	11	17	18	45	54	10	11
Crooked Lakes " " 4	J. P. Wright, Agent	588	71	65	43	47	21	21	127	172	8	13
Moose Mountain " " 4	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.	193	17	17	17	15	9	3	52	62	1	
Pine Creek " " 4	S. Swinford, Agent	92	13	10	14	9	5	4	15	21		1
Saddle Lake " " 6	Geo. G. Mann "	751	103	91	80	70	31	34	142	182	9	9
Hobbema " " 6	W. S. Grant "	601	50	60	72	62	22	20	139	151	12	13
Battleford " " 6	C. M. Daunais "	807	56	51	95	76	48	33	199	230	7	15
Onion Lake " " 6	W. Sibbald "	851	83	78	75	74	43	31	183	212	18	51
Duck Lake " " 6	R. S. McKenzie "	621	68	66	68	71	21	24	130	147	10	10
Edmonton " " 6	Jas. Gibbons "	679	72	70	66	58	45	29	111	184	7	4
Carlton " " 6	W. B. Goodfellow, Agent	1,744	210	167	200	220	69	74	335	416	20	31
Sarcee " " 7	A. J. McNeill "	203	12	12	12	13	6	6	54	71	7	10
Blood " " 7	Jas. Wilson "	1,247	125	90	75	71	56	68	304	393	25	40
Blackfoot " " 7	G. H. Wheatley "	1,038	72	48	76	53	105	66	250	308	11	37
Peigan " " 7	R. N. Wilson "	519	36	33	79	75	37	40	70	117	8	15
Stony " " 7	H. E. Sibbald, Farmer in charge.	626	52	48	50	53	57	58	133	166	6	3
Indians in Treaty No. 8	No Agent	3,323										
Total		17,409	1,368	1,291	1,350	1,297	759	697	3,019	3,710	229	366

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS —*Continued.*

RELIGION AND REALTY.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	Religion.								Realty.	
			Anglican	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagans.	Land.	
											Cleared, including natural pasturage.	Cultivated, including made pasturage.
											Acres.	Acres.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*												
Touchwood Hills, Ag'cy Treaty No. 4	H. Martineau, Agent	868	137	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	611	80,980	388
Muskowpetungs " " 4	J. A. Mitchell "	590	.....	89	.....	323	.....	.....	.....	178	110,016	878
Birtle " " 4	J. A. Markle "	969	237	262	.....	138	.....	.....	.....	332	62,201	2,540
Swan River " " 4	W. E. Jones "	651	167	167	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	225	17,738	243
File Hills " " 4	W.M Graham "	240	.....	15	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	157	57,036½	117½
Assiniboine " " 4	T. W. Aspdin, Farm'r in charge	208	.....	33	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	153	22,860	500
Crooked Lakes " " 4	J. P. Wright, Agent	588	9	43	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	356	158,143	884
Moose Mountain " " 4	H R.Halpin, Farm'r in charge	193	2	2	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	175	55,265½	1,255
Pine Creek " " 4	S. Swinford, Agent	92	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,625	20
Saddle Lake " " 6	Geo G. Mann "	751	.....	2	370	379	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,976	284
Hobbema " " 6	W. S. Grant "	601	.....	.....	285	260	.....	.....	.....	56	68,600	1,260
Battleford " " 6	C. M. Daunais "	807	293	.....	.....	310	.....	.....	.....	204	168,262	814
Onion Lake " " 6	W. Sibbald "	851	112	.....	.....	664	.....	.....	.....	75	102,364	123
Duck Lake " " 6	R. S. McKenzie "	621	340	17	.....	163	.....	.....	.....	101	100,738	1,262
Edmonton " " 6	Jas Gibbons "	679	.....	.....	116	533	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,250	2,050
Carlton " " 6	W B Goodfellow "	1,744	987	124	.....	316	.....	.....	.....	317	139,274	691
Sarcee " " 7	A.J. McNeill "	203	25	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	171	38,932	188
Blood " " 7	James Wilson "	1,247	110	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	1,037	349,182	30½
Blackfoot " " 7	G H. Wheatley "	1,038	70	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	933	272,892½	2,110¾
Peigan " " 7	R. N. Wilson "	519	57	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	356	111,493	260
Stony " " 7	H E Sibbald, Farm'r in charge	626	.....	.....	626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,720	130
Indians in Treaty No. 8	No Agent	3,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		17,409	2,546	751	1,127	3,924	.....	.....	.....	5,435	2,113,551¼	16,331¾

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS *Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent	Public Buildings, Property of the Band.						Private Fencing and Buildings.				
		Churches	Council Houses	School Houses.	Driving Sheds	Other Buildings.	Ferries	Acres Fenced	Dwellings, Stone	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame	Dwellings, Log.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*												
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	H. Martineau, Agent	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	297	.....	.....	.....	97
Muskowpetungs " " 4	J. A. Mitchell "	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1,072	.....	.....	1	120
Birtle " " 4	J. A. Markle "	2	.....	2	7	3	.....	11,302	.....	.....	8	108
Swan River " " 4	W. E. Jones "	4	.....	4	3	16	1	224	.....	.....	.....	97
File Hills " " 4	W. M. Graham "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	614½	.....	.....	.....	58
Assiniboine " " 4	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	48
Crooked Lakes " " 4	J. P. Wright, Agent	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1,450	.....	.....	.....	109
Moose Mountain " " 4	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850	.....	.....	.....	55
Pine Creek " " 4	S. Swinford, Agent	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	21
Saddle Lake " " 6	Geo. G. Mann "	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1,555	.....	.....	.....	131
Hobbema " " 6	W. S. Grant "	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	679	.....	.....	.....	81
Battleford " " 6	C. M. Daunais "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,576	.....	.....	.....	172
Onion Lake " " 6	W. Sibbald "	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	123	.....	.....	1	82
Duck Lake " " 6	R. S. McKenzie "	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1,460	.....	.....	.....	122
Edmonton " " 6	James Gibbons "	2	.....	5	.....	1	.....	2,228	.....	.....	.....	100
Carlton " " 6	W. B. Goodfellow, Agent	2	.....	7	.....	3	.....	1,097	.....	.....	.....	68
Sarcee " " 7	A. J. McNeill "	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	40
Blood " " 7	James Wilson "	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	400	.....	.....	1	200
Blackfoot " " 7	G. H. Wheatley "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,136	.....	.....	3	126
Peigan " " 7	R. N. Wilson "	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	680	.....	.....	.....	94
Stony " " 7	H. E. Sibbald, Farmer in charge	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	170
Indians in Treaty No. 8	No Agent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		16	2	39	11	35	2	30,860½	.....	.....	14	2,106

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—*Concluded.*

Province, Agency or Band	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Private Buildings.									
		Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Storehouses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*											
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	H. Martineau, Agent	.....	.....	3	.....	139	3	9	.....	3	.....
Muskowpetungs " " 4	J. A. Mitchell "	.....	.....	43	.....	90	2	.....	2	1	3
Birtle " " 4	J. A. Markle "	55	.....	68	12	115	1	30	9	8	.....
Swan River " " 4	W. E. Jones "	13	.....	47	.....	138	.....	18	9	13	.....
File Hills " " 4	W. M. Graham "	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assiniboine " " 4	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crooked Lakes " " 4	J. P. Wright, Agent	1	.....	11	.....	85	6	18	108	10	.....
Moose Mountain " " 4	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge	54	.....	8	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Creek " " 4	S. Swinford, Agent	1	.....	3	.....	14	9	2	.....	2	.....
Saddle Lake " " 6	Geo. G. Mann "	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	10	1	.....	.....
Hobbema " " 6	W. S. Grant "	20	.....	13	.....	31	5	20	55	.....	.....
Battleford " " 6	C. M. Daunais "	.....	.....	11	.....	153	.....	7	28	.....	.....
Onion Lake " " 6	W. Sibbald "	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duck Lake " " 6	R. S. McKenzie "	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	9	31	.....	13	.....
Edmonton " " 6	James Gibbons "	.....	.....	18	.....	62	14	27	9	.....	.....
Carlton " " 6	W. B. Goodfellow "	80	2	14	.....	114	10	21	6	21	.....
Saucee " " 7	A. J. McNeill "	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Blood " " 7	James Wilson "	.....	.....	65	.....	86	.....	.....	25	2	.....
Blackfoot " " 7	G. H. Wheatley "	.....	.....	28	.....	26	.....	11	20	2	.....
Peigan " " 7	R. N. Wilson "	.....	.....	32	.....	21	.....	4	20	2	.....
Stony " " 7	H. E. Sibbald, Farmer in charge	.....	.....	20	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indians in Treaty No. 8	No Agent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		227	2	486	12	1,586	59	211	292	80	3

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.										
		Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land-Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse-Rakes.	Fanning-Mills	Threshing-Machines.	Tool Chests.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES *Continued.*												
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	H. Martineau, Agent	2	2	2	2	2	40	3	37	.....	2	2
Muskowpetungs " " 4	J. A. Mitchell "	89	52	6	2	1	38	10	26	5	.....	2
Birtle " " 4	J. A. Markle "	118	67	18	1	2	57	21	13	6	1	2
Swan River " " 4	W. E. Jones "	49	22	1	.....	.....	27	1	28	.....	1	.....
File Hills " " 4	W. M. Graham "	45	18	.....	2	1	32	.....	18	2	.....	.....
Assiniboine " " 4	T. W. Aspdin, F'rm'r in charge	35	9	11	.....	1	7	2	5	1	.....	1
Crooked Lakes " " 4	J. P. Wright, Agent	94	47	11	.....	11	37	11	25	6	.....	.....
Moose Mountain " " 4	H. R. Halpin, F'rm'r in ch'rge	37	18	1	.....	1	8	3	6	1	.....	.....
Pine Creek " " 4	S. Swinford, Agent	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Saddle Lake " " 6	Geo. G. Mann "	3	4	1	.....	.....	28	1	24	.....	.....	.....
Hobbema " " 6	W. S. Grant "	97	44	3	2	5	28	4	15	1	.....	4
Battleford " " 6	C. M. Daunais "	115	56	.....	.....	.....	30	7	23	3	1	1
Onion Lake " " 6	W. Sibbald "	38	15	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	8	2	.....	1
Duck Lake " " 6	R. S. Mackenzie "	77	35	2	.....	.....	30	5	16	3	.....	.....
Edmonton " " 6	James Gibbons "	43	27	5	2	4	21	5	21	7	2	.....
Carlton " " 6	W. B. Goodfellow, Agent	80	51	.....	.....	1	27	3	24	4	1	5
Saucee " " 7	A. J. McNeill, Agent	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Blood " " 7	James Wilson "	3	2	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	41	.....	.....	5
Blackfoot " " 7	G. H. Wheatley "	38	19	1	2	2	29	2	25	2	.....	1
Peigan " " 7	R. N. Wilson "	30	6	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	18	.....	.....	1
Stony " " 7	H. E. Sibbald, F'rm'r in ch'ge	9	4	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Indians in Treaty No. 8.	No Agent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		1,004	499	63	16	32	515	78	417	43	8	29

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.—*Continued.*							
		Other implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving	Demorrat wagons.	Buggies and road carts.	Value of implements and Vehicles.
									$ cts
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*									
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No 4	H. Martineau, Agent	194	57	16	32	10	3	13	6,691 00
Muskowpetungs " 4	J. A. Mitchell "	686	71	37	59	31	20	27	13,206 00
Birtle " 4	J. A. Markle "	1,265	103	36	97	28	59	65	12,900 00
Swan River " 4	W. E. Jones "	377	65	29	45		3	20	6,459 40
File Hills " 4	W. M. Graham "	770	26	12	21				3,780 00
Assiniboine " 4	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge		20	10	15				2,150 00
Crooked Lakes " 4	J. P. Wright, Agent	692	55	32	43		1	38	11,943 00
Moose Mountain " 4	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge	408	19	11	27		2	12	2,850 00
Pine Creek " 4	S. Swinford, Agent	11	4	3	3	6	1	3	230 00
Saddle Lake " 6	Geo. G. Mann "	196	50	27	52		1	14	5,852 00
Hobbema " 6	W. S. Grant "	726	62	59	69	81		9	8,275 00
Battleford " 6	C. M. Daunais "	1,180	54	21	66	14	6	17	9,590 00
Onion Lake " 6	W. Sibbald "	650	20	11	24				3,011 00
Duck Lake " 6	R. S. McKenzie "	1,246	49	38	35	41	1	24	9,804 90
Edmonton " 6	James Gibbons "	221	25	27	11	4		10	4,837 00
Carlton " 6	W. B. Goodfellow Agent	733	49	54	69	76	6	21	7,747 50
Sarcee " 7	A. J. McNeill "	120	5	3	7	4	1	3	755 00
Blood " 7	James Wilson "	2,090	153			70	7	19	26,035 00
Blackfoot " 7	G. H. Wheatley "	250	63		17	37	1	13	6,924 00
Peigan " 7	R. N. Wilson "	295	78				8	8	6,574 00
Stony " 7	H. E. Sibbald, Farmer in charge	40	25		30		1	5	2,993 00
Indians in Treaty No. 8	No Agent								
Total		12,100	1,056	426	722	405	121	321	152,557 80

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Live Stock and Poultry.											
		Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.		
		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen. Work.	Steers	Cows. Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs	Boars. Breeding
Northwest Territories—Continued.												
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	H. Martineau, Agent	10	243	31	12	36	224	318	328	.....	.....	.....
Muskowpetungs " " 4	J. A. Mitchell "	299	205	58	4	42	63	154	316	.....	.....	.....
Battle " " 4	J. A. Markle "	157	255	115	9	34	181	260	287	20	.....	.....
Swan River " " 4	W. E. Jones "	97	47	58	15	37	194	262	383	152	.....	.....
File Hills " " 4	W. M. Graham "	92	75	.....	9	25	178	203	252	6	.....	.....
Assiniboine " " 4	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge	20	35	16	1	30	18	20	42	....	.....	.....
Crooked Lakes " " 4	J. P. Wright, Agent	103	122	45	9	72	162	236	168	28	.....	.....
Moose Mountain " " 4	H R Halpin, Farmer in charge	86	19	35	2	23	61	63	159	.....	.....	.....
Pine Creek " " 4	S Swinford, Agent	10	12	9	1	.....	4	15	16	.....	.....	.....
Saddle Lake " " 6	Geo G. Mann "	115	128	36	.....	77	198	298	327	70	41	1
Hobbema " " 6	W. S Grant "	.....	*740	.....	1	23	192	375	292	.....	.....	.....
Battleford " " 6	C. M. Dannais "	.....	*407	.....	17	159	350	531	552	70	10	3
Onion Lake " " 6	W. Sibbald "	107	105	57	2	73	172	256	313	.....	.....	.....
Duck Lake " " 6	R. S. McKenzie "	193	10	19	21	89	327	335	161	18	.....	.....
Edmonton " " 6	James Gibbons "	69	77	41	8	52	71	166	191	83	.....	.....
Carlton " " 6	W. B. Goodfellow, Agent	108	121	33	12	117	128	283	303	.....	.....	2
Saccee " " 7	A. J. McNeill "	400	400	200	.....	3	.....	17	34	.....	.....	.....
Blood " " 7	James Wilson "	.....	*3500	.....	15	.....	356	656	909	.....	.....	.....
Blackfoot " " 7	G. H. Wheatley "	12797	.....	220	16	.....	134	214	227	.....	.....	.....
Peigan " " 7	R N. Wilson "	265	485	190	.....	.....	80	330	497	.....	.....	.....
Stony " " 7	H. E Sibbald, Farmer in charge	.....	*1000	.....	11	.....	67	210	269	.....	.....	.....
Indians in Treaty No. 8	No Agent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		3,958	8,044	1,493	195	991	3,127	5,205	6,629	447	84	6

* These figures include all kinds of horses.

† This includes all stallions, geldings and mares

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Live stock and Poultry—*Concluded.*							General Effects.		
		Other stock		Poultry				Value of Live Stock and Poultry.			
		Sows, Breeding.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.		Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.
Northwest Territories—*Continued*								$ cts			
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	H. Martineau, Agent				8		75	34,961 00			
Muskowpetungs " " 4	J. A. Mitchell "		6				75	35,301 00		6	
Birtle " " 4	J. A. Markle "	1	18				883	28,976 00		3	1
Swan River " " 4	W. E. Jones "				1		130	33,853 00	2		46
File Hills " " 4	W. M. Graham "						60	18,050 00			
Assiniboine " " 4	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge							1,290 00			
Crooked Lakes " " 4	J. P. Wright, Agent		3					19,527 00			
Moose Mountain " " 4	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge							10,440 00			
Pine Creek " " 4	S. Swinford, Agent							1,360 00	2	2	7
Saddle Lake " " 6	Geo. G. Mann "	4	11					31,440 00	1	19	60
Hobbema " " 6	W. S. Grant "		4					26,120 00			3
Battleford " " 6	C. M. Daunais "	24	79				135	51,383 00		4	
Onion Lake " " 6	W. Sibbald "						60	27,095 00			20
Duck Lake " " 6	R. S. McKenzie "		8				450	34,182 00		3	8
Edmonton " " 6	James Gibbons "		67	15		10	130	22,683 00			8
Carlton " " 6	W. B. Goodfellow "	6	12				201	25,127 00		14	106
Sarcee " " 7	A. J. McNeill "						40	8,000 00			
Blood " " 7	James Wilson "						50	80,162 00			
Blackfoot " " 7	G. H. Wheatley "							28,023 00		9	
Peigan " " 7	R. N. Wilson "							30,175 00			
Stony " " 7	H. E. Sibbald, Farmer in charge							25,643 00			
Indians in Treaty No. 8	No Agent										
Total		38	208	15	12	10	2,289	576,292 00	5	60	259

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.—*Concluded.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	General Effects.—*Concluded.*						Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
		Rifles.	Shot Guns	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of.	Value of.	
							$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.—*Continued.*									
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No 4	H. Martineau, Agent	75	56	2	1,134	128	3,361 50	3,265 00	288,173 00
Muskowpetungs " " 4	J. A. Mitchell "	17	61	30	192	131	2,039 00	4,395 00	497,730 00
Birtle " " 4	J. A. Markle "	41	133	9	674	158	2,845 00	7,775 00	52,496 00
Swan River " " 4	W. E. Jones "	15	95	50	450	102	2,569 00	3,265 00	5,834 00
File Hills " " 4	W. M. Graham "	13	28	.....	59	86	790 00	2,560 00	206,878 00
Assiniboine " " 4	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge	.....	25	.....	10	35	250 00	650 00	900 00
Crooked Lakes " " 4	J. P. Wright, Agent	2	24	11	6	107	632 00	1,245 00	599,122 00
Moose Mountain " " 4	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge	9	26	11	89	55	406 00	1,620 00	300,884 00
Pine Creek " " 4	S. Swinford, Agent	5	8	40	80	15	275 00	445 00	37,613 00
Saddle Lake " " 6	Geo. G. Mann "	8	107	178	525	110	3,110 00	2,455 00	247,692 00
Hobbema " " 6	W. S. Grant "	20	100	110	249	125	1,562 00	1,835 00	227,842 00
Battleford " " 6	C. M. Daunais "	38	82	23	108	107	2,351 00	6,121 00	271,094 00
Onion Lake " " 6	W. Sibbald "	8	88	70	280	120	2,128 00	2,100 00	280,153 00
Duck Lake " " 6	R. S. McKenzie "	24	91	24	766	97	2,299 20	11,649 65	13,948 85
Edmonton " " 6	James Gibbons "	9	65	50	110	65	690 00	1,700 00	301,110 00
Carlton " " 6	W. B. Goodfellow, Agent	60	188	117	1,396	179	4,236 00	1,711 00	492,630 00
Sarcee " " 7	A. J. McNeill "	15	12	.....	20	40	500 00	1,600 00	157,095 00
Blood " " 7	James Wilson "	50	8	.....	25	125	1,588 00	5,000 00	857,977 00
Blackfoot " " 7	G. H. Wheatley "	60	27	27	3	132	960 00	2,400 00	865,637 09
Peigan " " 7	R. N. Wilson "	20	40	.....	.....	95	890 00	2,500 00	60,604 00
Stony " " 7	H. E. Sibbald, Farmer in charge	106	30	3	200	110	2,786 00	10,000 00	195,712 00
Indians in Treaty No. 8	No Agent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		599	1,298	755	6,106	2,122	36,617 70	64,241 65	5,965,084 85

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1899.

Province, Agency or Band	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.									
		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Peas.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Continued*											
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No 4	H. Martineau, Agent	99	1,663	93	1,932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muskowpetungs " " 4	J. A. Mitchell "	341	6,148	86	2,248	15½	217	1	34	.....	.....
Birtle " " 4	J. A. Markle "	1,206	15,193	264	3,743	18	265	18½	705	13	1
Swan River " " 4	W. E. Jones "	.....	.....	19	1,670	44	930	.....	.....	.....	.....
File Hills " " 4	W. M. Graham "	20	300	110	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assiniboine " " 4	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge	225	1,820	15	450	.....	.....	1	.....	¼	.....
Crooked Lakes " " 4	J. P. Wright, Agent	600	8,217	110	3,924	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Mountain " " 4	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge	277	4,040	30	1,220	8	162	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Creek " " 4	S. Swinford, Agent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	6	.....	.....
Saddle Lake " " 6	Geo. G. Mann "	190	1,818	78	1,297	13	187	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hobbema " " 6	W. S. Grant "	130½	5,001	21	373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battleford " " 6	C. M. Daunais "	251	3,606	103	3,138	11	264	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onion Lake " " 6	W. Sibbald "	.....	.....	6	57	50	289	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duck Lake " " 6	R. S. McKenzie "	482½	1,226	217½	2,617	37½	192	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmonton " " 6	James Gibbons "	243	2,974	155	3,307	13	410	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carlton " " 6	W. B. Goodfellow "	433¼	2,774	89	1,202	43¼	152	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarcee " " 7	A. J. McNeill "	.....	.....	87¼	3,309	29¾	412	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blood " " 7	James Wilson "	.....	.....	17	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blackfoot " " 7	G. H. Wheatley "	.....	.....	176	4,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pergan " " 7	R. N. Wilson "	.....	.....	19	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stony " " 7	H. E. Sibbald, Farmer in charge	.....	.....	120	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indians in Treaty No. 8	No Agent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		1,798¼	58,410	1,878¾	39,757	283	3,480	24	745	13½	1

* Used for fodder.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1899—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*									
		Rye		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Planted	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels. Harvested.
North-west Territories *Continued.*											
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	H. Martineau, Agent							14	827	3½	200
Muskowpetungs " " 4	J. A. Mitchell "							18	1,954	¾	10
Birtle " " 4	J. A. Markle "						1	31¼	2,465	4	170
Swan River " " 4	W. E. Jones "							21	3,250	3	50
File Hills " " 4	W. M. Graham "							15	2,050	1¼	95
Assiniboine " " 4	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge							12	275	½	35
Crooked Lakes " " 4	J. P. Wright, Agent							12	850	1½	115
Moose Mountain " " 4	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge							6¼	100		
Pine Creek " " 4	S. Swinford, Agent							6	100		10
Saddle Lake " " 6	Geo. G. Mann "	12	38					22½	2,184	1	
Hobbema " " 6	W. S. Grant "							11	1,524	3	
Battleford " " 6	C. M. Daunais "							29½	4,100	10	985
Onion Lake " " 6	W. Sibbald "							14	1,380	Not giv'n	194
Duck Lake " " 6	R. S. McKenzie "							20¾	1,890	2	178
Edmonton " " 6	James Gibbons "							22⅝	1,369	3	650
Carlton " " 6	W. B. Goodfellow "							25	2,222	4	214
Sarcee " " 7	A. J. McNeill "							12	1,725	3	100
Blood " " 7	James Wilson "							9½	431		
Blackfoot " " 7	G. H. Wheatley "							15¾	1,334	4	124
Peigan " " 7	R. N. Wilson "							14	1,476	½	75
Stony " " 7	H. E. Sibbald, Farmer in charge							12	600	½	
Indians in Treaty No. 8	No Agent										
Total		12	38				1	347⅝	32,706	50¾	3,295

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Concluded.*							New Land Improvements.			
		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.						
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild	Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.
						Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*												
Touchwood Hills Ag'cy, Treaty No. 4.	H. Martineau, Agent	7¾	730	2½	118	2	3,147	290	.....	.....	.....	229
Muskowpetungs " " 4.	J. A. Mitchell "	12	673	6	4.35	.....	1,995	145	.....	184	72	118
Birtle " " 4.	J. A. Markle "	5	968	4	157	11	3,127	640	.....	185	632	.....
Swan River " " 4	W. E. Jones "	4	85	.....	.....	.....	2,950	120	.....	99	63	99
File Hills " " 4	W. M. Graham "	12½	2,417	.....	.....	.....	2,100	240	.....	109	280	.....
Assiniboine " " 4	T. W. Aspdin, F'm'r in charge	3	140	3	125	.....	575	.....	.....	25	15	350
Crooked Lakes " " 4.	J. P. Wright, Agent	10	395	.....	.....	.....	2,430	.....	.....	102	.....	.....
Moose Mountain " " 4	H. R. Halpin, F'm'r in charge	7	212	1½	54	.....	1,055	600	.....	12	70	.....
Pine Creek " " 4	S. Swinford, Agent	1	25	½	10	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Saddle Lake " " 6.	Geo. G. Mann "	6¾	28	4	17	.....	2,706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hobbema " " 6	W. S. Grant "	22½	835	9¼	.....	.....	1,710	610	.....	15	.....	.....
Battleford " " 6.	C. M. Dannais "	19½	1,802	7	335	.....	3,310	.....	.....	141	141	355
Onion Lake " " 6.	W. Sibbald "	13	1,186	4	20	.....	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duck Lake " " 6	R. S. McKenzie "	12½	567	1½	128	.....	3,249	950	.....	104	43	.....
Edmonton " " 6	James Gibbons "	5½	Not given	2¾	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	145	145
Carlton " " 6	W. B. Goodfellow, Agent	5½	642	3½	96	.....	1,858	528	.....	86	81	65
Sarcee " " 7	A. J. McNeill "	5	1,000	5	200	60	320	125	.....	12	.....	15
Blood " " 7	James Wilson "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blackfoot " " 7.	G. H. Wheatley "	4¾	328	.....	.....	8	1,293	.....	.....	62	62	23
Peigan " " 7.	R. N. Wilson "	2	180	½	45	.....	490	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,000
Stony " " 7.	H. E. Sibbald, F'm'r in charge	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	25	.....	100
Indians in Treaty No 8.	No Agent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		161½	12,273	57¾	2,181	81	36,831	4,548	.....	1,297	2,004	58,501

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent	Buildings Erected.										
		Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Storehouses
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*												
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	H. Martineau, Agent				6			1		17		
Muskowpetungs " " 4	J. A. Mitchell "				15					6		
Battle " " 4	J. A. Markle "			2	9	6		2	3	12		
Swan River " " 4	W. E. Jones "				7	3		8		14		
File Hills " " 4	W. M. Graham "											
Assiniboine " " 4	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge				6					5		
Crooked Lakes " " 4	J. P. Wright, Agent											
Moose Mountain " " 4	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge				2					1		
Pine Creek " " 4	S. Swinford, Agent				1							
Saddle Lake " " 6	Geo. G. Mann "				4							
Hobbema " " 6	W. S. Grant "				11					2		
Battleford " " 6	C. M. Daunais "				11			5		15		
Onion Lake " " 6	W. Sibbald "											
Duck Lake " " 6	R. S. McKenzie "				24					11		
Edmonton " " 6	James Gibbons "				10							
Carlton " " 6	W. B. Goodfellow "				8	5		4		9		1
Sarcee " " 7	A. J. McNeill "				5			3		2		
Blood " " 7	James Wilson "			1	8			3		6		
Blackfoot " " 7	G. H. Wheatley "				5			2		2		
Peigan " " 7	R. N. Wilson "				3		1	2		2		
Stony " " 7	H. E. Sibbald, Farmer in charge				5			5		3		
Indians in Treaty No. 8	No Agent											
Total				3	140	14	1	68	3	109		11

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS *Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900—*Concluded.*

Province, Agency or Band	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Buildings Erected.			Increase in Value.		
		Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased Value of Agricultural Products and Industries.
Northwest Territories—*Continued.*					$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Touchwood Hills, Agency Treaty No 4	H. Martineau, Agent				110 00	1,005 00	939 00
Muskowpetungs " " 4	J. A. Mitchell "				1,361 50	830 00	9,921 98
Birtle " " 4	J. A. Markle "				735 00	1,200 00	2,721 85
Swan River " " 4	W. E. Jones "	2	3		990 00	1,130 00	1,170 89
File Hills " " 4	W. M. Graham "						1,575 00
Assiniboine " " 4	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge				250 00	350 00	250 00
Crooked Lakes " " 4	J. P. Wright, Agent						2,902 50
Moose Mountain " " 4	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge						
Pine Creek " " 4	S. Swinford, Agent				10 00	60 00	70 00
Saddle Lake " " 6	Geo. G. Mann "					200 00	200 00
Hobbema " " 6	W. S. Grant "				75 00	400 00	350 00
Battleford " " 6	C. M. Daunais "	11			1,304 00	880 00	2,756 00
Onion Lake " " 6	W. Sibbald "						
Duck Lake " " 6	R. S. McKenzie "		1		130 50	3,130 00	3,260 50
Edmonton " " 6	James Gibbons "				1,140 00	1,000 00	2,140 00
Carlton " " 6	W. B. Goodfellow, Agent		1		237 00	1,130 00	1,528 25
Saree " " 7	A. J. McNeill "		1		200 00	500 00	700 00
Blood " " 7	James Wilson "				1,800 00	558 00	
Blackfoot " " 7	G. H. Wheatley "				177 00	270 00	182 00
Peigan " " 7	R. N. Wilson "				4,000 00	340 00	4,340 00
Stony " " 7	H. E. Sibbald, Farmer in charge				150 00	900 00	900 00
Indians in Treaty No 8	No Agent						
Total		13	6		12,970 00	13,883 00	38,907 97

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. *Concluded.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Wages Earned	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for food is included in these columns.		Earned by Other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting		
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES - *Concluded.*		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts
Touchwood Hills, Agency, Treaty No 4	H Martineau, Agent	8,123 75	813 10		213 00	14,643 00	1,827 52	25,620 37
Muskowpetungs " " 4	J. A. Mitchell "	9,958 05	2,461 25	1,645 52	1,300 00	1,359 00	8,066 11	24,700 93
Birtle " " 4	J. A. Markle "	11,401 61	3,706 22	2,775 00	2,053 00	4,105 00	8,094 05	32,134 91
Swan River " " 4	W. E. Jones "	4,989 27	1,548 62		2,850 00	8,000 00	4,889 90	24,277 79
File Hills " " 4	W. M. Graham "	9,415 00	3,100 00		65 00	190 00	1,660 00	14,730 00
Assiniboine " " 4	T.W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge	3,000 00	400 00			50 00	340 00	3,750 00
Crooked Lakes " " 4	J. P. Wright, Agent	8,871 00	20 00		20 00	77 00	1,872 00	10,860 00
Moose Mountain " " 4	H.R. Halpin, Farmer in charge	6,837 50	1,009 00		155 00	40 00	2,110 00	10,151 50
Pine Creek " " 4	S. Swinford, Agent	665 00	350 00		1,000 00	1,200 00	100 00	3,315 00
Saddle Lake " " 6	Geo. G. Mann "	12 011 00	555 00		115 00	2,955 00	2,089 00	18,025 00
Hobbema " " 6	W. S Grant "	10,800 00	950 00		1,100 00	1,050 00	625 00	14,525 00
Battleford " " 6	C. M Daunais "	18,476 00	326 00		225 00	365 00	1,737 00	21,129 00
Onion Lake " " 6	W. Sibbald "	9,030 00	320 00		2,500 00	3,820 00	4,273 00	19,943 00
Duck Lake " " 6	R. S. Mackenzie "	13,540 99	2,628 18		763 75	3,841 38	820 86	21 595 16
Edmonton " " 6	James Gibbons "	3 570 00	750 00		1,350 00	1 200 00	4,650 00	11 520 00
Carlton " " 6	W.B. Goodfellow "	9 197 35	1,893 00		4,022 00	13,749 00	1,676 00	30,547 35
Sarcee " " 7	A. J McNeill "	1,000 00	500 00			100 00	2,000 00	6,600 00
Blood " " 7	James Wilson "	13 875 00	4,706 00			350 00	5,841 00	24,772 00
Blackfoot " " 7	G. H. Wheatley "	2,964 52	6,016 00		12 00	230 00	3,264 01	12 486 53
Peigan " " 7	R. N. Wilson "	833 00	2,463 14		10 00	60 00	5,010 30	8,406 74
Stony " " 7	H. E. Sibbald, Farmer in ch'g	1,100 00	600 00		300 00	5,000 00	4,667 00	11,667 00
Indians in Treaty No. 8	No Agent							
Total		162,639 07	35,055 81	4,420 52	18,383 75	65,675 38	65,582 75	351,757 28

INDIAN WOMEN WHO HAVE COMMUTED THEIR ANNUITY BY A TEN YEARS' PURCHASE ($50) UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE INDIAN ACT.

Commutations—1899-1900.

Treaty No. 1.

St. Peter's Band—Matilda H. Keeper, No. 463.
Long Plain Band—Mary Harriet Coutois, No. 108.

Treaty No. 3.

Grassy Narrows—Mary Jetté, No. 1.

Treaty No. 4.

Cowesess Band—Catherine Auger, No. 149.
" " Rose Pritchard, No. 144.
Little Black Bear's Band—Edwidge Bellegarde, No. 7.
Pasqua's Band—Eliza Cline, No. 71.
" " Josephine Daniels, No. 34.
" " Marie E. Mosenay, No. 99.
Muskowpetung's Band—Geneve E. Robillard, No. 77.
Key's Band—Susan Field, No. 70.
Coté's Band—Ellen Genaille, No. 158.

Treaty No. 5.

Norway House Band—Elizabeth Moar, No. 278.

Treaty No. 6.

Jas. Robert's Band—Catherine McKay, No. 126.
Ermineskin's Band—Marie Quintel, No. 95.

RETURN A (1)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1900.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Rank	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service
Hon. Clifford Sifton.	Superintendent General		Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	
James A. Smart	Deputy Superintendent General		Holds this office combined with that of Deputy Minister of the Interior.	
John D. McLean ..	Chief Clerk and Secretary	2,200	July 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1876
Samuel Stewart....	" and Assistant Secretary	1,850	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1879
Duncan C. Scott...	" and Accountant	2,000	July 6, 1893	Oct. 8, 1880
Reginald Rimmer..	" and Law Clerk	2,000	June 27, 1898	June 27, 1898
William A. Orr....	First Class Clerk, in charge of Land and Timber Branch	1,500	Aug. 1, 1894	Nov. 24, 1883
Frederick W. Smith.	First Class Clerk	1,650	Nov. 1, 1889	Oct. —, 1870
John McGirr..	" "	1,700	Oct. 14, 1891	Aug. 1, 1877
Robert G. Dalton ..	" "	1,560	Nov. 29, 1893	July 12, 1871
*Jas. A. J. McKenna	" "	2,050	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1887
Samuel Bray, D.L.S.	" "	1,450	July 1, 1899	June 14, 1884
Henry C. Ross..	Second Class Clerk	1,400	July 1, 1886	Jan. 10, 1883
Edwin Rochester....	" "	1,400	June 5, 1890	June 5, 1890
James J. Campbell..	"	1,400	Aug. 1, 1894	Dec. 30, 1886
Hiram McKay .	"	1,200	Sept. 11, 1894	July 9, 1880
Martin Benson .	" "	1,200	Dec. 1, 1884	April 1, 1876
Henry J. Brook. ..	" "	1,100	July 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1871
Alfred E. Kemp ..	" "	1,100	July 1, 1898	Feb. 1, 1884
John D. Sutherland.	" "	1,100	Jan. 11, 1899	Jan. 11, 1899
John W. Shore	"	1,100	July 1, 1899	Mar. 24, 1884
Jno. H. Antliff, M. A. Sc., D.T.S..	" "	1,100	July 1, 1899	July 1, 1898
Joseph Delisle	Junior Second Class Clerk	1,000	1, 1900	June 23, 1880
Fannie Yeilding....	" " "	1,000	" "	April 3, 1882
Caroline Reiffenstein	" " "	1,000	" "	Nov. 24, 1883
Louis A. Dorval	" " "	1,000		July 1, 1886
Lizzie D. McMeekin.	" " "	1,000		Dec. 31, 1887
Ida H. Wilson ..	" " "	950		Jan. 29, 1887
Geo. H. Matheson..	" " "	900	" "	June 21 1888
Edith H. Lyon.	" " "	800	" "	May 31, 1890
Helen G. Ogilvy....	" " "	800	" "	June 30, 1890
Floretta K. Maracle.	" " "	800	" "	Jan. 31, 1891
Robert B. E. Moffat.	" " "	800	" "	Feb. 7, 1891
Mary D. Maxwell.	" " "	800	" "	May 31, 1890
Annie C. Taylor	" " "	750	" "	June 30, 1890
Frederick R. Byshe.	" " "	800	" "	Mar. 26, 1891
Louisa E. Dale ..	" " "	800	" "	July 21, 1891
James Guthrie	" " "	750	" "	" "
Thos. P. Moffatt ...	" " "	750		Oct. 14, 1891
Alice M. S. Graham.	" " "	750		Nov. 28, 1893
Frederick H. Byshe.	" " "	650	" "	Feb. 6, 1893
Emma S. Martin .	" " "	600	" "	Sept. 11, 1894
Chas. A. Cook	Writer	485	April 1, 1893	April 1, 1893
Margaret H. Brennan	"	455	Nov. 19, 1896	Nov. 19, 1896
Sarah M. O'Grady ..	"	430	Oct. 12, 1896	Oct. 12, 1896
Peter Jos. O'Connor.	"	400	July 1, 1899	Feb. 15, 1898
Annie M. Garfoote.	"	400	Mar. 28, 1899	Mar. 28, 1899
Gertrude A. Gorrell	"	400	May 26, 1899	May 26, 1899
Audrey S. Jones	"	425	Jan. 22, 1900	Jan. 22, 1900
Sarah E. Whitehead.	"	400	May 14, 1900	May 14, 1900
Benjamin Hayter...	Packer	500	July 26, 1892	July 26, 1892
William Seale .	Messenger	450	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893
John Ackland	"	300	July 28, 1899	July 28, 1899

OFFICERS OF OUTSIDE SERVICE AT HEADQUARTERS.

Frederick H. Paget..	Attached to Accountant's Branch	1,500	July 1, 1897	June 5, 1885
Jas. Ansdell Macrae.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	1,800	Oct. 1, 1892	June 14, 1881
Geo. L. Chitty	Inspector of Timber	1,200	June 21, 1893	June 21, 1893

* Salary as First Class Clerk, $1,450; allowance as Private Secretary, $600.

Return A (2).—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1900.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Abbott, William Van	Indian Land Agent	825 00 With $154 50 a year for office rent and fuel	Sault Ste Marie	Batchewana, Big Head or Michipicoten and Garden River.
Adams, Joshua		Commission of 5 p.c. on collections.	Sarnia	
Anderson, George	Indian Agent	500 00	Marysville	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, Tyendinaga Reserve.
Bennett, Edmund	"	60 00	Cormac	Algonquins of Golden Lake.
Blomfield, Charles James	Indian Land Agent	Commission of 7½ p.c. on sales.	Lakefield	Islands in River Trent.
Cameron, Edwin D	Indian Supt	1,200 00 $140 for travelling expenses, and $200 for rent	Brantford	Six Nations of Grand River.
English, Adam	Indian Agent	500 00	Sarnia	Chippewas of Aux Sables, Kettle Point and Sarnia.
J. A. Gibson	Guardian of Islands	25 00	Mallorytown	
Goulette, O. V.	"	150 00	Gananoque	
Hagan, Samuel	Indian Agent	500 00 $24 office rent	Thessalon	Thessalon, Mississagua River and Thessalon Tp.
Hodder, J. F.	"	800 00	Port Arthur	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior.
Hill, David Seymour	Clerk, Indian Office	900 00	Brantford	
Ironside, Alex. McG	" "	720 00	Manitowaning	
Maclean, William Brown	Indian Supt	900 00 Commission of 5 p.c. on collections; $60 office rent	Parry Sound	Parry Island, Dokis, Henvey Inlet, Nipissing, Shawanaga, Temogaming and Wahnapitae (or Gibson).
McDonald, Alex. R	Indian Agent	500 00	Duart	Moravians of the Thames.
McFarlane, William	"	325 00	Keene	Mississaguas of Mud and Rice Lakes.
McGibbon, Charles	"	500 00	Penetanguishene	Chippewas of Beausoleil, Christian Island.
McIver, John	"	500 00	Cape Croker	" Nawash, Cape Croker.
McKelvey, Alex	"	500 00	Wallaceburg	" and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.
McPhee, Duncan J.	"	400 00	Atherley	" of Rama.
Sims, C. L. D.	"	1,000 00	Manitowaning	Sucker Creek, Shegunandah, South Bay, Maganettawan, Point Grondin, Tahgaiwinini, Whitefish River, Whitefish Lake and unceded portion of Manitoulin Island.
Scofield, John	Indian Agent	500 00	Chippewa Hill	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Simpson, William	Indian Land Agent	Commission of 5 p.c. on collections	Wiarton	
Sinclair, A.	Indian Agent	600 00	Poplar Hill	Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames.
Stewart, Hugh	"	600 00	Hagersville	Mississaguas of the Credit.
Thackeray, John	"	325 00	Roseneath	Mississaguas of Alnwick.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1900.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO– *Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Thorburn, J. H.	Indian Agent	600 00	Gore Bay	Chippewas of Cockburn Island, Shesegwaning, Obidgewong and West Bay.
Williams, Albert W.	"	100 00	Port Perry	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Yates, John	"	350 00	Virginia	Chippewas of Snake and Georgina Islands.
Arthur, R. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00 Paid by Bands and appropriation		Whitefish Lake, Serpent River and Spanish River Indians.
Baxter, J., M.D.	"	100 00 "		Mississagua River.
Bowman, George, M.D.	"	200 00 "		Chippewas of Beausoleil.
Carruthers, John., M.D.	"	600 00 "		Indians on Manitoulin Island.
Evans, J. W., M.D.	"	100 00—Voted by Parliament.		Indians between Chapleau and Pogamising.
Hough, H. A., M.D.	"	500 00—Paid by Band.		Chippewas of Nawash.
Hay, W. W., M.D.	"	500 00 "		Indians on Walpole Island.
Johnston, J., M.D.	"	250 00 "		" Manitoulin Island.
Lapp, T. Clark., M.D.	"	275 00 "		Mississaguas of Alnwick.
McDonald, A. R., M.D.	"	150 00– Paid by Band and appro		Chippewas of Rama.
McDonald, R., M.D.	"	350 00 Paid by Band		Mississaguas of the Credit.
McEwen, James A., M.D.	"	300 00—Voted by Parliament		Oneidas of the Thames.
McIntosh, J. W., M.D.	"	1,000 00 Paid by Band.		Indians on Manitoulin Island.
McPhail, D. P., M.D.	"	300 00 "		Moravians of the Thames.
Mitchell, F. H., M.D.	"	260 00 Band, $200; $60 vote		Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.
Moore, John., M.D.	"	250 00 –Paid by Band		Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Passmore, W. J., M.D.	"	250 00 "		" "
Pringle, H. H., M.D.	"	150 00 "		Chippewas of Snake Island.
Proctor, E. L., M.D.	"	37 50 "		Mississaguas of Scugog.
Reid, J. A., M.D.	"	100 00 "		Garden River and Batchewana.
Secord, Levi., M.D.	"	2,850 00 "		Six Nations.
Shaw, J. M., M.D.	"	150 00 "		Mississaguas of Rice Lake.
William, R. W., M.D.	"	300 00 "		Chippewas of Saugeen.
Smith, Rev., A. G.	Missionary (C.E.)	400 00 "	Deseronto	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.

QUEBEC.

Bastien, Antoine O.	Indian Agent	300 00	Jeune Lorette	Hurons of Lorette: Quarante Arpents and Rocmont Reserves.
Beaulieu, E.	"	150 00– Commission of 5 p.c.	Cacouna	Amalecites of Cacouna.

Brosseau, Alex.	"	600 00	$60 for office rent	Caughnawaga	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Burwash, Adam	"	200 00	"	N. Temiscaming.	Lake Temiscaming.
Comire, A. O., M.D.	"	200 00	"	St. François du Lac	Abenakis of St. François du Lac.
Desilets, Chas. O. H., M.D.	"	100 00	"	Becancour	Abenakis of Becancour.
Donohue, W. T. A.	"	100 00	"	Pointe Blue.	Montagnais of Lake St. John.
Gagne, Rev. Jacob	"	100 00	"	Maria	Micmacs of Maria.
Gagnon, Adolphe.	"	100 00	"	Bersimis.	Lower St. Lawrence.
Long, George	"	50 00	Commission of 10 p.c. on land rent and 2½ p.c. on distributions	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.
McCaffrey, Wm. J.	Indian Agent.	600 00		River Desert.	River Desert Band, Maniwaki Reserve.
Mulligan, E. A., M.D.	Medical Officer.	200 00	Paid by Band	"	River Desert Band.
McCartney, F. W., M.D	"	80 00	" Quebec Fund	"	Micmacs of Gaspe.
Perillard, Joseph.	Indian Agent	100 00	"	Oka	Lake of Two Mountains.
Pitre, Jeremie	"	200 00	"	St. Alexis de Metapedia	Micmacs of Restigouche.
De Gonzague, Rev. Jos	Missionary (R.C.)	235 00	"	Pierreville	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Giroux, Rev. G.	"	225 96	"	Lorette.	Hurons of Lorette.
Bourget, Rev. P	"	125 00	Also $25 for fuel	St. Regis.	Iroquois of St. Regis.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Carter, Wm. D.	Indian Agent	400 00		Richibucto	Eel River, Restigouche Co.; Bathurst, St. Peter's Island and Pokemouche, Gloucester Co.; Tabusintac, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous, Northumberland Co.; Big Cove, Indian Island and Buctouche, Kent Co.; Shediac and Fort Folly, Westmorland Co.
Farrell, James	"	500 00	Allowed $50 for office rent.	Fredericton.	Tobique, Victoria Co.; Edmundston, Madawaska Co.; Kingsclear, St. Mary's, York Co.; Woodstock, Carleton Co.; Oromocto, Sunbury Co.
Sprague, T. F., MD	Medical Officer	100 00		Woodstock	
Ferguson, A. G., M.D	"	25 00		Dalhousie.	
Benson, J. S., M.D	"	100 00		Chatham.	Northumberland County.
Desmond, J. F., M.D	"	150 00		Newcastle	" Red Bank and Eel Ground.
Olloqui, R. A., M.D	"	175 00		Big Cove.	Kent County.
Landry, D. V., M.D	"	10 00		Tobique	
Bannon, Rev. E. J	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00		Big Cove.	
D'Amour, Rev. L. C	"	10 00		Edmundston.	
Morrisey, Rev. W.	"	100 00		Oak Point	
O'Keefe, Rev. M. A.	"	100 00		Tobique	
Barnaby, T	Constable.	24 00		Eel Ground.	Northumberland County.
Tom Saulke.	"	20 00		Big Cove.	Kent County.
Perley, Peter.	Caretaker of Church.	10 00		Tobique	

RETURN A (2) Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1900.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Beckwith, Chas. E.	Indian Agent	50 00	Steam Mills	Micmacs of King's County.
Cameron, Rev. Angus, D.D.	"	100 00	Christmas Island	" Cape Breton County.
DeMolitor, John J. E	"	50 00	Shelburne	" Shelburne, County.
Fraser, Rev. John	"	100 00	St. Peters	" Richmond Co., Salmon River Reserve.
Harlow, Charles	"	100 00	Caledonia.	" Lunenburg and Queen's Counties; Bridgewater, New Germany, Chester, Mahone Bay and Lunenburg.
McDonald, Arch. J.	"	50 00	Baddeck.	" Victoria County.
McDonald, John R	"	100 00	Heatherton.	" Antigonish and Guysborough Counties; Afton, Pomquette Forks and Summerside Reserves.
McDonald, Rev. Roderick.	"	100 00	Eureka.	" Pictou County; Indian Cove Reserve.
McIsaac, Rev. Donald	"	100 00	Glendale	" Inverness County, Malagawatch and Whycocomagh Reserves.
McManus, Rev. C. E	"	50 00	Sheet Harbour	" Halifax County.
Purdy, J. H	"	50 00	Bear River	" Digby County; Indian Hill Reserve.
Rand, Fred. A., M.D	"	50 00	Parrsboro'	" Cumberland County; Franklin Manor Reserve (Halfway River.)
Smith, Thos. B.,	"	50 00	Truro	" Colchester County; Millbrook Reserve.
Wallace, Alonzo	"	50 00	Shubenacadie.	" Hants County; Indian Brook Reserve.
Wells, George	"	50 00	Annapolis	" Annapolis County; Maitland and Milford Reserves.
Whalen, W. H	"	50 00	Yarmouth.	" Yarmouth County.
Bissett, C. P., M.D	Medical Officer	125 00	St. Peter's	Richmond County; Salmon River Reserve.
Jacques, H., M.D.	"	50 00	Canning	King's County.
Kelly, F. H., M.D.	"	50 00		Lunenburg County, East.
Macaulay, J. A., M.D	"	75 00		Inverness County, Malagawatch Reserve.
MacDonald, Hugh N., M.D	"	75 00	Whycocomagh	Inverness County, Whycocomagh Reserve.
McDonald, D., M.D	"	225 00	Baddeck	Victoria County.
McIntyre, D. K., M.D	"	250 00	Sydney	Cape Breton County.
McKinnon, J. C., M.D	"	150 00	Antigonish	Antigonish County.
McLean, E. D., M.D	"	150 00	Shubenacadie	Hants County; Indian Brook Reserve.
McMillan, J., M.D.	"	75 00	Pictou	Pictou County.
Marsh, H. A., M.D	"	75 00	Bridgewater	Lunenburg County, West.
Withrow, Russell, M.D.	"	50 00	Annapolis	Annapolis County.
Yorston, F. S., M.D	"	150 00	Truro	Colchester County, Millbrook Reserve.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Arsenault, John O	Indian Superintend't	300 00	Higgins Road	Lennox Island Reserve, Richmond Bay; Morell Reserve, King's County.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vowell, Arthur W	Indian Supt. and Reserve Com. for B.C.	3,000 00	Victoria	
Mackay, Joseph W.	Senior Clerk	1,800 00	"	
MacLaughlin, Wm	Clerk	1,000 00	"	
McLachlan, D	Messenger	600 00	"	
Green, Ashdown H.	Surveyor	1,800 00	"	
Bell, Ewen	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Clinton	Williams Lake Agency.
Deane, Frank	"	1,200 00	New Westminster	Fraser River "
Galbraith, Robert L. T.	"	1,200 00	Fort Steele	Kootenay "
Guillod, Harry	"	1,200 00	Alberni	West Coast "
Irwin, Archibald	"	1,200 00	Savona	Kamloops Okanagan Agency
Robertson, W. R.	"	1,200 00	Quamichan	Cowichan "
Loring, Richard E	"	1,200 00	Hazelton	Babine "
Pidcock, Rich. H	"	1,200 00	Cape Mudge	Kwawkewlth "
Todd, Chas	"	1,800 00	Metlakahtla	Northwest Coast "
Foote, E. C., M.D	Medical Officer	100 00	Quamichan	Cowichan "

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

	INDIAN COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.			
Laird, Hon. David	Indian Commissioner	3,200 00	Winnipeg, Man	
Lash, J. E.	Secy. to Commiss'r	1,500 00	"	
Ponton, Arch. W	Surveyor in charge of Indian reserve surveys in N. W. T., Manitoba, Keewatin and part of Ontario.	1,800 00	"	
McDonald, Allan	Storekeeper	1,400 00	"	
Betournay, Geo. A., M.A	Clerk	1,200 00	"	
Jean, G. E.	Clerk	1,000 00	"	
Robson, M.	Stenographer and Typewriter	600 00	"	
Gordon, M.	Typewriter	480 00	"	
Polk, L.	Clerk	300 00	"	
Thompson, T.	Caretaker	144 00	"	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1900.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.			
McColl, Ebenezer	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	$ cts. 2,400 00	Winnipeg, Man.	Clandeboye and Berens River Agencies.
Levesque, L. J. A.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	1,800 00	Rat Portage, Ont.	Rat Portage, Couchiching and Savanne Agencies.
Marlatt, Samuel R.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	1,800 00	Portage la Prairie, Man.	Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah and The Pas.
Contois, Pierre.	Interpreter.	360 00	" "	
	TREATY No. 2.			
Swinford, S.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	" "	Manitowapah Agency; Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba; Eldon and Flow Lake, Fairford, Sandy Bay (Treaty No. 2), Lake St. Martin, Crane River, Water Hen River and Pine Creek Reserves.
	TREATY No. 3.			
Begg, Magnus	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	Couchiching Agency, Hungry Hall, Long Sault, Manitou, Little Forks, Couchiching, Strangecomming, Nuacatchewenin, Nekickonesemenecanning, Seine River and Lac la Croix.
	TREATY No. 5.			
Courtney, Joseph	Indian Agent	1,000 00	The Pas, Sask.	The Pas Agency: Grand Rapids (Saskatchewan River), Chemawawin, Moose Lake, The Pas, Pas Mountain, Cumberland.
Short, J. W.	"	1,000 00	Berens River, Man.	Berens River Agency: Black River, Hollow Water River, Loon Straits, Blood Vein River, Fisher River, Jack Head River, Berens River, Pekangekum, Grand Rapids (Berens River), Poplar River, Norway House, Cross Lake.
	NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Wadsworth, Thos. P.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,200 00	Calgary, Alta.	Edmonton, Hobbema, Morley, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Pegan Agencies.
McGibbon, Alex.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,200 00	Qu'Appelle.	Birtle, Swan River, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake.

Chisholm, Wm. J	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	1,800 00			[Assiniboine, File Hills, Muskowpetung and Touchwood] Agencies.
Schmidt, Wm	Teamster and Interpreter	360 00	Battleford		Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake, Saddle Lake Agencies, and White Cap Sioux, Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge Reserves.
	TREATY No. 4.				
	Birtle Agency.				
Markle, John A	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Birtle, Man		Bird Tail, Oak River, Oak Lake, Turtle Mountain, Keeseekoowenin, Waywayseecappo, Valley River, Gambler's and Rolling River.
Dickenson, S. M	Clerk	720 00	"		
Mentuck, W	Interpreter	300 00	"		
Ryan, Thos	Farmer	480 00	"		
	Swan River Agency.				
Jones, Wm. E	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Cote, Assa		Cote, Key's, Keeseekouse Reserves.
Brass, P	Interpreter	300 00	"		
Porter, David	Labourer	300 00	"		
	Moose Mountain Agency.				
Halpin, Henry R	Farmer in charge	900 00	Cannington Manor, Assa		Pheasant Rump's, Striped Blanket's and White Bear's Reserves.
Murison, W	Labourer	480 00	" "		
	Crooked Lake Agency				
Wright, John P	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Broadview, Assa		Ochapowace's, Kakewistahaw's, Cowessess and Sakimay's Reserves.
Jowett, John W	Clerk	600 00	"		
Sutherland, J. A	Miller and Blacksmith	600 00	"		
Pollock, Isaac	Farmer	480 00	"		
Hourie, Peter	"	480 00	"		
Cameron, Henry	Interpreter	300 00	"		
	File Hills Agency.				
Graham, Wm. M	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Qu'Appelle		Little Black Bear's, Star Blanket's, Okanase and Peepeekeesis' Reserves.
Ashdown, L	Farmer	360 00	"		
Indian	Interp'r & mail carrier	120 00	"		
Desmoulins, Jos	Herder	360 00	"		
	Muskowpetung's Agency.				
Mitchell, J A	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Regina, Assa		Piapot's, Muskowpetung's, Pasqua's and Standing Buffalo's Reserves.
Hockley, S	Farmer	480 00	"		
Goodertham, J. H	"	480 00	"		
Richardson, H	" and Clerk	600 00	"		
Finlayson, J. D.	Herder	480 00	"		
Laroque, John	Interpreter	300 00	"		

RETURN A (2) Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1900.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY *Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Touchwood Hills Agency.	$ cts.		
Matthieau, H.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Kutawa, Assa	Muscowequan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poor Man's, Fishing Lake and Nut Lake Reserves.
Bannerdyne, A. R. J	Clerk and Farmer	600 00	"	
Stanley, E.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Favel, Chas.	"	360 00	"	
Hamilton, P. J.	"	480 00	"	
McNabb, P	Interpreter	300 00	"	
Beatty, R	Overseer	130 00	Melfort, Sask	Kinistino Band.
	Assiniboine Agency.			
Aspdin, Thos. W	Farmer in charge	800 00	Wolseley, Assa	Assiniboine Reserve.
Kennedy, Daniel	Labourer	300 00	"	
	Duck Lake Agency.			
McKenzie, Robert S	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Duck Lake, Sask	One Arrow's, Okemasis, Beardy's, Chacastapasin's, John Smith's, James Smith's and Cumberland Reserves.
Price, Jos. H.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Marion, Louis	"	480 00	"	
Letellier, J. S.	"	480 00	"	
Thomas, Sandy	Interpreter	360 00	"	
McKay, A. I	Farmer	480 00	"	
	Carlton Agency.			
Goodfellow, W. B.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	Wm. Twatt's, Petequakey's, Mistawasis, Ahtakakakoop's, Kapahawekemun's, Kecheemostayo's, Pelican Lake and Wahspaton Sioux Reserves.
Jackson, T. E.	Clerk	600 00		
McKenzie, John	Miller	600 00	"	
McBeath, Wm.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Anderson, P.	"	480 00	"	
Tucker, W. R.	Overseer	144 00	Saskatoon	White Cap Sioux Reserve.
Clarke, Rev. T.	"	480 00	Montreal Lake.	Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge Reserve.
Pratt, Rupert	Interpreter	360 00		

	Battleford Agency.			
Daunais, Chas. M.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Battleford, Sask	Red Pheasant's, Stony, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker's, Lit Pines, Mousonin's and Thunderchild's Reserves.
Johnson, C. J	Clerk.	600 00	"	
Nolan, Chas	Farmer	480 00	"	
Arcand, D	"	480 00	"	
Warden, S	"	480 00	"	
Wames, W. R	"	480 00	"	
Sayers, Jas.	Asst. Farmer.	360 00	"	
McDonald, N.	T'nster& Interpreter	360 00		
	Onion Lake Agency.			
Sibbald, W	Indian Agent	900 00	Onion Lake, Sask	Seekaskootch and Chipewyan, No. 124, Reserves.
Lovell, L	Clerk and Farmer	480 00	"	
Taylor, Joseph.	Interpreter..	180 00	"	
Slater, Thos	Stockman	120 00	"	
	Saddle Lake Agency.			
Mann, G. G	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Saddle Lake, Alta	Saddle Lake, Wahsatanow, Whitefish Lake, Lac la Biche, Chipewyan, No. 130, and Beaver Lake Reserves.
Tompkins, P	Farmer	480 00	"	
Batty, J	"	480 00	"	
McGee, Thos	Miller	600 00	"	
Whitford, S	Interpreter..	300 00	"	
Mann, B. E	Clerk.	180 00	"	
	Edmonton Agency.			
Gibbons, James	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Edmonton, Alta	Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Joseph's and White Whale Lake Reserves.
Carruthers, H. A..	Clerk.	600 00	"	
Guilbault, A	Farmer	480 00	"	
Foley, John	Interpreter..	360 00	"	
Blewett, W. G	Farmer	420 00	"	
	Hobbema Agency.			
Grant, Wm. S	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Hollbroke, Alta.	Sampson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's Bands.
Eleetham, T. J	Clerk.	600 00	"	
Moore, A. E	Farmer	480 00	"	
Whitford, Gilbert	"	480 00	"	
Blanc, H..	T'nster& Interpreter	360 00	"	
Buffalo, Joe	Miller	120 00		
Donaldson, John	Blacksmith.	480 00	"	
	Sarcee Agency.			
McNeill, Alex. J.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Calgary, Alta.	Sarcee Reserve.
Hodgson, George	Interpreter..	420 00	"	
Indian.	Scout..	120 00	"	
Godin, Tom	Assistant Issuer.	60 00	"	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1900.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Stony Agency.	$ cts.		
Sibbald, H. E.	Farmer in charge	720 00	Morley, Alta.	Stony Reserve.
Robertson, A. J.	Clerk.	480 00	"	
Indian	Herder	180 00	"	
	Blackfoot Agency.			
Wheatley, G. H.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Gleichen, Alta.	Blackfoot Indians.
Race, Geo. H.	Clerk.	600 00	"	
Cosgrave, W. S.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Jones, A. E.	"	480 00	"	
Lander, Thos.	Issuer.	480 00	"	
Indian.	Teamster.	120 00	"	
	Blood Agency.			
Wilson, James.	Indian Agent.	1,100 00	Macleod, Alta.	Blood Indians.
Black, Wm.	Clerk.	600 00	"	
Grant, Jas. A.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Long, H. G.	"	480 00	"	
Clarke, Clifford H.	"	480 00	"	
Freeman, F. D.	Issuer.	540 00	"	
Mills, D.	Interpreter.	420 00	"	
Indian.	Scout.	120 00	"	
"	"	120 00	"	
Sister St. Eusebe.	Hospital Matron	180 00	"	
" Brannigan	" Nurse.	120 00	"	
" Girard.	" "	120 00	"	
	Peigan Agency.			
Wilson, R. N.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Macleod, Alta.	Peigan Indians
Hollies, J.	Clerk and Issuer.	600 00	"	
Macdonald, P. C.	Stockman	480 00	"	

Scott, T.	Issuer	240 00	"	
	Scout	72 00	"	
Indian				
	Medical Officers.			
	Medical Officer	700 00	Rat Portage, Ont.	Rat Portage Agency.
Hanson, Thos., M.D.	"	450 00	Couchiching "	
Moore, Robert, M.D.	"	800 00		Clandeboye Agency; Rupert's Land and St. Boniface Industrial Schools.
Steep, J. R., M.D.	"	480 00		Red Deer Industrial School.
Donovan, H. J., M.D.	"	1,400 00		Muskowpetung's and Assiniboine Agencies and Regina Industrial School.
Edwards, O. C., M.D.	"	480 00		Brandon Industrial School.
Fraser, M. S., M.D.	"	1,600 00		Blood and Peigan Agencies.
Girard, F. X., M.D.	"	200 00		Elkhorn Industrial School.
Goodwin, R., M.D.	"	1,800 00		Blackfoot, Sarcee and Stony Agencies, and High River and Calgary Industrial Schools.
Lafferty, J. D., M.D.	"	900 00		Battleford Agency and Industrial School.
Macadam, S. T., M.D.	"	600 00		Qu'Appelle Industrial School.
Seymour, M. M., M.D.	"	500 00		Duck Lake Agency and Boarding School.
Stewart, A. B., M.D.	"	300 00	Whitewood, Assa.	Crooked Lake Agency.
Bird, Jas. R., M.D.	"	600 00	Qu'Appelle "	File Hills and Touchwood Hills Agencies.
Carthew, E. C., M.D.	Labourer and Assist.			

RETURN B (1)—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant Exceeded.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries	1,100 00	1,100 00		
Relief and seed grain	2,000 00	1,991 35	8 65	
Medical attendance and medicines	3,000 00	2,892 44	107 56	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	600 00	201 33	398 67	
	6,700 00	6,185 12	514 88	

RETURN B (2)—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Salaries	1,284 00	1,259 00	25 00	
Relief and seed grain	2,300 00	1,872 17	427 83	
Medical attendance and medicines	2,540 00	2,539 25	0 75	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	400 00	365 83	34 17	
	6,524 00	6,036 25	487 75	

RETURN B (3)—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Salaries	300 00	300 00		
Relief and seed grain	925 00	816 68	108 32	
Medical attendance and medicines	650 00	646 12	3 88	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	75 00	14 45	60 55	
	1,950 00	1,777 25	172 75	

RETURN B (4)—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Annuities and commutations	155,375 00	155,090 00	285 00	
Implements, tools and harness	12,150 00	12,079 14	70 86	
Field and garden seeds	1,936 00	1,785 94	150 06	
Live stock	7,400 00	7,369 10	30 90	
Supplies for destitute and working Indians	211,001 50	205,267 11	5,734 39	
Triennial clothing	2,752 00	2,697 60	54 40	
Day, boarding and industrial schools	285,278 00	271,130 80	14,147 20	
Surveys	5,000 00	4,962 94	37 06	
Sioux	5,057 50	5,057 05	0 45	
Grist and saw-mills	1,097 50	744 52	352 98	
General expenses	157,705 00	157,767 14		62 14
	$844,752 50	$823,951 34	20,853 30	62 14

RETURN B (5)—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries	19,840 00	19,050 00	790 00	
Relief of distress.	4,500 00	4,626 81		126 81
Seed, implements and tools	1,000 00	701 80	298 20	
Medical attendance and medicines	10,000 00	10,060 45		60 45
Day schools	8,400 00	8,009 14	390 86	
Industrial and boarding schools	59,050 00	51,497 50	7,552 50	
Travelling expenses	5,000 00	3,961 31	1,038 69	
Office and miscellaneous	13,920 00	9,324 92	4,595 08	
Steamer *Vadant*	2,600 00	1,707 84	292 16	
Surveys and Reserve Commission	7,000 00	5,938 38	1,061 62	
	130,710 00	114,878 15	16,019 11	187 26

RETURN B (6)—INDIANS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Relief and seed, Province of Quebec	5,600 00	5,532 84	67 16	
Relief and medical attendance, Ontario	1,800 00	1,670 74	129 26	
Blankets and clothing, Ontario and Quebec	500 00	397 71	102 29	
Schools, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces	38,665 00	37,329 01	1,335 99	
Salaries of Chiefs, Cape Croker and Gibson and Agent at St. Regis	150 00	150 00		
Removal of Lake of Two Mountains Indians, Oka to Gibson	200 00		200 00	
Robinson Treaty annuities	20,238 00	18,786 60	1,451 40	
Survey of Indian reserves	500 00	47 45	452 55	
For Land Management Fund.	14,000 00	14,000 00		
Grant for Agricultural Society — Munsees of the Thames	90 00	90 00		
Expenses of liquor prosecutions	500 00	83 55	416 45	
Lock-up at St. Regis	500 00	4 40	495 60	
To prevent flooding, Quarante Arpents Reserve	300 00	298 50	1 50	
Expenses of commission, Abenakis of St. Francis	1,052 81	847 45	205 36	
Cost of defence, St. Regis Indians	1,305 14	1,305 14		
	85,400 95	80,543 39	4,857 56	

RETURN B (7)—GENERAL.

Two inspectors	2,800 00	2,800 00		
Travelling expenses of these officers.	1,400 00	1,264 05	135 95	
	4,200 00	4,064 05	135 95	

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

RETURN C with Subsidiary Statements showing transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended June 30, 1900.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, June 30, 1899		3,785,616 30
Collections on land sales; timber and stone dues; rents, fines and fees		186,543 10
Interest for year ended June 30, 1900, on above balance		158,589 50
Legislative grants to supplement the Fund		34,541 74
Outstanding cheques for 1897-98		23 02
Expenditure during the year 1899-1900	271,691 08	
Balance, June 30, 1900	3,893,622 63	
	4,165,313 71	4,165,313 71

For full details of the above expenditure from the Indian Trust Fund and the Consolidated Fund, see Part "J" of the Auditor General's Report.

REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

PARTS 1 AND 2

1900

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1901

[No. 28.—1901.]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

May it Please Your Excellency :—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency Parts 1 and 2 of the Annual Report of the North-west Mounted Police for the year 1900.

Respectfully submitted,

WILFRID LAURIER,

President of the Council.

Ottawa, February 4, 1901.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

	Page.
Commissioner's Report...	1

APPENDICES TO ABOVE

Appendix A.—Superintendent R. Burton Deane (Macleod)...	12
B. Superintendent R. Burton Deane (Lethbridge)	21
C.—Superintendent A. H. Griesbach.	28
D. Superintendent G. B. Moffatt	37
E.—Superintendent C. Constantine.	41
F. Inspector J. O. Wilson.	50
G. Inspector D'A. E. Strickland.	60
H. Inspector F. J. A. Demers.	66
K. Assistant-Surgeon G. Pearson Bell (General)	75
L.—Assistant-Surgeon G. Pearson Bell (Regina..	76
M.—Acting Assistant-Surgeon F. H. Mewburn..	78
N.—Acting Assistant-Surgeon P. Aylen.	79
O.—Acting Assistant-Surgeon E. C. Kitchen	81
P.—Acting Assistant-Surgeon E. H. Rouleau	83
Q.—Acting Assistant-Surgeon A. Blouin....	85
R.—Acting Assistant Surgeon R. B. Deane..	86
S. Veterinary Surgeon J. Burnett..	88

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

COMMISSIONER A. BOWEN PERRY

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1900

North-west Mounted Police,
Office of the Commissioner,
Regina, December 20, 1900.

The Right Honourable
Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., etc., etc.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of the work performed in the North-west Territories, by the force under my command, for the year ended November 30, 1900, together with the reports of the following officers:—

Superintendent R. Burton Deane, commanding 'D' Division, Macleod, and 'K' Division, Lethbridge.
Superintendent A. H. Griesbach, commanding 'G' Division, Fort Saskatchewan.
" G. E. Moffatt, commanding 'A' Division, Maple Creek.
" C. Constantine, commanding 'Depot' Division, Regina.
Inspector J. O. Wilson, commanding 'E' Division, Calgary.
" D'Arcy Strickland, commanding 'F' Division, Prince Albert.
" F. J. Demers, commanding 'C' Division, Battleford.
Assistant Surgeon C. S. Haultain, 'D' Division.
" " G. Pearson Bell, 'Depot' Division.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Mewburn, 'K' Division.
" " Aylen, 'G' Division.
" " Ketchen, 'F' Division.
" " Rouleau, 'E' Division.
" " Blouin, 'C' Division.
" " Deane, 'A' Division.
Veterinary Surgeon, J. Burnett.

I was promoted Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police on August 1, succeeding Lt. Col. Herchmer, retired, and on August 18, I assumed the command.

Assistant Commissioner McIllree had been in command up to that date from the time of the departure of the 2nd Batt. Canadian Mounted Rifles for South Africa.

As soon as practicable I inspected the posts at Calgary, Fort Saskatchewan, Macleod, Lethbridge, Maple Creek and Prince Albert, in order to obtain touch of the force in the Territories, from which I had been absent for some time on duty in the Yukon Territory.

I found the divisions short handed and somewhat disorganized owing to the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, who had been permitted to proceed on active service in South Africa. A large percentage of each division consisted of recruits,

from whom the same work could not be expected as from trained and experienced men. I found all ranks anxious to do the best under the circumstances and proud to have their corps represented on the South African veldt.

The condition of the horses was not satisfactory, and for the same reason. One hundred and fifty five picked animals had been sold to the Militia Department for South African service. This loss out of a total strength of 568 could not but cripple us somewhat. I found a considerable percentage were unfit for further service, and these were cast and sold as fast as suitable remounts could be purchased. The Veterinary Surgeon's report deals with our loss and gain in horses.

About 84 special constables were carried on the strength of the force in the Territories as interpreters, scouts, artizans, teamsters, &c. These men were temporarily employed while the strength was much reduced, and their employment appeared to be unavoidable. They are being discharged as rapidly as possible. I am adverse to the employment of men practically civilians, who, although doing satisfactory work as artizans, &c., are not trained, and therefore weaken the effective strength of the force. Only interpreters and Indian scouts are legitimately employed. We should as far as possible be self-sustaining.

Stores, transport, and buildings were carefully looked after, and the office work regularly performed.

The police work of the different districts appeared to be carried on with energy and ability, and all portions of the Territories received fair attention.

My attendance on His Excellency the Governor General, my inspection duties, and travels purchasing horses, have taken me into nearly all parts of the Territories. I noticed everywhere great increase of settlement, activity in business and a general buoyancy which was not too apparent when I left three years ago. New towns had sprung up, old towns grown, and settled localities appeared where scarcely a farm house had then existed.

This expansion causes new demands for police protection. Applications are constantly being received for more detachments, and I have now six under consideration, all presenting reasonable claims.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

This corps had the honour of supplying for the Boer war 18 officers 160 non-commissioned officers and men, distributed as follows :—

	Officers.	Men.
2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles	11	134
Strathcona Horse	7	26

A considerable number of ex-officers and men were in both corps. The former was organized and commanded by Lieut.-Col. Herchmer, then commissioner, and the Strathcona's by Lieut.-Col. Steele. The officers of the C. M. Rifles were commissioned in the militia, and those of the Strathcona's in the Imperial service.

Both officers and men are officially shown as on leave.

I have no official report of the services rendered by them to the Empire, and I am therefore unable to bring to your notice the conduct of any members of the force except in the case of Superintendent Sanders (Major in the C. M. Rifles).

The following is an extract from Militia Orders :—

EXTRACT FROM MILITIA ORDERS, No. 258, OF NOV. 6, 1900.

"The following extract from a telegram from Lord Roberts to the War Office, with reference to the action at Belfast on the 2nd inst., is published for general information :

'Smith-Dorrien stated Major Sanders, Capt. Chalmers, behaved with great gallantry, rear-guard action November 2. Former rode under heavy and close fire to bring in sergeant who had lost horse, and as two were riding back Sanders horse killed. Sanders then wounded. Chalmers went to assistance. Sanders implored him to leave. Chalmers would not, and gallant fellow killed."

I greatly lament the untimely but glorious death of the gallant Chalmers, with whom I had not only served as an officer in this corps, but also as a cadet of the Royal Military College.

I regret much that the identity of the force was lost in South Africa. The North-west Mounted Police are well and favourably known beyond the bounds of Canada, and I would like that it had been known to the world as one of the corps which had taken part in the great South African war. With but few exceptions all ranks were willing to go and it was not a question of who would go, but who must stay at home.

CRIME.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered, and convictions obtained during the year ended November, 1900.

CRIME.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn and not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person				
Murder	4	1	2	1 awaiting trial
Attempt to murder	3		3	
Manslaughter	2	1	1	
Shooting with intent	4		2	2 awaiting trial.
Blackmail	1	1		
Assault	171	98	73	
Assault indecent	1	1	....	
Rape	9	1	8	
Seduction	5	2	3	
Neglect causing bodily harm	1		1	
Assault aggravated	4	1	3	
Accessory to, the fact of murder	1		1	
Wife beating	1	1		
Attempted suicide	1		1	
Refusing to support wife and family	3		3	
Shooting and wounding	1		1	
Wounding with intent	2	2		
Offences against property				
Theft	96	49	47	
Horse stealing	54	13	41	
Burglary	2	1	1	
Miscellaneous	2	1	1	
Killing cattle and horses	7	3	4	
Cattle stealing	12	1	11	
Receiving stolen property	2	1	1	
Housebreaking to commit indictable offence	2	2		
False pretenses	12	1	11	
Forgery	4	1	2	1 awaiting trial.
Fraud	7	3	4	
Arson	2		2	
Trespass	2		2	
Damaging property	12	8	4	
Housebreaking	11	8	3	
Cruelty to animals	1	1		
Bringing stolen horses into Canada	4	3	1	
Bringing stolen property into Canada	1		1	
Offences against Public Order				
Carrying concealed weapons	6	4	2	
Contempt of Court	3	2	1	
Unlawfully carrying offensive weapons	2	2		
Carrying loaded firearms	1	1		
Offences against the Customs Act—				
Smuggling	2		2	
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	44	40	4	
Drunk and disorderly and creating disturbance	304	276	28	
Inmate of house of ill-fame	15	15		
Keeper of house of ill-fame	6	6		
Insulting language	8	5	3	
Using threatening language	5	4	1	

CRIME—*Concluded.*

CRIME.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn and not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against religion and morals—*Con.*				
Unnatural offence	1			1 insane.
Attempting to procure defilement of women	4		4	
Indecency	6	2	4	
Fighting in public	2	2		
Offences against Indian Act				
Supplying liquor to Indians	68	48	20	
Indian drunks	82	75	7	
Cutting and removing timber off reserve	4	3	1	
Not leaving reserve when ordered to do so	1		1	
Desertion from Indian school	7	4		3 sent back to school
Drunk on reserve	7	4	3	
Trespassing on reserve	3	1	2	
Taking liquor on reserve	2	2		
Holding dance	2		2	
Liquor in possession	5	3	2	
Gambling	2	2		
Having liquor on reserve	1	1		
Offences against Railway Act				
Stealing rides	55	45	10	
Placing obstructions on rails	4		4	
Misleading Justice				
Perjury	8	3	4	1 awaiting trial.
Corruption and disobedience—				
Resisting arrest	1	1		
Escaping from custody	1			1 at large.
Escaping from justice	1	1		
Rescuing cattle from pound-keeper	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer	3	2	1	
Having liquor illegally in possession in prohibited territory	12	11	1	
Offences against N. W. T. Ordinance—				
Master and servants	42	29	13	
Quarantine and herd Act	2	2		
Game Ordinance	16	16		
Sunday observance	7	6	1	
Acting as Pit Boss without certificate	1	1		
Employing man to run high pressure engine without certificate	1	1		
Prairie fires	17	13	4	
Liquor ordinance	34	24	10	
Insanity	27	26	1	
Miscellaneous	25	10	15	
Mischief	16	8	8	
Health	5	5		
School Ordinance	1		1	
Pound Ordinance	3	2	1	
Fisheries	2	2		
Neglecting to put out fires	4	4		
Illegally practising medicine	3	1	2	
Cattle at large	2	2		
Excessive charges for empounding cattle	3	2	1	
Municipal	2	1	1	
Stray animals	3	2	1	
Brand	2	1	1	
Permitting drunkenness on his premises	1	1		
Total	1,351	936	405	10

936 convictions were obtained out of 1,351 cases entered, about 71 per cent. There has been no startling increase of crime, and the state of the country from a police point of view is very satisfactory.

It is alleged that horse stealing is on the increase, but this is not borne out by our statistics. Some owners in Southern Alberta complain of horses having disappeared.

Horses graze the year round on the prairie and are frequently not seen by the owners for months. When they are sought in places where they are expected to be, and not found, it is assumed that they have been stolen. It is quite possible that they have been, and it becomes a difficult problem to discover the thief who stole the animals at uncertain time from an unknown place. Owners are paying more attention to their horses owing to the increase in value.

Horse stealing, cattle stealing and cattle killing are difficult crimes to deal with under western conditions. The animal grazes in the open, the brands are easily obliterated or altered, and when the animal is killed the hide can be destroyed It is the duty of the police to be most active in protecting the great ranching industries, and I believe all ranks are fully impressed with this important part of the work, but it is also equally the duty of the ranchers to aid us in every way by giving early information, by actively assisting us when working up the case, and by readily coming forward to give evidence.

Superintendent Deane hints in his report that in some cases which he dealt with recently some had been reticent who might have given valuable assistance in securing a conviction.

An imaginary line divides our country from the State of Montana, and affords considerable safety to the intelligent and energetic thief. Numerous detachments, frequent patrols, and intelligent, experienced policemen are required to deal with these men who infest the border land.

Considering the varied character of our population, the extent of the territories, and the sparseness of settlement in many districts, there is remarkably little crime, and life and property are as safe as in any part of Canada.

INDIANS.

The Indians maintain their reputation for good behaviour. There is a steady improvement in their condition, and on some of the reserves they have now large bands of cattle. One Blackfoot Indian has a herd of some 500 head.

A Cree Indian is accused of murdering another Indian on account of an intrigue with the victim's wife. He is now a fugitive from justice, but his arrest is expected before very long. A few Indians have been charged with horse stealing and other minor crimes.

There were 143 convictions under the Indian Act. Of these seventy-five were for being drunk. Forty-eight persons (chiefly half breeds) were convicted for supplying liquor to Indians. The magistrates as a rule deal severely with the culprits, recognizing the demoralizing effect of intoxicants on the Indians. Some have, however, imposed only nominal fines which of course lack any effect.

During the early months of the war in South Africa disquieting rumors were abroad that the Indians contemplated rising. These had no foundation whatever. There was sympathy for the Boers among some of our foreign settlements, but of a purely platonic order.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

AGRICULTURE.

The quarantine work is done by the veterinary surgeons and veterinary staff sergeants of the force acting under my instructions. When our veterinarians are not available, civilian veterinary surgeons are especially employed. I have made a detailed report of this work to the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, but I ought to point out to you that a great saving is effected by the present system. Every constable on patrol, every detachment, is a quarantine inspector, so that the Agriculture Department has the whole force serving its interests.

Some of our veterinary surgeons are, during certain months, employed constantly at this work, at times being compelled to neglect their police duties. We furnish the

horses, and pay them. The Department of Agriculture allow each the small sum of $100 per annum and pays their actual travelling expenses.

I do not complain that it is inimical to our own work, but on the contrary it is an advantage bringing as it does our men in close contact with the cattle interests of the country.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Escorts have been furnished to Indian Treaty payments and to the Treaty Commissioners in the far north.

CUSTOMS.

We continue to collect duties for the Customs Department at Maple Creek and Wood Mountain, and to act as preventive officers along the boundary line.

For the Interior Department our men patrol the timber in Manitoba and the Territories.

For the Department of Justice we hold prisoners in our guard rooms and escort them to penitentiaries.

There are two common jails, at Regina and Prince Albert. Most prisoners awaiting trial or serving sentences are held at our guard rooms, which were created prisons by The North-west Act.

The prison labour at the different posts is very useful in keeping our barracks clean and saves our men a lot of fatigue work.

SCHEDULE of prisoners committed to, and released from, Mounted Police Guard Rooms, North-west Territories, from Dec. 1, 1899, to Nov. 30, 1900.

	Div., Regina.	Div., Maple Creek.	Div., Battleford.	Div., Macleod.	Div., Calgary.	Div., Prince Albert.	Div., Fort Saskatchewan.	Div., Lethbridge.	Totals.	Remarks.
Total number of civilian prisoners received	91	42	13	129	141	8	77	45	541	
Total number of civilian prisoners discharged	82	40	11	123	128	8	67	43	497	
Total number of civilian prisoners serving sentence	9	2	2	6	13	. .	10	2	44	

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

On November 30, the strength was:

	Officers	Non Com. Officers.	Constables	Total.	Horses.
North-west Territories	24	79	417	520	418
Yukon Territory	10	37	207	254	34
South Africa	17	43	102	162	
Total	51	159	726	936	452

The contingents in South Africa are expected to rejoin about January 15, but I am unable to say yet how many are actually returning. I estimate that on their return and the discharge of all special constables, the strength will stand on February 1 at 850.

The North-west Territories is divided into districts, as follows :—

DISTRICT HEAD QUARTERS.	DETACHMENTS.
Regina	Moosomin, Estevan, Saltcoats, Wood Mountain, Moose Jaw, Oxbow, Qu'Appelle Station, Fort Qu'Appelle, Wolseley, Whitewood, Kutawa, Fort Pelly, Yorkton, North Portal, Town Station, Willow Bunch, Nut Lake, Emerson.—18.
Maple Creek	Farewell, Ten Mile, Medicine Lodge, Medicine Hat, Town Station, Swift Current, East End.—7.
Battleford	Onion Lake, Jackfish, Macfarlane, Henrietta, Saskatoon.—5.
MacLeod	Pincher Creek, Big Bend, Kootenai, Stand Off, St. Mary's, Kipp, Leavings, Mosquito Creek, Procupines, Piegan, Town Patrol, Lees Creek, Herd Camp.—13.
Calgary	Red Deer, Gleichen, High River, Olds, Banff, Canmore, Millarville, Rosebud, Morley, Innisfail, Sarcee Reserve, Okotoks.—12.
Prince Albert	Duck Lake, Batoche, Rosthern, Fletts Springs.—4.
Edmonton District (Fort Saskatchewan is the headquarters	Edmonton, St. Albert, Wetaskiwin, Lacombe, Peace River Landing, Lesser Slave Lake, Fort Chipewyan.—7.
Lethbridge	Coutts, Milk River Ridge, St. Mary's, Writing on Stone, Pendant d'Oreille.—5.
Total Districts 8.	Total Detachments 71.

Three detachments have been temporarily established in Manitoba for the winter to protect Crown timber.

From Roseau River in south-east Manitoba to Fort Chipewyan in the far north, 2,000 miles apart, our men are to be found.

In the Yukon the detachment furthest north is 500 miles from the most southerly one.

I have earlier in this report referred to the increased demand for police protection. The great influx of foreign immigrants has widened our duties, not that they are lawless people, but because the presence of the police amongst them is advantageous, preventing them from willfully breaking the laws, protecting them from the petty tyranny of some of their own people, and avoiding friction among them and our people, who are often intolerant of their manners and habits, and in fact not inclined favourably towards them.

I anticipate that a number of new detachments will have to be established in the near future.

The great countries of the Peace, Athabasca and Mackenzie rivers are constantly requiring more men. An officer is about leaving Fort Saskatchewan to take command of that portion of the territory.

The operations of the American whalers at the mouth of the Mackenzie will ere long require a detachment to control their improper dealings with the Indians, and to protect the revenue.

The larger districts of the territories were at one time divided into sub districts commanded by officers, but owing to the paucity of officers it was not found possible to continue them. I hope, however, to be able to re-organize the system.

Five officers were appointed and two retired during the year. The following gives the alterations in the ranks: -

Engaged	319	
Re-engaged without actually leaving	91	
" after actually having left	24	
Gain		434
Discharged, by purchase	24	
" time expired	52	
" deserted	11	
" dismissed	17	
" invalided	11	
" death	6	
" by order of the commissioner	1	
Granted a free discharge, having completed 2 years service in the Yukon	32	
Granted a free discharge by departmental authority	2	
Killed in action, died of wounds, and of disease while serving in South Africa	5	
Loss		161
Total gain		273

NOTE. This table includes the force serving in Yukon, as far as returns received from there.

The waste during the year has been more than usual. The large number of purchases, desertions and invalids resulted from the number of recruits engaged. The first three months are the most trying portion of a recruit's service.

The average yearly waste is about 10 per cent, or 75 with a fixed strength of 750. To maintain an effective strength of 750 men, 75 recruits must be engaged and trained every year, so that the actual strength ought to be at least 825, not including officers.

ARMS.

The force should be entirely re-armed. 'D' Division alone has the Lee-Metford carbine, all others are armed with the obsolete Winchester carbine and Enfield revolver. Carbines and revolvers have been in use a long time and the rifling is worn out.

If the corps is to be armed, it ought to be well armed. Without accurate arms there cannot be good shooting, without good shooting, carrying arms is an anomaly.

EQUIPMENT.

A change of the arms will call for a change in equipment. At present when the revolver is worn, ammunition for the carbine must be taken whether the carbine is carried or not. This is a useless load.

SADDLERY.

The following table gives the average weight of the saddle now in use :—

	Lbs.
Head collar, bit and reins	3
Head rope	$\frac{1}{2}$
Saddle, double chincha	$31\frac{1}{2}$
" wallets	3
" blanket	5
Carbine bucket and strap	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Total weight	$45\frac{1}{2}$

The horse carries a load of 45½ pounds before he has the rider or a single article. Unless the old maxim that 'the extra pound kills the horse' is wrong, the weight of the stock saddle condemns it. It may be comfortable for the man, which I doubt, except at the lope or gallop, certainly not at the trot, but the horse must ask 'why this heavy burden.'

The experience of the cow-boy on the ranch is no guide to us. He has three, four, or five horses at his disposal. He seldom rides the same horse two days in succession.

Our saddle ought to be half the weight. Men ought to be able to 'post' and thus ease up their horses, and not to ride at an easy lope continuously, to the distress of the horse, or at a trot to the distress of both.

HARNESS.

A good many sets of harness are worn out and ought to be condemned and sold. I would recommend that a suitable pattern, plain in appearance, made of the best brown leather, and of good workmanship, be adopted.

TRANSPORT.

A number of wagons and buckboards are worn out and will be condemned and sold.

A suitable pattern of transport should be adopted and adhered to.

UNIFORM.

The changes which have been approved by Order in Council came into force on January 1, 1901.

The object is to make the uniform more serviceable, suitable for the work we have to do, and adapted to the service in both territories.

Pipeclay and blacking are discarded. Gloves and boots are of brown leather and can be readily cleaned. The proposed changes are as follows :—

Discarded—

- Helmet.
- Forge cap.
- White gloves and gauntlets.
- Tunic.
- Black boots.
- Cloak and cape.
- Black fur cap.
- Black lambskin coat.
- Mocassins.

Adopted—

- Felt hat.
- Service cap.
- Brown gloves and gauntlets.
- Brown boots (Strathcona pattern).
- Brown ankle boots.
- Field service jacket.
- Field service pantaloons.
- Fur cap, (Klondyke pattern).
- Elk mitts, with woollen mitts worn inside.
- Felt boots and black stockings.
- Pea jackets.
- Slicker and Sou-Wester.

Proposed regulations for officers uniform, similar to that approved for the men, have been drawn up and will be submitted for your approval.

RATIONS.

The addition of jam, dried fruit, oatmeal and canned vegetables to the rations have been much appreciated by the men. Good cooks are only required to give a simple, healthy and appetizing bill of fare.

HORSES.

I would direct your attention to the veterinary surgeon's report which deals fully with this very important part of a mounted corps.

The remounts were carefully selected and were purchased by a board of officers consisting of the veterinary surgeon, a combatant officer and myself.

I required that horses should be thoroughly broken, of good sound colours, good quality and free action.

No light greys or parti-coloured animals were accepted.

The standard for saddle, was fixed at 15 hands, to 15.2.

The standard for team was fixed at 15.2 to 16.

A liberal price was paid for horses coming up to our requirements.

The value of horses has much increased during the past few years and the ranchers are likely to turn their attention to breeding again.

The climate and soil of Southern Alberta and S W Assiniboia are admirably adapted to breeding a healthy, strong, active horse. The foot hills, the Porcupines and the Cypress mountains ought especially to produce horses strong in the hind quarters.

We require sturdy, strong, and active horses, not too large, capable of travelling long distances, enduring exposure, and subsisting on scanty rations. The Army, I take it, will ask the same in future. This class can be bred in great numbers, and should a remount establishment be obtained from the War Office for the North-west, I have no doubt but that in a few years the animals demanded by the Imperial authorities will be bred. I might here raise a note of warning. The horse bred and grown on the prairie will not present the same appearance as the Old Country remount carefully nurtured from an early age, and remount officers with preconceived standards, fixed measurements, and no knowledge of the enduring and staying powers of our western horses may be misled.

The force ought, of course on a very much smaller scale, to encourage horse breeding by paying good prices for the best animals. It means efficiency, and is really true economy, for a good horse costs no more than a bad one to keep.

To place the force in proper condition, I shall require 100 remounts in the next six months.

TRAINING.

The training of men and horses has been carried on under difficulties. The regular staff joined the South African contingent, and the work was taken up by men new to it. Over 300 recruits, were received so that I consider the results satisfactory.

The efficient training of a recruit requires twelve months. He must be drilled, set up, taught to ride, learn to shoot with carbine and revolver, acquire a knowledge of his duties and powers as a peace officer, be instructed in simple veterinary knowledge, understand how a horse ought to be shod, and become an efficient prairie man. The latter means a smattering of cooking, a judge of a horse's work, able to find his way about, and to look after the comfort of himself and horse.

DISCIPLINE.

The general conduct has been excellent. Drunkenness is the cause of all serious breaches of discipline.

BARRACKS.

Repairs were made to barracks at Regina, Prince Albert and Battleford. Somewhat extensive repairs are still required at Regina, where the officers' quarters and offices are in a very dilapidated condition and scarcely habitable.

At Maple Creek stone foundations are required under buildings, roofs shingled and buildings painted.

At Lethbridge, stone foundations, quarters painted and plastered.

At Macleod, painting, officers' quarters renovated and repairs to guard room.

Calgary, repairs to officers' quarters by placing stone foundations under them and generally renovating them. New quarters should be built for the commanding officer. At present one officer has to reside in town. New fencing for guard room wall. Interior of barracks renovated.

Fort Saskatchewan requires new inspectors' quarters, painting, stone foundation under sergeant's quarters and mess, shingling guard room.

Gleichen requires new detachment building for six men and stable for ten horses.

Prince Albert requires new foundations.

Pincher Creek requires officers' quarters.

Cardston requires officers' quarters, barracks for six men and stable for ten horses.

HEALTH.

The health of the force has been good.

Three cases of diphtheria developed among the recruits in May, but owing to the prompt and effective action taken by the Assistant Commissioner under the advice of Dr. Bell, the disease did not spread, and so effective was the cleaning and disinfecting of the barracks that no new cases occurred.

His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, their family and suite, made an extended official visit through the Territories lasting over three weeks, and visiting Lethbridge, Macleod, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Prince Albert, Duck Lake, Batoche and Fort Qu'Appelle.

Escorts, orderlies and transport were furnished at the different points. His Excellency expressed himself as pleased with the arrangements.

An escort of one officer and twenty-four men proceeded from here to Prince Albert to take the party overland from that place to Qu'Appelle. The weather was wretched just before starting, and the trip was abandoned by Her Excellency and family.

His Excellency, accompanied by a small staff and the escort, left Batoche on Sunday and reached Fort Qu'Appelle on Saturday night 200 miles. It snowed and rained alternately, rendering the trails very bad, and increasing tremendously the work of the horses.

On arrival at Qu'Appelle His Excellency thanked his escort and directed the following Order to be published :—G.O. 15740. 8-10-1900.

'His Excellency the Governor General wishes to express his great satisfaction with the escort supplied to him from Depot Division. The escort accompanied him through a very trying march, during which His Excellency was impressed by their smartness and efficiency, and he also wishes to thank all ranks for the trouble they took to secure his comfort.'

On His Excellency's return to Ottawa, he forwarded, through me, a gold pin to each member of his escort, who keenly appreciate the high honour conferred on them.

I cannot close my report without referring to the grant of the North-west medals of 1885 to the members of the force who were in the territories on duty at that time, but did not happen to be under fire. An invidious distinction has been wiped away and a great injustice righted.

Since assuming command, I have had the loyal support and ready assistance of all ranks.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. B. PERRY,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. BURTON DEANE, COMMANDING 'D' DIVISION, MACLEOD.

MACLEOD, N.W.T., November 30, 1900.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render my report of 'D' Division for the year ending this date.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Owing to the favourable season last winter the country generally has been blessed with unusual prosperity. The winter losses in calves and cattle were very light and the calf crop so bountiful that one prominent rancher has said that he thought some of his steers must have dropped calves.

The weather withal has not been enjoyable, as it has gone from one extreme to the other without any warning. A terrific wind squall from the north west set in for a few minutes between 8.30 and 9 p.m. on the 9th March. It blew a brick chimney off one of the officer's quarters; it blew in a large window in No. 1 stable; it blew in and demolished the doors of the paint shop. The posts of the pasture and corral fences were broken off short in several places, and one of the hay stacks was thrown over and an estimated amount of fifteen tons of hay scattered on the prairie. We gathered this up and rebuilt the stack, but from 1½ to 2 tons had gone beyond recovery.

The landlord of the buildings at Mosquito Creek occupied by our detachment had recently repaired them, and the new roofs were blown off bodily.

A few days prior to this, a strong Chinook had set in and broken up the rivers, which were flooded by an ice jam near Lethbridge. This rapid thaw caused the railway and traffic bridge over Willow Creek to be washed away on March 11, and railway passengers on the 13th were transferred in baskets, to and fro, from the train on either bank.

On June 7, in response to a pressing telegram from Sergt. Cotter, Inspector Irwin went to Cardston to try a case. A man had made some filthy remark in connection with the name of some young lady who was visiting there from the United States—how such a remark could have reached her ears I am at a loss to understand, but at any rate she made her slanderer kneel down at the muzzle of her revolver and make her an ample and public apology, which 'on dit' he did without any loss of time. The young lady then contributed $10 to the State coffers for assault.

At 11.20 p.m., on December 18 last, two men were reported lost between the railway station and town. Two constables were sent out to try and find them, but failed. The men turned up at 4 a.m. next day.

On March 2 a patient in the General Hospital, under treatment for alcoholism, ran away in his underclothes and came to barracks. He had given so much trouble that the authorities did not want him there any more. I saw and spoke to him in the presence of the medical officer, and he seemed rational and able to take care of himself. We sent him therefore to Haneyville, where he had some friends and money coming to him. About 6 p.m. on the 4th, the railway people reported that Wallace had not been seen since 4 o'clock that morning. A search party was sent out with a lantern: they picked up his trail and followed it until they found him about four miles from the station. He was then pretty well 'played out,' and was brought into our hospital and treated until well enough to be set at liberty.

The contingent from this division to the Canadian Mounted Rifles, which left here by special train on January 14, deprived the force of the services of three officers, three staff sergeants, four sergeants, three corporals and twenty-eight constables, including the Sergeant Major, the Quarter-master Sergeant, Hospital Steward, and District Office Clerk.

On July 13, the Macleod Coroner was called to Pincher Creek to hold an inquest on the body of one Moses Murphy. The jury found that the deceased had died of heart failure hastened by exposure and dissipation.

An accident occurred on the railway near Blairmore on November 19, 1900, a heavy freight train ran into a stationary work train, and one McDiarmid was killed. The wreck of the caboose, wherein he was asleep caught fire and his body was burned to a cinder. Happily life was extinct before the flames reached it. The remains were buried at Lethbridge and the coroner there opened an inquest which is still proceeding.

On the morning of December 8, 1899, a fire occurred in the quarters occupied by the Sergeant Major through the overheating of a stove pipe in the high wind, but it was easily checked, the cost of repairing the damage not exceeding $25.

On January 29, Mr. C. Grier's large stable in town was reported to be on fire at 3.10 a.m., and a party was sent from barracks, but the building together with one horse was completely destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

On May 15, Mr. J. Wilson, Indian agent of the Bloods, unhappily lost his only surviving son in the Belly river, while trying to cross it on horse back while it was in flood. The body was recovered three months afterwards by a party of Indians about twelve miles below the point where the accident occurred.

On September 15, Their Excellencies and suite came to Macleod from Lethbridge by special train. The original programme, according to which they were to proceed by road from Lethbridge to the Lower Blood Agency, was departed from in consequence of the unfavourable weather.

Some necessary team and saddle horses came here by the same train and a mounted escort under Inspector Irwin received His Excellency. About 11 a.m., the Vice Regal party started for the reserve, arriving there in time for luncheon, after which Their Excellencies attended a meeting of the Indians at which Mr. Laird the Indian Commissioner was present. The Indians speeches resolved themselves as usual into a question of 'more grub.'

A representative chief from the Piegans and one from the South Piegans were present. The weather was far from pleasant, rain falling at intervals throughout the day, but the programme passed off without a hitch, and the Vice Regal train pulled out of Macleod for Okotoks in the evening.

CRIME.

The following is a classified summary of crimes in the Macleod district during the year:

Nature of Offences.	Cases entered	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, not tried, &
Corruption and Disobedience—			
Obstructing peace officer	2	1	1
Offences against religion, morals, &c.			
Vagrancy	1	1	
Drunk and disorderly conduct	60	48	12
Keeping house of ill fame	2	2	
Inmate of house of ill fame	7	7	
Keeping disorderly house			
Indecency	1		1
Offences against the person—			
Attempted suicide	1		1
Attempted murder	1		1
Rape and seduction	4		4
Assault	26	10	16
Offences against property			
Killing cattle	1		1
Stealing cattle	4		4
Stealing horses	7		7
Theft	10	6	4
Bringing stolen horses into Canada	4	3	1
Housebreaking	4	3	1
Mischief	5	4	1
Offences against the Indian Act—			
Supplying Intoxicants to Indians	7	1	6
Drunkenness of Indians	46	45	1
Gambling	2	2	
Trespassing on the reserve	1		1
Having intoxicants on the reserve	1	1	
Offences against Customs Act—			
Smuggling	1		1
Offences against railways—			
Placing obstructions on Rails	4		4
Offences under N. W. T. Ordinances—			
Prairie fires	1	1	
Masters and servants	1	1	
Lord's Day observance	1		1
Miscellaneous	3	1	2
	208	137	71

Some of the above cases call for a little comment, and the first of them is that of attempted suicide, which was dismissed by the magistrates court and in which no charge should have been made. It was not made at the initiative of the police.

The case of attempted murder was sent up for trial, but it resolved itself into a case of self defence, wherein the accused wounded another with a knife. The Crown prosecutor entered a *nolle prosequi*.

The charge of seduction is 'subjudice' in the Supreme Court, the hearing having been adjourned until the next assizes, the defendant being at large on his own recognizances.

The three cases of rape as alleged are somewhat extraordinary, and were brought by the wife of a Blood Indian against three other Indians. I took a précis of the evidence which seemed to be conclusive, but a little later when taken into court, the woman denied that there was any truth in the circumstantial story that she had told me. The defence was to have been that she was a consenting participator.

Of sixteen cases of assault, five complaints were withdrawn and eleven dismissed by the courts.

In Reg. *vs.* Wells and Percival, the charge wherein was killing a steer the property of King & Jones. The prosecution showed that the accused had killed an animal and that the hide thereof had been found in the pit of Well's latrine. Half of the carcase was found at Well's place and half at Percival's. Half of the head was found under a hen coop and half in a dung hill at Well's premises. The entrails were discovered at the back of a pig sty. At the trial on March 22 the defence produced as witness a brand expert. The unsavory hide in court consisted of three pieces purporting to represent the left ribs, a part of the brand being on each piece. The owners had traced their brand on these pieces of hide, but the expert deposed that one of the pieces did not belong to the other two, that the hair on it ran in the opposite way, and could not possibly have been growing when on the animal as was represented by the pieces in court.

The judge believed the expert's evidence and acquitted the prisoner, intimating that he did so with some regret, as it was quite clear from the evidence that they had killed an animal which did not belong to them. It is a noteworthy feature of this trial that the Crown endeavoured to obtain the opinion of one or more experts as to the validity of that offered by the defence, but there was not one who could be induced to go and examine the hide. No man will, if he can help it, be b ought into conflict with the cattle stealing interests; he does not know what he may be caused to suffer by obtruding himself into somebody else's business.

Of the seven cases of horse-stealing wherein no conviction was obtained, two were thrown out by the examining magistrate, two were acquitted by the Supreme Court, and three are yet to be tried.

In Reg. *vs.* Girard, the accused was charged with having on December 23, sold to one Crawford, a certain mare, which he had in turn sold to Dr McEachren for Strathcona's Horse on February 5, the said mare being the property of C. H. Chapman, of Lacombe. At the trial here on March 27, the defence put in the witness box one Erwin, who swore that his brother had traded the horse in question to the accused, receiving a mare and colt in exchange. This brother had gone to South Africa, and the judge said that although he looked with some suspicion on Erwin's evidence, yet the guilt of the accused was not proved beyond a reasonable doubt, and he acquitted him.

The three cases of horse-stealing still untried, are those of Wm Cutler, Herbert Glass and 'Nice Rider' or 'Handsome Rider.' Cutler was charged in March last, with having stolen two mares, the property of E. M. Crooker, of Lacombe. He was admitted to bail upon the judge's order, himself in $400 and two sureties in $200 each, and before his case came on for trial he left Canada for Montana and his bonds were escheated.

'Nice Rider' is similarly at large with a charge hanging over him.

Glass, having been similarly committed for trial and admitted to bail, failed to answer his name at the assizes in July, and his bonds were ordered to be escheated.

In former days there was not so much delay between the committal and the trial of the prisoner, and the present system does not meet the ends of justice, or serve the country's best interests. So many specious pleas can be advanced to procure the release on bail of a prisoner from confinement when his detention is likely to run into three or four months or possibly longer, and one person or another can always be cajoled into giving his security. The bondsmen in Cutler's case came to me and wished to resign their responsibility on his behalf, but I pointed out that that could not be done, unless the man himself put in an appearance, and he was said to be then in New Mexico. Although this young man's name stank in the nostrils of the whole country side, yet his bondsmen, business men of the town and neighbourhood, had no idea that 'it was loaded.'

The schedule shows four complaints of cattle stealing. Only one of these was investigated in court, that of 'Hairy Bull,' an Indian, and as, according to the evidence the animal might have been found by him on the prairie after having been killed by wolves or coyotes as pleaded by the accused, the magistrate dismissed the case.

The other three cases are very instructive and indicative of a growing evil in the country.

On the evening of November 30, 1899, Mr. C. Sharples complained to me that a four-year old steer of his had been sold to the Blood Agency and there butchered. He had obtained the skin with his brand on and brought it to me. Assuming, for the sake of

argument only, that this case was *mala fide*, the *modus operandi* was simplicity itself. The purveyor to the local beef contractor for the Agency provided so many head of cattle and drove them towards the slaughter house. The day being far spent and the end of the journey not near, it was decided to leave the cattle to the herder to deliver next morning. The herder of course went home to bed and the cattle were left at a spot where he would know where to find them in the morning. He found them all right, but one of them, more wide awake than the others, had strolled away, and Mr. Sharples' stupid steer, yearning for the pole axe, had wandered into the bunch and made the number correct. The herder could not be expected to distinguish one animal from another, and in the end, all Mr. Sharples recovered of his steer was his hide. With such an obvious 'doubt' staring one in the face there was no use taking such a case as that into court.

That is one way in which the business may be done by intelligent application.

It was at this time that I heard of the sale and slaughter of a steer belonging to a widow at Lethbridge, but she had accepted a post mortem cheque and so put me out of court.

On January 19, a warrant was issued for one C. Scott, a half-breed, whose mother lives on the South Piegan Reserve. He had driven three animals to Maunsell Bros. for sale. One of them, which was branded with an unrecorded brand, had fallen, he said, and broken its jaw while crossing the railway, and he suggested that it should be slaughtered at once. This was done, and he received a cheque for $120 for the three steers. After the skin was off the animal, the butchers noticed that the block-j brand did not show on the reverse side of the skin as it appeared on the surface. Examination showed that the steer had been properly branded with the Cochrane Ranch brand, a C, and that the hairs had been pulled out so to complete the oval of the C and to add a tail to it, which Scott described as a block-j. Mr. Maunsell hastened to stop payment of the cheque and to consult his lawyer, who had an interview with Scott. The half-breed became alarmed thereat and rode off at once to Montana. When application was made to a police magistrate for a warrant, the culprit was beyond reach.

That is another way of doing the business.

The most impudent theft of the year, however, is yet to be described. About a week before Christmas, 1899, James Daly bought from W. I. Joll, of Moosomin, 24 head of gentle cattle, reared at Moosomin. Daly and Joll drove them to Daly's Ranch, and put them in the pasture for the night, it was too late to brand them that day. Next morning they were gone and a fall of snow had completely covered any tracks that they might have left. I did not hear of this until after the African contingent had started, in the middle of January. I saw Daly, who told me that the only person who could identify the stolen animals was the aforesaid Mr. Joll, of Moosomin, and he had been unable to get any trace of his herd. During the first week in February at Lethbridge, I was told by a stockman where the cattle were. He had ridden through a number of range cattle with which these evident strangers were mixed up. He said, moreover, that he had ridden along casually, without appearing to notice anything in particular, and had observed that somebody in the distance was watching him. I arranged a plan with Daly, and Joll came here. He travelled down the right bank of the Belly river—where the cattle had been seen, and looked through all the cattle in the neighborhood as far as the Little Bow, 20 miles distant. It was clear that the cattle had been moved. The state of the country, the weather, and my paucity of men and horses precluded my doing anything further, and Mr. Joll returned to Moosomin.

Daly became very indignant, and has talked freely of bringing an action against the Mounted Police, but whether for allowing him to lose his beasts, or for failing to find them, I know not. We know very well who stole the cattle, and who watched them with such care, but the thieves are in Montana and likely to stay there.

Of the four cases of theft unaccounted for, one complaint against a compatriot was withdrawn by a Chinaman: one case of stealing coals from the barracks coal shed was dismissed by the magistrates: one of stealing car wheels near Cardston was dismissed by the Supreme Court, and a similar charge against the same two defendants was found by the examining magistrates to be insufficiently proved.

For bringing a bunch of stolen horses into Canada from Montana, Joseph Pocha was recently sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

At the same assizes George McAllister and Henry Canning were, on their plea of guilty, sentenced by Mr. Justice Scott to two years and three months imprisonment in the penitentiary on each of three charges, the sentences to run concurrently. On August 26, they broke and entered the shop of Mr. A. F. Grady, of Macleod, and stole goods to the value of $204. On September 19, they broke and entered the same shop, carrying off $73 worth of goods: and on September 21 they carried off a miscellaneous collection of plunder, valued at $132 from the Hudson's Bay Co's. warehouse here.

They had excavated a commodious space in a haystack at McAllister's mother's ranch, and there the stolen property was found. Constable Hay did some good work in ferreting out this repository.

Mr. Chatfield's jewellery shop window was broken at the time the half breeds were collected here for the commission, and thirteen watches were stolen therefrom. All but one were recovered, and that was carried off by a half-breed woman, who made her way to Montana before we could stop her, being an expert horsewoman.

Out of seven charges of supplying intoxicants to Indians, only one conviction has been obtained. It is increasingly difficult to obtain such convictions for the Indians will very rarely tell anything like the truth. An Indian was brought before me here the other day charged with drunk and disorderly conduct in town. He said that he had found a bottle of whisky by the road-side near the custom house. I remarked that during the seventeen years I had been in the country I had never found a bottle of whisky in the road, and rewarded his astuteness with three weeks imprisonment with hard labour. He wanted to pay a fine but I did not agree. This brings up a large question. I do not believe that fining an Indian for drunkenness has any deterrent effect at all. A specious plea is that the Indians would resent being treated otherwise than as white men, who are usually fined. The fining of an Indian means impoverishing their relations, who are called upon to find the money, and the punishment falls upon them rather than upon him. I have heard it argued inferentially that the government does not consider the drunkenness of an Indian to be of any importance by reason of the minimum penalty being fixed at only five dollars. It seems to me that where the extreme penalty for supplying intoxicating liquor to an Indian is so severe, viz., a fine of $300 and six months imprisonment with hard labour the Indians should be made to realize their share of the responsibility. Forty five Indians have been convicted of drunkenness this year.

On January 20, I received from the Principal of the Indian Industrial School at Dunbow, a warrant for the arrest of a pupil who had 'failed and refused to return to the above Industrial School.' 'Eagle Child' brought in his penitent son who agreed to return without the warrant being executed.

The case of smuggling, which was thrown out by the two magistrates on the ground that they could not find any *Animus furandi*, was that of Joseph Pocha, who drove a band of horses, some of which, at any rate, have been proved to have been stolen, and who, by avoiding main trails, etc., crossed the boundary, passed by the custom's officers at St. Mary's and Macleod, and travelled as far as High river before we could catch him. At his trial in the Supreme Court, his counsel, in his address to the jury made much of the fact, that the law they were being called upon to enforce, namely, that of bringing stolen property into Canada, was an unusual law, enacted mainly for the benefit of a foreign country. Life near the border would be hardly worth having if we had not some reciprocity in such matters with our neighbours, and I have always made a great point of cultivating it.

These horses that Pocha brought in were obviously stolen horses and I circulated a description of them in Montana. What is the result? Seven or eight head of Canadian cattle have been stolen from the range and sold to a butcher in Swift Current, a mining town near the boundary: the information was given us by people who need not have said anything about it, and as I write these lines, I receive a telegram from Sergt. Cotter, from Browning, in Montana as follows: 'DeWolf committed for trial at Helena—Grand Larceny.' Reciprocity has not been long in responding.

In December, 1899, Staff Sergt. Hilliard, at Stand Off, was appointed a preventive officer by the Custom Department, with a view to the enforcement of the Customs Act among the Blood Indians.

By letter of the 21st June, Supt. J. A Cameron, C. P. R., Cranbrook, B.C., informed Sergt. Bertles, at Pincher Creek, that two days previously, the west bound passenger train had run into two ties placed across the rails on a sharp curve between Livingstone and Blairmore. A quarter of a mile further on a pair of push car wheels were placed on the track. Sergt. Bertles investigated the matter carefully and arrived, I think at the correct conclusion, namely, that the obstructions were not placed on the rails by a wrecker, for the cowcatcher disposed of the ties and the wheels ran ahead of the train until it stopped. It was almost certainly the act of a despondent section hand who feared that his services were about to be dispensed with and who thought to convince the authorities that they could not afford to reduce their staff on that particular section.

On June 22, Supt. Cameron wired to me that a cart wheel tire had been found across the track by the conductor of the east bound train, on the previous evening a mile and a half west of Kipp, and that an Indian had been seen in the distance walking south. Corp'l. Maylor who was sent to the spot, found some Indian hay camps in the vicinity, being on the Indian Reserve and the section man thought it probable that Indian children had hauled the tire on to the rails. As to the tire, I could not get any information, but a little later 'Piegan Frank' (who is an excellent scout) and I and a little Indian boy went to a spot on the Reserve, where a boy showed us how he and two companions, a little older than himself, had placed an iron brake-shoe across one of the rails and put some stones in front of it. They then retired up the hill a little way to watch results, and the fun consisted chiefly of sparks. I had 'The Lizard' and 'Slapmouth' arrested and proceeded to hold a formal investigation. The boys and their relations were thoroughly frightened and the latter were most anxious to save their progeny from the penitentiary. 'Shines-in-the-night' now varied his previous testimony in some respects, while the other boys denied any knowledge of the offence. While, however, reading to 'The Lizard' what the witness had said, he blurted out it was 'Shines-in-the-night' himself who put the brake shoe on the rail, and that it took place last year. 'Shines-in the-night' could with difficulty lift the shoe in court and certainly could not have lifted it last year, so the matter was settled by the parents of the children giving the Rev. Mr. Owen formal authority to receive them into his Mission School and to keep them there until they are 18 years old. To prevent any further mischief of the same sort, I stationed a scout to watch the railway across the Reserve so long as there should be any Indian camps in the neighbourhood, and there were no more complaints. A question arises, however, as to whether the time has not arrived when Indian children should be compulsorily sent to school.

OUTPOSTS.

The following table shows the number of Non-Com. Officer and men employed on detached duty during the summer :—

OUTPOSTS SUMMER MONTHS.

Place.	Staff-Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables	Specials.	Horses.	Ponies.
Pincher Creek		1		1	2	7	
Big Bend				3	1	3	
Kootenai				2		2	1
Stand off	1			2	6	6	
St. Mary's		1		3	1	6	1
Kipp					1		
Leavings				3		2	1
Mosquito Creek				2		2	1
Porcupines			1	1		2	1
Piegan				1	1	1	
Town Patrol				1			
Herd Camp				1	2	10	6
Cardston				1		1	
Lethbridge	1		1	1	1	2	
	2	2	2	22	15	44	11

The departure of the South African Contingents left us very shorthanded—most of the detachments were left with one man as caretaker until the newly engaged recruits were fit for duty. The population of the Cardston District is said to have increased by nearly 1,000 souls during the year, and the incidents of Joseph Pocha's incursion and of the sale of stolen Canadian cattle to the butchers at Swift Current, as previously mentioned, shows how closely the frontier wants to be watched.

I submit that quarters for an officer should be built at Cardston where a small detachment of three or four men should be stationed. These could be increased if found necessary in future. A site for the barracks could probably be obtained on the Indian Reserve.

An officer at Cardston would have charge of St. Mary's and Big Bend detachments and the care of the frontier. The detachment at Boundary Creek was withdrawn in 1899, because the buildings were uninhabitable without $300 worth of repairs, and the necessity of new buildings there might for the present be obviated by increasing the strength of St. Mary's detachment by two or even three men as a tentative measure. The Swift Current mining camp is very near, and it may be that Boundary Creek will have to be re-occupied in time to come.

The question of quarters and the expense of the erection thereof has to be considered, but I think it would be conducive to the welfare of the public service to have an officer stationed at Stand Off, with the care of the detachment at Kipp in addition to the supervision of the Indian Reserve, but this is not of so much importance as the stationing of an officer at Pincher Creek, who would have supervision of the Kootenai and Piegan detachments and the settlements along the railway as far as the Crow's Nest Pass. The Pincher Creek detachment has an extensive country to cover and six constables would be none too many.

Mr. Stewart, Chief Inspector of timber and forestry, asked me if I could help his department in the matter of forest fires, which they are particularly anxious to suppress. He suggested that if one or two constables could be stationed near the Foothills, his department would be willing to share the expense. Blairmore would be a good spot, but the men would have to live at the hotel, unless we were to pull down the log buildings at the Crow's Nest Pass and re-erect them elsewhere.

The detachments at the Leavings, Mosquito Creek and Porcupine Hills could be supervised from here, there being no central spot from which they could be more conveniently worked.

A new stable is required at Pincher Creek, the present one being in a dilapidated condition.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, ETC.

The division at present consists chiefly of recruits, who have on the whole behaved extremely well and evinced a desire to learn and do what is required of them. The small staff of non commissioned officers have proved themselves very efficient. Acting Sergeant Major Genereux and I shared between us the drilling of the recruits, he taking them to dismounted and arm drill and I took the ride and taught them as much of the Criminal Law and their duties as peace officers as time and circumstances allowed. Inspector Irwin's time has been largely taken up with magisterial work; Inspector Burnett's with veterinary work, and I have had to dispose of myself between here and Lethbridge to the best advantage.

I am sorry to say that we have lost one member of the Division by death, viz., Constable Edward Feltham Shepherd: he had served in the force for about 15 years, and formerly a trooper in the Scots Greys. He died suddenly in his room at the Veterinary Hospital at about 6.30 a.m. on the 7th September from heart failure. He was apparently in rude health and the best of spirits at the time.

HORSES.

The subjoined table shows the gain and loss of horses during the year.

Gain.		Loss.	
Purchased	13	Cast and sold	11
		Died	1
		Destroyed	2
		To South Africa	38
		To other divisions	2
		Handed over to Mr. Kimball	2

TELEPHONES.

A telephone line to Stand Off would be a great boon and a saving of time and labour, via Stand Off is the easiest way of communicating with the Southern Detachments, and communications to and fro are constantly passing—Indian scouts riding backward and forward every day.

The distance is eighteen miles or rather more in high water time, and no matter how slight the occasion for a message it has to go by despatch. A good deal of this could be done away with and the corresponding saving of two scouts' wages would pay the cost of the line in one yea

PRAIRIE FIRES.

On March 24, a small fire was reported to the south of the railway track about two miles from barracks, and a party from here put it out. A careless smoker was supposed to be the cause.

A small fire became visible on November 2, 1900, at the West Macleod Junction, and was extinguished before it had any time to do mischief. Sparks from a passing engine were supposed to have started it. The section men were engaged in burning fire guards at the time.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE,

Superintendent.

APPENDIX B

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. BURTON DEANE, COMMANDING 'K' DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, November 30, 1900.

The Commissioner
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render my report of 'K' Division for the year ending this date.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The long expected water trickled along the irrigation canal into Lethbridge on the morning of September 5, and therewith, there can be little doubt an era of prosperity set in, not only for Lethbridge, but for the whole of the surrounding district.

The same skilled farming which has contributed to the yield of over sixty bushels of wheat to the acre at Cardston may be expected ere long to produce not less remarkable results nearer home.

Within the last few days a narrow gauge railway has been completed for the thirty miles between Sterling and Spring Coulee, touching at Brandley and Magrath and terminating for the present at a point about sixteen miles from Cardston. It is an interesting reflection for the traveller on the aforesaid road, that about one mile north of the point where St. Mary's River railway crosses, a coulee known as the Nine-mile Coulee, there is a remarkable feature of the North American continent. It is that of a swell on the prairie, and as I can add nothing to the special illustrated edition of the *Manitoba Free Press*, I quote, verbatim, from their issue of October 6 last. The report therein says that 'this swell is so slight that the surveyors found its rise to be but eighteen inches above the prairie, on which it is a wave scarcely noticeable to the eye. This slight swell measures 229 feet across. If you stood on its eighteen-inch crest and threw half a cup of water towards the north-west, it would fall upon a water-shed draining eventually into the Hudson's Bay. The remaining water in the cup you could throw to the south-east upon a water-shed draining into the Missouri and down the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico.'

Sterling and Magrath are prosperous villages with populations of 350 and 400 respectively, and good crops have already been raised there. A doctrine of the Mormon Church is, that a bishop, to be of any use, must be able to give his people any advice they may require to enable them to turn their energies to the best account. It follows, therefore, that he must be a good farmer, and the friendly rivalry between Sterling and Magrath is watched with much interest.

Brandley has only just sprung into existence, and Spring Coulee is emerging from infancy. The indications are that there will be a great influx of settlement next year, and some police supervision will be required. It was reported to me last January that yearlings off the range were being stolen and sold as beef in Sterling by a well known firm of cattle thieves, but in the then paucity of men, I had no means of dealing with the matter.

A foreman in the mine named Lewis Davies was accidentally killed on January 11, by being caught in the steam fan at No. 2 shaft. The coroner's jury found a verdict of accidental death.

The Lethbridge Coroner, Mr. T.D. Higginbotham, is now holding an inquest on the body of a railway employee, named McDiarmid, who was recently killed in a collision at Blairmore. The wreck of the caboose in which the deceased was asleep, caught fire and the body was burned beyond recognition. There seemed happily to be no doubt that life was extinct before the flames reached the body.

CRIME.

The subjoined table shows the disposal of cases which have arisen within the district during the year :—

Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, not tried, etc.
Corruption and disobedience			
Obstructing peace officer	1	1	
Offences against religion and morals, &c.			
Vagrancy	1	1	
Drunk and disorderly conduct	19	19	
Using threatening language	1	1	
Indecency	1	1	
Offences against the person			
Seduction	1	1	
Assault	12	8	4
Offences against property			
Theft	8		8
Horse stealing	4	2	2
Cattle stealing	1		1
Mischief	3	2	1
Offences against Indian Act—			
Supplying intoxicants to Indians	4	3	1
Drunken Indians	3	3	
Offences under N.W.T. Ordinances			
Public health	4	4	
Sunday observance	3	3	
Total	66	49	17

There are no very serious crimes comprehended in the foregoing schedule. A young half breed from Montana began a career of horse stealing, by picking up horses on the prairie and selling them to unsuspecting miners, but that career has been closed for the present. He was recently convicted on two separate charges, and a third charge was held over until the next assizes only because a material Indian witness mistook the date fixed for the sitting of the court, and did not arrive here in time to give his evidence. The prisoner is under sentence of one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

The cases of theft wherein we have been unable to obtain a single conviction are as follows :

1. A brakesman on the C. P. R lost $30, out of the pocket of his trousers, hanging up in his caboose. He was unable to say whether the money was lost at Medicine Hat, at Lethbridge or on the road between those places. We followed up such clues as he gave us, but without success. He was to have given further particulars, but did not do so.

2. A bridle was lost from the McKenzie House while the owner was asleep and admittedly the worse of liquor. We could never find it.

3. A man in town complained that he had lost his horse and had seen it in the possession of a Frenchman, who proved to us that he had bought it from an Indian for ten dollars. We told the owner where his horse was and he went and took it.

4. A Chinaman charged a compatriot with stealing $32 from him in his house. The prisoner was acquitted in the Supreme Court.

5. Some money, $40, was stolen from the safe of the Lethbridge House, the safe being left open for about 15 minutes, during the temporary absence of the acting clerk. The cash drawer was abstracted bodily. This was not reported to the Police for upwards of three hours after the theft had occurred. The money was in ordinary bank bills and we could not trace it, although we arrested a man who had had no money prior to the theft and was able to buy drinks afterwards. Payment was stopped of three cheques that were in the drawer. The suspected man was held in custody for about three weeks, and, on discharge by a magistrate, left the country.

6. A small thermometer was stolen from the A. R. & C. Co. on the night of March 6. Loss was reported on the 8th instant. The thermometer was unprotected and open to any one to take, that wanted it.

7. A man while in custody here awaiting trial for supplying liquor to an Indian, complained, on his release, that some articles had been stolen from his house during his absence. This was in June. At the last assizes at Macleod, two men were charged with having stolen these articles and were acquitted.

8. On August 3, a man reported that $38 had been stolen from his pocket while asleep in bed in the Cosmopolitan Hotel. He awoke in the night and saw a man standing by his bed, with a lighted candle in his hand. There was not sufficient evidence to justify the magistrate in committing him for trial. It transpired afterwards that the man in question had served six months in Nelson jail for a similar offence. We learnt from a fellow prisoner here, after the accused had left the country, that he had admitted stealing the money, but we could not at that time complete the case against him.

The cases of mischief include a charge of tampering with the signals in the mine, the offender in which was committed for trial and admitted to bail, but did not appear for trial.

The case of cattle stealing should have been tried at the last assizes here, but was adjourned until next March in consequence of our not having been able to serve a subpœna upon a material witness, who has evaded service thereof. The case in question is instructive, and is as follows:—A resident of Lethbridge owns a certain heifer which he handed over to the care of the town herder. This animal wandered into the herd of a dealer who imports and retails young stock, and was by him sold to a rancher with several other head of his own. His attention was called to the fact of the animal being claimed by another, but he took no steps to verify ownership and the heifer was included in the sale. The owner heard of it and laid a charge of theft, which I considered to be well founded and sent the case for trial, with the result before stated. People outside of the stock owners and the police have little idea of the extent to which systematic cattle stealing is carried on. I heard of a case where a steer belonging to a widow had been sold and butchered, without her knowledge or consent, and was in process of making inquiries when the owner received a cheque for the value of the animal. As I have more to say on this subject in my report of 'D' Division, I need say no more here, except to emphasize the necessity of having more numerous and fully manned detachments in the country, which is now being settled along the line of the irrigation canal.

I found it necessary in April last to enforce the full provisions of the Public Health Ordinance. A patient who was under treatment for diphtheria, broke out of the isolated hospital three times, and on the last occasion, made his way to Coutts where he was arrested. In default of payment of a fine of $100, he underwent three months imprisonment in our guard room, where special arrangements had to be made somewhat to our inconvenience.

INDIANS.

The Indians give less trouble than white men, and indulge in very little drunkenness about here. I have made it a rule to punish a drunken Indian with imprisonment instead of a fine, and whether or not the result is attributable to that circumstance, it is a fact that the number of such offences during the past year can be counted on the fingers of one hand

OUTPOSTS.

The following table shows the number of N. C. officers and men employed on detachment duty during the late summer :—

	Sergeant.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Scouts.	Horses.
Milk river ridge		1	1			4
Coutts	1		1	1		6
Writing on stone		1	1			4
Pendant d'Oreille			2			4
St. Mary's			1		1	1
Total	1	2	6	1	1	19

These numbers are all that I have been able to provide. The withdrawal of the men for South Africa left me so short handed that the Milk River Ridge and Little Bow detachments had to be closed and at Writing on Stone, Pendant d'Oreille and St. Mary's, one constable only was left to take care of government property As men become available I hope to have not less than 4 men at each place. I have formerly pointed out that less than three men at a detachment are of no use. There are times when two men at least are required to go on patrol, or to perform a certain piece of work and then at least one must remain to look after the government property, &c., &c.

The collector of customs here reported in March, that according to his information, parties were entering Canada by the old Benton trail and evading payment of duty. I was unable to obtain any information to substantiate the rumour, but it was not an improbable event, as the detachment which supervised that trail had gone to Africa and I had no means of replacing it.

CONTINGENT FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Ten N.C. Officers and constables went to South Africa in January last, and a more capable lot of young men it would be hard to find anywhere. Eleven horses accompanied them.

The call for volunteers for Strathcona's Horse in the following month still further reduced our strength, as the services of 6 constables were accepted.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPT. OF CUSTOMS.

On May 19, a report reached me at Macleod from the collector of customs that one Tom Jeffries was said to have entered Canada by way of Pendant d'Oreille Coulee, with 126 horses and had evaded payment of duty thereon. Inquiry showed that Jeffries with four mounted men, a wagon, camping outfit, and 126 horses, some of them mares in foal, arrived at Pendant d'Oreille on May 8 and said he would like to make his entry at Maple Creek. Constable Kunzle told him he must go to Coutts. Jeffries demurred on the ground that it meant an extra 100 miles of journey for his young colts, and that the north side of the river had been swept clear of feed by a prairie fire. He sent a man to Coutts, however, to ask if the horses could not be inspected where they there were. The answer came back 'No' and Jeffries said he would return whence he came and did so.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT.

Their Excellencies and suite arrived here by special train from British Columbia about 6.15 p.m., on September 13, accompanied by yourself and myself.

Corporal Mathieu and eight constables with two four horse teams and fourteen saddle horses, left at 8.30 p.m., for Sterling (twenty miles distant) to go into camp there for the night. A heavy rain overtook them soon after their departure and continued all night, with thunder and lightning. One of their tents which had been previously pitched, was ripped up by the wind, and during the night, two of their horses, frightened by the thunder, broke away and were next heard of at Coutts, fifty miles distant. About 9.15 a.m., next day, in falling rain and threating weather, the Vice-Regal party left for Sterling in the A. R. & C. Co's. special train. Their Excellencies attended a meeting of Mormons there, while we got the transport and saddle horses ready. In a very little over two hours we covered the twenty miles between Sterling and Magrath, through driving rain the greater part of the distance, and on arrival there it was a little disconcerting to find that the Mormons had given up all idea of expecting Their Excellencies in such weather and had eaten the elaborate luncheon which they had prepared. However, the resources of their hospitality were equal to the demand upon them, and in due time we negotiated the twenty three and a half miles between Magrath and Lethbridge, in about $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours, arriving at 7 p.m. His Excellency rode all the way, and Her Excellency the last 10 miles or so.

In consequence of the bad weather, our team horses, being required to drive from Macleod to the Blood Reserve next day, were attached to the Vice-Regal train, and left here about 9.30 a.m. His Excellency was pleased to express his approval of the transport provided.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, ETC.

The discipline and conduct of the men has been, on the whole, good. This post has been undermanned, and that of itself has given rise to some little dissatisfaction. The recruits from the east, of whom ten have joined the division, have done very well. During such days in each week as I could be spared from Macleod, I drilled them in the *manege*, and taught them the fundamental principles of the criminal law, procedure, &c. I have found, however, in my experience that this can only be done imperfectly, unless each man be provided with a manual, which he can study and refer to as occasion may require, which can be handily carried in a pocket, and which he should be able to produce whenever it may be called for. I do not know of any existing manual which is quite suitable for the Mounted Police, but such a one might be very easily prepared, and I a n, if considered necessary, quite willing to take it in hand.

DESERTERS.

Reg. No. 3606, deserted from detachment at Coutts on May 5, whither he had been sent a few days previously. He had only recently joined and had impressed me very favourably as being willing, capable and intelligent. He permitted himself once to drink a little more than was good for him, and an uproar was heard one evening near the guard room gate: the guard ran out and found Fleming embroiled with five civilians, some of whom were scattered about the ground hors de combat. His explanation was that they had je-red at the colour of his coat, and he felt bound to show what he could do. Being a good teamster, who was then much wanted on the Milk river, I sent him to Coutts, but the only explanation he ever gave of his desertion was that he was ashamed of himself for having got into trouble.

Reg. No. 3498, deserted from here on September 19. In common with the rest of the men, he was required to pull an extra pound at the time of the Governor General's visit, and thought proper to show his dissatisfaction by taking another man's pony off the prairie and riding south.

Reg. No. 3356, deserted from here on April 1. He had a night pass and boarded the south bound train a short distance from town, and was out of our jurisdiction before

we knew anything of his movements. He went south with a married cousin and his wife, with whom he had been on intimate terms here.

HORSES.

We have received three remounts during the year. We contributed the eleven best horses we had to the Canadian Mounted Rifles. We have destroyed six—one for glanders, and five for old age; one faithful old servant died of old age, in harness, at Coutts; one has been transferred to 'Depôt' Division, and sixteen have been cast and sold. Including a team of 'D' Division which is working here, we have now thirty horses left on our strength.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

We have all the saddlery and harness that we require in our present strength, and it is in serviceable condition.

BARRACKS.

Approximately, the sum of $175 has been expended here during the year in connection with general repairs to barracks, building fences, &c. This includes a porch built on the front of the commanding officer's quarters.

The sills of all the barrack buildings require to be renewed. In some places they are very rotten and the floors are affected in consequence. The barrack rooms too, require to be painted inside. They were ceiled some years ago in order to prevent the plaster from falling down, and the ceiling has now assumed a very dingy colour and the rooms are dark.

TELEPHONES.

With the help of the three long distance instruments which we have just received we may expect the Lethbridge Macleod telephone to be of some useful service. Hitherto, owing to the supply of old and obsolete instruments, it has cost a considerable sum in repairs.

The telephone line between Lethbridge and Cardston is in a condition that is dangerous to the travelling public. The poles are down, and the wire blocks the trail in many places. The line was never fitted with long distance telephones so that it has never been of much use to us, but a line in good working order, with branch stations to our two detachments on St Mary's, would save a great many horses legs. As I reported last year, Mr. Card had calculated the cost of repairs and new instruments to be $670 and he said if the government would pay half, he and his people would contribute the other half in labour.

In any such arrangement as that it may be taken for granted that the care of keeping the line in order will devolve upon the government and the police could do it, if thought advisable. The line cannot be allowed to remain in its present condition, and I am writing to Mr. Card about it in view of the representations that have been made to me, and if the government do not deem it expedient to take the line over, it had better be removed before loss of life is occasioned thereby.

CANTEEN.

The canteen here is in a very flourishing condition. The legitimate use of a canteen has not been properly appreciated in the past. It was never intended that the men of to-day should tax themselves in order to lay by a store of profit for the enjoyment of their successors of to-morrow. Having $500 deposited at interest in the savings bank, we are in a position to pay cash for everything we buy. The men recently decided to buy an edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica now being issued by the *Daily Mail*, London, and sent a draft for £17 sterling to that end.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

A prairie fire was reported on March 30 last, and Corpl. Loggin was sent out to investigate. He found that it was about eight miles from town and surrounded by trails, so it was allowed to burn itself out, no appreciable damage having been done : a careless smoker was probably the cause.

During the month of April, prairie fires were very much in evidence to the south and south-east. They were apparently started by engines of the Canada and Great Falls Railway, and the country to the eastward of that line, lying before the prevailing winds, was burnt bare. We had no means of handling them at the distance.

On the evening of April 2, Corpl. Loggin and three constables, with the help of some settlers, put out about four miles of fire which was burning about three miles from town.

On April 6 a settler reported that his holding had been threatened by a fire which was started by the Canadian Pacific Railway section men, to protect a number of ties. He declined to lay a formal complaint, and as his was the only evidence available, it was not possible to proceed further.

Sergt. Brymner, of Coutts' detachment, reported that about noon on July 22, a fire was seen burning about six miles north of his station on the west side of the railway. He got some men together and succeeded in putting it out in about twelve hours, after it had burnt a strip of country two miles wide and ten miles long. It was apparently started by a passenger train. I communicated with the General Manager of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, who informed me that the railway employees had strict orders to stop their trains and put out any fires they might see along the right of way, that the section men were burning fire guards, that his company were ploughing additional fire guards and that the smokestacks of the engines were fitted with the best obtainable spark-arresters, which were carefully examined at the end of every trip.

Sgt. Brymner reported another fire on the evening of July 30, which started by a train between Milk Ridge and Coutts, swept over townships one and two of ranges thirteen and fourteen, and travelled over the boundary line into Montana. The wind was so great that it was impossible to control the fire.

On August 21, a prairie fire was reported to north-east of Lethbridge, and the air became dense with smoke. The exercise ride of recruits was sent in that direction and met a cowboy who knew where the fire was and who told them that it was 25 miles distant. It was extinguished by rain that night. Origin unknown.

On about November 8, a prairie fire was started to the south of the town in the Milk River Ridge country, and under the influence of a high wind travelled fast and far. It was about thirty miles from here, and is believed by haymen to have been started by some one carelessly throwing a lighted match on the ground. We had no means of coping with it.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE,
Supt. Commd'g 'K' Div'sn.

APPENDIX C

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. H. GRIESBACH, COMMANDING 'G' DIVISION.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, December 1, 1900.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina, Assa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my annual report of "G" Division, and the district under my command for the year ended 30th of November, 1900:—

The year just past has been a most eventful and important one in the annals of the division. Early in January last, four (4) non-commissioned officers, nine (9) constables, with eighteen (18) horses, the pick of the Division, left to join the 2nd Batt. of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, then being mobilized at Regina for service in South Africa. Again, early in February the division gave one officer and a bugler to Strathcona's Horse for service in South Africa. I was employed recuiting and buying horses for both corps.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district generally is in an improving and growing condition. A large number of emigrants have arrived and settled in various parts of the district, and the outlook is that the coming year will see them arrive in larger numbers: they are generally of a good class, especially those coming from the United States. The crops were very heavy and the yield would have been immense, and quality first class, had we not had a snowstorm on August 25, (a most unusual occurrence such as had not happened in the seventeen years I have been stationed in this district), this storm laid the crops flat to the ground and owing to their being so heavy and nearly all ripe and fit to cut they did not rise again, added to this the force of the wind twisted the grain in all shapes making it very difficult to cut, thereby causing a lot of waste and loss and injuring the quality, however, in spite of all this the yield and quality is turning out much better than was expected. The appearance of the crops during the growing season was a revelation to the newcomer and delegates from the States.

From all I can learn the government creameries are giving every satisfaction, the patronage and output having increased considerably during the past year.

The fur catch has been fairly good, $175,000 worth having been sold in Edmonton exclusive of what was obtained by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Owing to the extremely high water of the past year, which was in this similar to the preceding one, very little washing for gold could be done and only $4,000 worth was purchased by the banks. The large dredging company, which operates on the Saskatchewan near Edmonton, the shareholders of which reside in London, England, will have next season three large dredges on the river, also, a steam tender; these dredges are fitted up on the New Zealand principle, which has been so successful in that country and which is expected to give good results on the North Saskatchewan river.

DETACHMENTS.

Owing to the weakness of the division caused by the departure of so many of the men for South Africa, many of the detachments were for the time withdrawn and the following at present maintained.

EDMONTON.

One non-commissioned officer, three constables, two special constables and five horses.

ST. ALBERT.

One constable and one horse.

WETASKIWIN.

One constable and one horse.

LACOMBE.

One constable and one horse.

FORT CHIPEWYAN

One non-commissioned officer and an Interpreter.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

One non-commissioned officer, two constables, one interpreter, two horses and three ponies.

PEACE RIVER LANDING.

One non-commissioned officer, one constable, one interpreter and two ponies.

ATHABASCA LANDING.

One non-commissioned officer, one constable and two horses.

The detachments of Red Deer and Innisfail were handed over to 'E' Division in October last.

PATROLS.

On January 23, Corpl. Trotter left for Fort Resolution, having with him one interpreter, and two Indian witnesses, who were returning to their homes after giving evidence in the Sabourin murder case, and three dog trains. He took with him a small mail, he proceeded by, and visited, the following places—on the patrol, viz., Lac La Biche, Forts McMurray, Chipewyan and Smith.

On February 3, Sergt. Anderson and special constable Laboucan left with six ponies and three jumpers for Peace River Landing, via Athabasca Landing and Lesser Slave Lake, carrying with him mail for these points. He was directed to inspect the detachments, bring in reports and returns, take stock of horses, material and stores. This non-commissioned officer returned off this patrol on March 16, his ponies being in good condition. He reported that the snow was deep and the roads heavy in the northern country so that he found travelling very difficult. Patrols also visited the following places, but always with some definite police duty to perform, such as making arrests or looking after suspected parties, viz., Saddle Lake, Edna, Manawan, Lac la Biche, Whitefish Lake, Goodfish Lake, Vermilion Lakes, Crooked Rapids, Victoria, the Galician and German settlements. The detachments on the C. & E. visited the following places at irregular intervals during the year, viz., Bittern Lake, Pigeon Lake, Beaver Lake, Buffalo Lake and Pine Lake; around these points are large settlements.

ASSISTANCE TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Escorts were detailed and attended at the treaty payments at the different agencies in my district, viz., Hobbema, Stony Plain and Saddle Lake Agencies. The payments were reported as having passed off in a quiet and orderly manner.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The conduct and discipline of the division during the past year has been fair considering the number of specials employed, and recruits engaged. One constable was dismissed the force during the past year.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Drill, both mounted and dismounted, was carried on when possible and all avilable men were put through target practice both with carbine and revolver.

LECTURES.

The usual lectures were discontinued after the departure of the men for South Africa.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the division is up to the standard.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit supplied is of good quality.

RECRUITS.

During the year two recruits were engaged. Two men who took their discharge in the Yukon were re-engaged, fifteen recruits were received from depot, and five non-commissioned officers were re-engaged and one non-commissioned officer and one constable discharged by expiration of term of service. Three men were transfereed to the Yukon and one to 'D' Division, Macleod.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good, the only contagious disease being one case of mumps.

DEATHS.

I am sorry to say that one death occurred in the division from abscess of the liver, viz., Reg. No. 3622 Const. Percy Chesley.

DESERTIONS.

There were no desertions from this division during the year.

HORSES.

The horses of this division are not in the condition they should be, this is caused by the best and most serviceable having been transferred to the Canadian Mounted Rifles, leaving nothing but old ones with the exception of six. During the year, one horse died, two were destroyed, five remounts were purchased in the district, seven stout ponies for the northern work were also purchased, ten horses were received from Calgary, six of them being transferred from 'E' Division and four being remounts.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The arms of the division are in as good a condition as could be expected considering the long time they have been in use.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

I supplied thirty saddles to the Canadian Mounted Rifles. I have been supplied with ten new double cinche saddles. I have fourteen saddles to condemn. I am of the opinion that the force, as the old saddles are condemned, should be supplied with a lighter and different pattern, as I find that the present style is both too heavy and cumbersome, the girthing being both unhandy and difficult for recruits to properly adjust, which causes horses to be laid off duty from sores, &c., which should not be.

The harness is in good condition generally, but three sets will be condemned and two or three extra sets will be required to replace harness sent north for use of detachment there, and one set handed over to 'E' Division.

The repairs to harness and saddlery are at present done by a local civilian saddler.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order, but two buckboards will be condemned which I should recommend to be replaced by two light wagons built to order in Edmonton, as I consider that they will be more serviceable and suitable for the work required than buckboards.

FORAGE.

The contract price of oats this year, owing to the wet season, is dearer than last year.

Hay, also owing to the same cause was scarce and difficult to obtain, but was cheaper than the previous year.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONES.

The government telegraph service has a wire running from Edmonton east, via Battleford to Qu'Appelle with offices at Fort Saskatchewan village and Fort Saskatchewan (barracks), Victoria and Saddle Lake in this district. A wire is still in use from Father Lacombe's Half-breed colony at Egg Lake north.

The barracks at Edmonton are connected with the barracks at St. Albert by telephone.

I think that the time has arrived when the government telegraph service should be extended to Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River Landing, via Athabasca Landing.

FIRE PROTECTION.

A fire engine, complete with all hose appliances, &c., is kept in a small building in the centre of the barrack square, and in close proximity to all the buildings, except the hospital. A tank which holds 2,500 gallons of water, is situated under the engine house, and is kept full from a well close to it and under the same roof. The necessary precautions are taken against fire, the buildings all supplied with babcocks, fire buckets, water barrels, &c.

Two hundred feet of additional hose is required, as present quantity will not reach hay corral. As I do not consider our present supply of water at all adequate in case of fire, I would suggest and strongly recommend that a windmill be supplied and erected near the river below the barracks, which would force the water into the present tank and in addition furnish the general supply of the post. This would be cheaper and more satisfactory than to attempt to deepen the present well, owing to the quicksand, and would render unnecessary the employment of a water cart man.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Saskatchewan river water is still used for all purpoees here and at Edmonton. There are two wells at this post but the water is not used for drinking purposes.

ROADS.

This year the roads in the district could not very well be worse. The spring floods carried away a good many of the bridges on the small creeks, although some of them were renewed and some repaired a great amount of work will be necessary next season. In some parts of the district, especially east and south-east of here the road allowances were complety under water in some places for considerable distances, due solely to the unprecedented rain-fall of the past year.

BRIDGES.

The new Edmonton traffic bridge was formally opened on May 24 last. No new ones were built this season except in places where the old ones were carried completely away by the spring floods.

FERRIES.

There are seven ferries in operation in this district, viz., one at Edmonton, one at Victoria, one at Crooked rapids, one at Fort Saskatchewan, all of which are over the Saskatchewan river. On the road leading to Lesser Slave lake over the Swan hills there are three, one on the Athabasca river, near the ruins of old Fort Assiniboine, one on the Pembina river, and one over the narrows at Lesser Slave lake, the two first ferries were very little used this season, as on account of the abnormal wet season the most of the traffic in that direction was via Athabasca landing.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The license system is in vogue in some parts of my district. Grave complaints were made from time to time in the vicinity of Lesser Slave lake and district about the large quantities of liquor being imported in there, and that drunkenness prevailed to a great extent among the native population, while I have no doubt but that a certain amount of liquor went in there, yet from the small number of police in such a large tract of country and they being handicapped for want of a resident magistrate, I think that the law, as well as it was possible under the circumstances, was enforced You are well aware, from your early experiences in these older parts of the territories, of the difficulties of enforcing the prohibitory liquor law, even when we had better facilities than those existing at Lesser Slave Lake.

There were nine cases of selling, importing, or having liquor illegally in possession, out of which eight convictions were obtained, fines being imposed ranging from $50 to $100.

GLANDERS, LUMPY JAW AND TYPHOID FEVER.

I am glad to report that as far as I am aware cases of glanders are becoming rare in the district, three cases only having been brought to my notice during the past year. Lumpy jaw also seems to be dying out, no cases having been reported or dealt with. Cases of black leg also were fewer than in previous years. Typhoid fever amongst horses has been particularly prevalent in all parts of the district.

SETTLEMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

The influx of new settlers during the year has been large. Numerous parties of delegates, particularly from the United States, have visited the district, and they generally expressed themselves as being impressed with its capabilities as a farming country, and its suitability as a new home for the people they represented. I am not informed as to the sales in other parts of the district, but $275,000 was the value of the agricultural implements disposed of in Edmonton.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

The establishment of new ranches is going on, several having been started, and others contemplated, particularly in the Vermilion district, which owing to the facilities for obtaining hay is eminently suitable for this branch of agriculture. Cattle and horses do well in all parts of the district and are increasing in numbers.

CREAMERIES.

The creamery industry, I am informed has been in a more flourishing condition than ever, more farmers than ever giving them their patronage and seemingly well satisfied with the results, although this has not been the very best season for cream, on account of the great amount of wet weather.

GAME.

Duck, geese and prairie chicken were very plentiful this year. Elk and deer are said to be very plentiful also.

FISHERIES.

As far as possible with our limited strength, the police have rendered every assistance to the fishery overseer when called upon. Owing to the action taken to protect fish during the close season there is no doubt but that fish, and particularly whitefish, have increased.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The equipment is in good order and repair and is sufficient for our present needs.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

We have a few iron cots at this post, but more are required as we are still using wooden ones. The rest of the furniture is complete.

IMPROVEMENT TO BARRACKS.

Slight repairs were effected by our own carpenter where necessary, who also performed the following work. The old guard-room being in a very bad and insecure state it became absolutely necessary to make the following repairs, the guardroom was re-floored throughout, the portion under the cells and foundation was filled in with stones and a double floor with sheet steel between was laid, and cells re-constructed. The kitchen and part of roof of the Inspectors quarters was raised, re shingled and sheeted inside.

IMPROVEMENTS STILL NECESSARY.

The sergeant's quarters and mess building requires new foundation, new sleepers, floors, raising two feet and to be sided, the cost of which including the building of new chimney and repairs to kitchen would be about $450. The old guard-room, having been repaired inside during the year and a jail built as proposed at Edmonton, might do for the coming year if I was allowed about $100 to re-shingle it and do other necessary repairs. Nearly all the buildings require painting outside as it is over six years since they were gone over, about $200 would be required for material and labour. The stable floor will during the coming year require repairs, and the drainage requires attending to, I think about $250 would enable me to make the needed repairs and put the stables in good shape.

INDIANS.

The conduct of the Indians during the year has been good, several cases of horse stealing was reported, but only one conviction was obtained.

No relief to half-breeds was given by me during the past year, neither have any cases of destitution been brought to my notice.

RAILWAYS.

There is at present only one railway in operation in my district, the Calgary and Edmonton, a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and great improvements have been made along this road during the year. There are now four trains weekly each way.

CANTEEN.

Owing to the small number of men now at headquarters, the canteen is at present closed.

INSPECTIONS.

The division was inspected by yourself on August 31 of this year.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am glad to say that this year prairie fires were unknown in Northern Alberta, the two convictions obtained as shown on the classified summary, being in the Athabasca district. I am afraid that next year if it is at all a dry year great suffering will be entailed from this cause, as the great influx of settlers the last two seasons, who through inexperience will be liable to start fires, coupled with the fact that a great many of the settlers will start fires purposely to do away with the rank growth of willow which owing to the extreme moisture of the two last seasons has spread to a great extent completely preventing the growth of grass.

MILEAGE.

The total number of miles travelled by the horses of the division during the past year was 64,921. By dog trains 1,450 miles.

CRIME.

I am glad to say that there has been no crime of a very serious nature during the past year, although there has been an increase in the total number of cases dealt with, there being a total of 308 as against 234 last year.

There were six cases of cattle stealing, all of which were either thrown out by the Crown prosecutor, or when brought before the judge they were dismissed. It appears to be next to impossible to get a conviction for cattle stealing as if cattle are really stolen they are generally destroyed at once and no trace left of their disappearance, and I am also of opinion that in many cases of alleged cattle stealing the animals have simply strayed and in many instances to my knowledge turn up some time after.

There were fifteen cases of horse stealing out of which there were six convictions, in the others there was a certain colour of right which showed that there were no legal grounds for bringing such charges. As a matter of fact there have been but few flagrant cases of horse stealing. In such a large district where there are such a large number of strays, men may come into possession of such strays without the intention of stealing them, and even if they did, under the circumstances it is a very difficult matter to prove. A settler sees a horse round his place, probably running with his band, this goes on for a year or more, no one comes forward and claims it, after a time he takes him up and works him, then comes along the owner, the settler refuses to give up the horse, or horses, as the case may be, a charge of horse stealing is laid, the settler arrested and committed for trial, and then the judge generally dismisses them.

An Indian was arrested and taken to Calgary for horse stealing, he was brought before the judge and the case was dismissed, he was immediately re-arrested and brought back to Wetaskiwin, where, he was arrested in the first place, and committed on a similar charge, he was brought before the judge at the last sitting of the Supreme Court and was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour.

Henry Lennie and Jean Baptiste Faucheneuve were arrested at Edmonton on a warrant from Wetaskewin and Leduc for straight cases of horse stealing, and each was sentenced by Judge Rouleau to five years in the Stony Mountain Penitentiary on two separate charges.

Two persons, Stefan Ludwig and Lasko Slewinski were sentenced to terms in Regina jail for house breaking, the first receiving three years and the second two years respectively, on October 24 last, by Judge Rouleau.

There were confined in the guardroom at Fort Saskatchewan eighty-six prisoners and at Edmonton seventy-seven, making a total of 163, of these nine were lunatics, eight were sent to Brandon, and one to the General Hospital at Edmonton, where he recovered. At the present time there is one prisoner undergoing a twelve month sentence for theft in the Fort Saskatchewan guardroom.

The following is a classified summary of the cases dealt with during the year :—

CLASSIFIED Summary of cases in the 'G' Division District for the year 1900.

	Cases Entered.	Convictions	Dismissed, Withdrawn and Not Tried.
Corruption and disobedience			
Resisting arrest	1	1	
Escaping from custody	1		At large
Misleading justice			
Perjury	3	1	2
Offences against religion and morals			
Vagrancy	6	5	1
Drunk, disorderly and creating disturbances	61	57	4
Using threatening language	4	3	1
Unnatural offence	1		Insane.
Attempting to procure defilement of women	4		4
Offences against public order—			
Carrying concealed weapons	6	4	2
Offences against the person			
Rape	1		1
Seduction	2	1	1
Neglect causing bodily harm	1		1
Assault	51	29	22
" (aggravated)	4	1	3
Offences against property			
Shooting cattle and horses	3	1	2
Horse stealing	15	6	9
Cattle stealing	6		6
Theft	23	18	5
Receiving stolen property	2	1	1
Housebreaking to commit an indictable offence	2	2	
False pretenses	5		5
Forgery	1	Awaiting trial	
Arson	1		1
Fraud	1		1
Offences against the Indian Act			
Supplying intoxicants to Indians	12	10	2
Cutting timber on reserve	3	3	
Trespassing on reserve	1	1	
Taking liquor on reserve	1	1	
Running away from Industrial School	4	4	
Offences under the N.W.T. Ordinances			
Prairie fires	2	2	
Master and servants	9	6	3
Liquor ordinance	16	12	4
Indian drunks	2	2	
Insanity	9	8	1
Game ordinance	8	8	
Miscellaneous	16	5	11
Having liquor illegally in possession in the prohibited territory	12	11	1
Mischief	8	2	6
Total	308	205	102

INCIDENTS AND OCCURRENCES.

On April 18, Indian Commissioner Macrea with an escort consisting of one sergeant and five constables left by the overland route to Lesser Slave lake for the purpose of paying treaty in the northern district.

On April 23, Mr. A. C. Talbot arrived at Fort Saskatchewan for the purpose of re-surveying part of the police reserve, as soon as the work was completed he returned to Edmonton.

On May 11, a man named Tenon Champagne living about five miles from Fort Saskatchewan, was killed by lightning. I sent out our doctor and a party of police to investigate. The doctor reported that the man died from the effects of lightning, and on his report the coroner decided that an inquest was not necessary.

On June 19, the body of an ex-constable named Jones was found floating in the river. This man disappeared in November, 1899, he was supposed to have fallen through the ice when attempting to cross the river during the time it was unsafe. An inquest was held and the jury brought in a verdict of found drowned, the body was too much decomposed to determine how he came by his death.

On August 5, in accordance with instructions received, Sergeant Rudd, four constables, one team and three saddle horses proceeded to the Galician settlements at Wostock for the purpose of establishing a quarantine, a virulent form of scarlet fever having broken out there. They remained on duty at that place until the 6th September, when all signs of fever having abated they were withdrawn.

On October 19 His Excellency the Governor General arrived at Strathcona, accompanied by Lady Minto, and attended by his staff, he was met by an escort of police, commanded by myself, consisting of seventeen non-commissioned officers and men, one four-horse and two double teams. I believe that His Excellency expressed himself as pleased with his reception and the attendance shown him.

There have been several cases of accidental shooting during the year, two in the neighbourhood of Edmonton in which death was self inflicted, one at Lacombe caused by the accidental discharge of a shot gun in the hands of another party. The verdict brought in by coroner's inquest in above cases was death by accident.

An Indian named Napau-ean, at Lesser Slave lake, was killed this spring by his companion while out hunting. Corporal Phillips investigated the case, and it appeared that he was shot and killed through his companion mistaking him for a moose.

In conlusion, I have again to point out that the strength of the police in this district is not adequate to its needs, this should be apparent, when the large increase of population is taken into account, and also the large amount of territory to be covered; another thing that increases the difficulty of performing police work in this district, is the polyglot nature of the population, as may as four different interpreters being called into requisition some days.

To be really efficient, this division should be made up to at least one hundred men or over, there would then be enough men always at headquarters to ensure proper discipline being maintained, which under present circumstances is next to impossible to do.

The outlook is that the work of the police in this district will from this time out daily increase.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. GRIESBACH,
Supt., Commanding 'G' Division.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. B. MOFFATT, 'A' DIVISION.

North-west Mounted Police,
Maple Creek, November 30, 1900.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit this my report for the year ending this date.

Having been absent from the district from December 24 last, until July 2, I shall be entirely dependent upon the records in the office for any information of occurrences during that period.

The hopes of ranchers and others were this year raised by a very early spring, which following upon a mild winter gave promise of live stock being early ready for the market. Spring may be said to have commenced on March 9, when the snow had entirely disappeared, and after that date very little ice formed.

Cattle came through the winter in good condition, and although the almost entire absence of rain during the summer ruined any grain or other crops that were put in the ground, and the grass was very short and backward, they still kept putting on flesh, and the cattlemen say of a better and firmer quality than if the growth of herbage had been more luxuriant and rank, thus making them better suited for shipment early in the season.

There was practically no rainfall during the spring and summer, and this though apparently advantageous to cattle running on the range, placed the ranchers at a great disadvantage as regards their hay crop, and excepting on irrigated land, or about the borders of sloughs, there was absolutely none to be cut until after the rains commenced in August, then the growth was very rapid, but owing to the almost daily showers during August and September and the first half of October, great difficulty was experienced in getting the hay cured when cut, and should this prove to be a hard long winter, many of the ranchmen are likely to find themselves short of feed.

A table of exports and imports of live stock is attached which shows a large increase over former years, and as the prices realized were rather better, a large amount of ready money came into the district, considerable of which is replaced in the industry in the purchase of stockers. I have not been able up to the last moment to obtain the figures of live stock shipped from and imported into the Medicine Hat sub-district from the local stock inspector, and the Canadian Pacific Railway freight books having been destroyed by fire in their shed last summer I am unable to obtain accurate information from that source. The number, however, exported is said to be slightly increased over last year and would be probably in the neighbourhood of 5,000 head.

Exports.

From	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Wool.
Maple Creek	5,604	176	1,493	48,980
Medicine Hat				
Walsh				
Swift Current	160		2,187	56,934
Rush Lake	2,347	29		
Starr				
Total	8,111	205	3,680	105,914

IMPORTS.

At	Cattle.	Horses.		Sheep.	Bulls, Thoroughbred.
		By Rail.	By Road.		
Maple Creek	4,285	84	856	40	32
Medicine Hat					
Walsh					
Swift Current	259	1			
Rush Lake	1,588	453			
Stan					
Totals	6,132	538	856	40	32

CRIME.

One hundred and forty-seven (147) cases were heard by magistrates in this district since December 1, 1899.

The case of attempted murder occurred at Medicine Hat in June, 1899, and was the result of a quarrel between two stonemasons employed there, both foreigners. The man Van Hyden who was arrested, having become enraged at his co-worker went after him with a knife and was promptly knocked down by a blow on the head with a stone hammer and arrested on information laid. He was committed for trial, and the case called before sittings of Supreme Court at Medicine Hat on November 2, the complainant not appearing, Van Hyden was released on his own recognizance to appear at next session of the court to be held on February 2, when the case was dismissed for lack of evidence.

Leon Hogue and Joseph Dechene were arrested at Medicine Hat on November 7, 1899, charged with wounding with intent to cause grevious bodily harm, Richard Hill, a bartender at the American Hotel. In the fracas which ensued, Hill had his leg badly broken ; the prisoners were committed for trial and were held in our guard room until February 2, when they were taken to Medicine Hat for trial, convicted and sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labour. Judge Scott taking into consideration the fact that they had already been imprisoned for three months awaiting trial.

The case of cattle stealing was one of our own men ; Ex-Reg. No. 3383 Const. H. R. Forsyth who was on duty in the village. He sold to the local butchers a steer with a very dim brand, which turned out to be the property of Mr. John Lawrence, sr., of Fish Creek.

Mr. Douglas, the stock inspector, found the hide of the animal at the butcher's shop and ascertained that it had been purchased from Forsyth, and informed Special Constable Paterson of the fact, who obtained sufficient evidence in a short time to warrant him in laying all the facts before the officer commanding.

Constable Forsyth, who was at the time a patient in hospital undergoing treatment for a bullet wound, accidentally inflicted by himself in the leg, was placed under arrest and had a preliminary examination before Inspector Harper, J. P., on January 27, being defended by Mr. P. J. Nolan, barrister, of Calgary, whom he retained. The accused was committed for trial before the next court of competent jurisdiction, which was held at this post by Judge Scott on April 26, when a conviction was obtained and the prisoner sentenced to two years and eight months imprisonment with hard labour in the provincial penitentiary at Stony Mountain.

The case of shooting and wounding was adjudged, by the J.P. who tried the case, to be the result of an accident through careless handling of firearms.

These were the most serious cases coming to our notice, as will be seen by the summary attached, of which by far the greatest percentage were under the Vagrant Act, and a large number of these were half-breeds coming into the district for scrip payments

The district ordinarily is a peaceable and well behaved one, although there are some parts of it wherein, as I suggested during the past summer, it would be advisable to place a man to look after illegal handling of stock.

CLASSIFIED Summary of Crimes in 'A' Division District for the Year 1899.

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn and not Tried.
Customs Act			
Breach of	1	1	
Contempt of court	2	2	
Offences against religion and morals, &c.			
Vagrancy	13	13	
Drunk and disorderly	44	43	1
Creating a disturbance	3	3	
Abusive language	7	4	3
Offences against the person			
Assault	10	8	2
Attempted murder	1		1
Refusing to support wife and family	2		2
Shooting and wounding	1		1
Wounding with intent	2	2	
Offences against property—			
Bringing stolen property into Canada	1		1
Cattle stealing	1	1	
Obtaining money under false pretenses	1		1
Theft	9	3	6
Offences against public order—			
Carrying loaded firearms	1	1	
Offences against Railway Act—			
Stealing ride	8	8	
Offences against Indian Act			
Supplying intoxicants to Indians	4	3	1
Indian drunks	2	1	1
Offences against N.W.T. ordinance—			
Liquor ordinance	6	3	3
Masters and servants	8	4	4
Pound	1		1
Municipal	8	7	1
Insanity	3	3	
Stray animals	3	2	1
Brand	2	1	1
Prairie fire	3	3	
Total	147	116	31

AMERICAN CATTLE.

Complaints are still reaching us from settlers of the number of American cattle straying, or being ranged on this side of the line.

Formerly, when line riders were employed, it was possible to abate the nuisance to some extent, but during the past summer the division being so short handed, the detachments were kept busy with purely police matters, and nothing could be done towards keeping them back.

The length of boundary attaching to this district is considerable, lying as it does between Kennedy's crossing of Milk river and a point to the south of Snake creek, about 138 miles in all. With the detachments which there are, namely Ten-mile and East End, with three men each, and Farwell, with one man, the impossibility of riding it with the object of turning back American cattle can be readily understood.

Kennedy's crossing lying some fifty-five miles from Ten-mile should, I think, be made part of the Lethbridge district, being quite close to the Pen d'Oreille detachment.

CUSTOMS.

At this port of entry the collections amounted to $2,734.93 principally on horses imported from Montana, on 614 of which duty was paid, and 242 were entered free as settlers' effects, making the total number brought in 856 head.

Besides which, a bunch of 119 head of horses was seized by direction of the collector of customs at Lethbridge from Thos. Jeffries for an infraction of customs regulations, and subsequently released by the same authority on Jeffries making a deposit of $500 to cover amount of duty.

A seizure of some 4,000 head of sheep was made under your instructions upon a letter to you from the Inspector of ports, Winnipeg, during October, south of East End detachment. The sheep were being herded on this side of the line; they were held for about two weeks and released by order of Commissioner of customs, the parties interested guaranteeing the expenses of seizure. There had been other bunches there making 20,000 in all. These had got away before our men reached there.

CONDUCT.

With two or three exceptions the conduct of members of this division has been very good.

HARNESS.

We have in the division eight sets (cart), three lead, two single, thirteen sets wheel (heavy), and six sets wheel (light). This is more than is actually required for use, but before recommending any to be condemned, I would like to have a competent man go over all of it and select that in the best condition, and put it in thorough order.

HEALTH.

Health of Division during the past year has been very good.

HORSES.

Since the departure for South Africa of the 2nd C. M. Rifles, in January last, this division has been almost crippled for want of horses, both saddle and team. All of our best animals were taken, and the best horses taken out of our teams so that it was a difficult matter to get a pair matched in those left behind.

Recently the division received seven remounts purchased in the district, and two horses were transferred from Calgary.

The present strength of Division in horses is forty.

Six horses were cast and sold by public auction in the village on Oct. 27, and realized fair prices, and two of the militia remounts not accepted by police were also disposed of.

I am badly off for team horses, and amongst the animals offered for sale, both at his place and Medicine Hat, none of that class were suitable.

INDIANS.

There are a few stragglers (Crees principally) in the district, they reside near Medicine Hat and in the vicinity of this post, there are also a few near Swift Current and Saskatchewan Landing.

A census was taken recently for the information of the Indian Department when the number found in the district was 128.

They are as a general rule peaceable and well disposed to work if employment offers, but should there happen to be a chance to obtain liquor they will embrace the opportunity.

Four cases of supplying liquor to Indians were tried before magistrates in the district and three convictions obtained, in two of which a fine of $50 was imposed, in the other which came before Mr. W. R. Abbott, J.P. and myself we sentenced the offender to six months imprisonment with hard labour in Regina jail.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

During the earlier part of this year there was considerable difficulty experienced in obtaining supplies for issue; this was doubtless owing to the large influx of recruits and has been in a great measure remedied since October, and with the exception of a few articles, the kits of N. C. O.'s and constables of this division are at the present time complete.

DRILL.

During the early spring the division was very low in strength, and no drill was done; but after the first reinforcement of recruits arrived in May they were drilled, both mounted and dismounted on alternate days.

Latterly drill has been gone on with under Sgt. Brooke twice weekly.

TARGET PRACTICE

was commenced on September 3, and continued as opportunity occurred until the morning of September 12, when during the course of the practice two or three accidents occurred through defective ammunition of Dominion Cartridge Company's make of 1896. Two or three links of carbines were broken, and in one case the shell of a cartridge broke off at the shoulder and half of it passed through the barrel with bullet.

On my reporting the matter to head-quarters, I was instructed to discontinue the practice until further orders. Afterwards, when American ammunition was supplied, very severe weather set in, and I was unable to carry the practice to completion.

Of the men stationed at head-quarters of division as many as possible were put through the course, but it was impossible at that late date to have all fire, or to get the men in from detachments for the purpose.

TRANSPORT.

We have in possession of division, one ambulance; six double buckboards; one light spring wagon; two single buckboards; two platform wagons; one half spring wagon; ten lumber wagons; three heavy bob sleighs and four light bob sleighs and one jumper.

QUARANTINE.

The district has been quarantined for mange during the past year and all cattle shipped have been inspected by our veterinary N. C. O., or a veterinary surgeon appointed and employed for the purpose.

I am glad to be able to report that since last winter there has been a great decrease in the number of cases found suffering from this disease, not from any lack of vigilance on our part, but the disease, from having been treated by the owners of mange cattle when found and from climatic causes, has greatly abated.

In this immediate neighbourhood and in the eastern portion of the Cypress hills not one case has been observed since spring opened.

On the spring round-up in June there were at least 15,000 cattle gathered within a radius of 40 miles of this post, every one of which was clean, while on the Medicine Hat district round up only seven head with mange were found, and two with lumpy jaw, these latter were destroyed, and those with mange handed over to their owners for treatment.

The two dipping stations which were taken in hand last year and all but completed in the fall, have not been finished, and consequently not used, as treatment of cattle in small numbers can be done more economically by hand.

A few cases of mange have been discovered since spring round-ups, in the Josefsburg and Medicine Lodge sub-districts. These were examined by Veterinary Inspector Hargrave and quarantined on the owners premises.

During the past year only 15 head of cattle were found with lumpy jaw, which is not 5 per cent of the number found in 1898. Two imported thoroughbred bulls were tested for tuberculosis and reacted, they were both destroyed.

There has been practically no disease amongst horses in the district, an old mare was reported to our veterinarian and treatment requested for a cold, on examination tuberculosis was suspected but she died before a test could be made.

An Indian pony was found with glanders north-east of Medicine Hat and destroyed on June 13, owner could not be discovered.

S. Sergt. Coristine rendered his report on quarantine matters for the Department of Agriculture on November 1, and I forwarded it in due course to you.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

In reference to the buildings composing the original Maple Creek barracks erected in 1883, I would bring to your notice that something should be done at as early a date as work can be commenced in the spring. They require to be raised and placed on a solid foundation, preferably stone, which can be procured from the hills about here.

The buildings in question are those fronting on the Barrack Square, viz.: Commanding officers' quarters, orderly room, division office, sergeants mess, stables, Q. M. store, and men's barrack rooms with mess room and kitchen in rear. The wooden blocks upon which the sills of these buildings were set at the time they were erected have completely rotted away, and the sills instead of being clear of the ground and sound are now resting upon the earth and are fast rotting, the result being that the floors are all much higher in the centre than round the outer walls and have allowed the outer walls of the building to settle to such an extent that there is a ridge in the floors sloping outwards in nearly all of them.

With this settling going on it is impossible to keep the plastered walls and ceilings from cracking and falling off.

DETACHMENTS.

There has been no change in the location of any of the detachments since last report: they are situated at Medicine Lodge, Ten Mile, Farwell, and East End in the Cypress Hills, and Medicine Hat, Maple Creek Town Station, and Swift Current on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Medicine Lodge consists of one sergeant and two constables, it is a large and well settled sub-district and includes the Josefsburg German settlement to which place patrols are made weekly, the party remaining there over night.

Ten Mile is composed at present of two constables and one special, the latter of whom with the others has been given notice of his impending discharge and will be replaced by another constable: they have a large extent of boundary to look after, besides the settlements in Four Mile Coulee, and along Battle Creek.

At Farwell, for the past year, one special constable has been stationed alone, he has also received notice and will be discharged in a short time, there is not very much patrolling to be done at this place.

East End has 3 men, (one special, also to be discharged) quite a large number of settlers have moved into that sub district within a radius of 15 miles of the post, some of whom are northern half-breeds who returned to Canada from Montana for scrip payments.

A post office was established recently on Frenchman's Creek, nine miles from the detachment.

I do not consider that Medicine Lodge, Ten Mile or East End are up to their required strength, to properly perform the duties and make efficient patrols, and in my opinion, Farwell should also have an additional man, this is more especially the case during the winter months, when patrols are ordered to consist of not less than two men, with the number of men, however, now at my disposal, I am not able to reinforce any of them.

INSPECTIONS.

The division and barracks were inspected by yourself on Oct. 12, including the stores and offices, and the various books and accounts were examined.

The post is inspected daily by the acting orderly officer and weekly by the officer Commanding.

Medicine Hat detachment was inspected once per month by the officer then in command, up to July, after that by the acting Sergeant-major, and by myself on Nov. 16.

The detachments at East End and Ten Mile, were inspected by the acting Sergeant-major in September and October, but owing to there not being another officer in the post, I was unable to get around the detachments since I returned off duty in eastern Canada in July.

RATIONS AND FORAGE.

The rations supplied by the Hudson's Bay Co., on contract, have been of uniformly good quality.

I was not able to work a satisfactory contract for the supply of butter, since July last, and bought it as required, nearly all from the Dominion Government Creamery Station.

The new scale of rations came in effect on Nov. 1, last, and the additional articles supplied are much appreciated by the men.

The contractors for the supply of hay at this post had a hard time getting their stacks completed, owing to the heavy and long continued rainfall during the haying season and consequently, bad roads afterwards, I recommended an extension of time which you granted.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENTS.

During December, 1899, a call was made for volunteers from this division, to join the 2nd Batt. Can. Mounted Rifles, then in course of organization. Fifteen Non-Coms. and men volunteered out of whom six were accepted, these left for Regina on January 6, taking with them eighteen police horses, the best in the division.

The officer then in command, by instructions of the commissioner, purchased a number of horses from the settlers for use of the corps, these were also shipped to Regina.

During the later part of January, Lord Strathcona's Horse was being organized, for which also volunteers were called. The call met with a hearty response. Five Non-Com. officers and constables were accepted and left for Ottawa early in February.

Later, Inspt. Harper volunteered and was accepted, leaving for Ottawa on March 5.

Of course all these Non-Coms and men leaving, left the division at a very low strength, and a few specials were taken on to fill some of the gaps, but until the end of May the work was done under a great many disadvantages, then eight recruits were transferred from headquarters, which relieved the situation somewhat.

I trust it may not be long before an Inspector and a larger complement of N.C.Officers be sent here. I have found it very inconvenient being the only commissioned officer, not alone as regards the police work but also as a Justice of the Peace.

Additional Non-Com. officers I require for the detachments.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. MOFFATT,
Supt., Commanding "A" Division.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. CONSTANTINE, COMMANDING DEPOT DIVISION.

North-west Mounted Police.
Regina, December 10, 1900.

The Commissioner,
N.W.M.P.

Sir,—I have the honour to render my annual report for the Head Quarters District for the year ended November 30, 1900.

I took over the command of this division and district a few days prior to the leaving of the 2nd C.M.R. for duty in South Africa.

The greater portion of Eastern Assiniboia has been prosperous during the past year. The good harvests and fair prices of 1897 and 1898 enabled the farmers to pay off most of their liabilities, and in many instances to have a comfortable balance in the bank. The proceeds of the harvest of 1899 has brought more money into circulation and business has been good.

A large number of settlers have come into the district and country generally, many with considerable means, which has also added to the prosperity of the country at large.

The cattle trade is growing in importance yearly. Horses have increased much in value.

CRIME.

There were several cases of serious crime in the district during the past year : one of murder at Moosomin, where one John Morrison killed five persons with an axe. The motive of the crime was perfectly clear from the first. The murderer after completing his awful work, attempted to ravish the remaining member of the family, a girl of 15 years : he afterwards attempted suicide but failed, was arrested, and is now under sentence of death. There was no evidence whatever of insanity. After his sentence he admitted the crime and told the story of how it occurred. The story differed in no way from the theory of the Crown during the progress of the case.

Another serious case was the shooting of one Indian by another during a drunken brawl at Fort Qu'Appelle. The murderer is still at large. An accomplice is in jail awaiting trial. We hope to secure the murderer before long. He is at present out of the district.

On the whole the list of crimes is long and shows almost every form of it. Among the worst were the following cases :—

One of carnally knowing a girl under 14 years, attended with such circumstances that the prisoner was sentenced to five years and ten lashes.

One of several cases of horse stealing in which the prisoner was sentenced to two terms of five years each.

One where the mother being delivered of an illegitimate child, in order to conceal the birth, threw it into a well immediately after birth. Through the medical evidence being weak as to the exact cause of death, she was charged under Sec. 240 of the C.C. and sentenced to 23 months imprisonment.

One case—now pending—the prisoner, a young girl is charged with having poured a poisonous mixture down the throat of an infant, causing the death.

Nearly all cases reported have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion by the conviction of the guilty parties : but there are still some where so far we have not been able to do this. Many of the cases require time and skilled work, not always available.

Owing to the depleted condition of the force from the calls made upon it by the Yukon and South African Service, the scarcity of practised hands was felt.

These causes threw more work on those who remained, notwithstanding, every effort was made to bring guilty parties to justice.

In connection with this subject, I would beg to bring to your notice Staff Sergt. Fyffe, Corpl. McIlmoyle, Corpl. Callaghan, and Const. Crigan for good work done by them during the past year.

CERTIFIED Summary of Crime in the Headquarters District for the Year 1900.

Crimes	Cases Entered.	Convictions	Dismissed, Withdrawn or Not Tried.
Corruption and disobedience			
Escaping from justice	1	1	
Rescuing cattle from pound-keeper	1	1	
Misleading justice			
Perjury	2		2
Offences against religion, morals, &c.—			
Vagrancy	10	9	1
Drunk, disorderly and creating a disturbance	76	72	4
Indecency	3	1	2
Fighting in public	2	2	
Offence against the person			
Rape	2		2
Assault, common	41	27	14
Murder	3	1	2
Accessory after the fact to murder	1		1
Seduction of girl under 16 years	2		2
Wife beating	1	1	
Offences against property, &c.—			
Horse stealing and cattle stealing	18	3	15
Theft	29	12	17
House breaking	2		2
Fraud	4	1	3
Forgery	2		2
False pretenses	6	1	5
Cruelty to animals	1	1	
Damage to property	9	7	2
Killing cattle	1		1
Arson	1		1
Offences against Indian Act —			
Supplying liquor to Indians	22	13	9
Indian drunks	5	3	2
Taking liquor on reserve	1	1	
Holding dance	2		2
Trespassing on reserve	1		1
Liquor in possession	5	3	2
Offences against Railway Act—			
Stealing rides	6	6	
Offences against North-west ordinances—			
Prairie fires	6	4	2
Masters and servants	18	13	5
Liquor ordinances	10	9	1
Fisheries	2	2	
Neglecting to put out fires	4	4	
Insanity	13	13	
Illegally practising medicine	3	1	2
Cattle at large	2	2	
Excessive charges for impounding cattle	3	2	1
Unlawfully carrying offensive weapons	2	2	
Neglecting to support wife	1		1
Miscellaneous offences against ordinances	6	4	2
Total	330	222	108

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The usual escorts for treaty money were provided, and constables remained at the different reserves during treaty payments.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Drill, both foot and mounted has been carried on without interruption. Instructors were much needed as most of the best men had gone with the C.M.R.

With few exceptions all went through the annual course of target practice. The figure of merit was not high, though some good scores were made. Some of the recruits had not fired a rifle before the practice began.

PATROLS.

Patrols have been carried on as usual with good results. It seems to me that a regular patrol should be carried on along the United States boundary between Wood Mountain and Manitoba.

A special patrol was sent out through some of the Indian reserves, north-east of Regina. It consisted of one officer and sixteen men. It had a good effect on the Indians, who had an idea that the police had all gone to South Africa.

LECTURES.

Lectures on the duties of the mounted police were given to the men by the officers at regular times.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the division is fair. In my opinion the examination of recruits by civilian medical men is not sufficiently strict, and in some cases would appear to be indifferent if not careless.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The kit issued is good.

RECRUITS.

Owing to the number of trained men joining the 2nd C.M.R. and Strathcona Horse, a great number of recruits were required to fill the vacancies caused; 309 men joined at different periods during the summer months.

HEALTH.

In the early part of the summer season there was much sickness among the men, consisting of diphtheria, measles and mumps. The medical officer will no doubt go fully into the causes.

Vigorous measures, under the direction of the medical officer, were taken and the diseases stamped out.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The fire engine at this post is in good working order. Pails filled with water are kept in each barrack-room. Fire drill parade is held weekly under an officer.

ROADS.

Whether the roads in this district are good or bad depends altogether on the weather.

BRIDGES.

The streams in this section are well bridged; the chief trouble is in getting on to, and off, the bridges in wet weather.

LIQUOR.

The ordinance regulating the sale of liquor is good; the carrying out of it is another matter. Constant evasions of the law occur. It appears to be difficult to convince the average license inspector that licensed dealers require any looking after.

GLANDERS AND LUMPY JAW.

Glanders has been prevalent among horses in this district, also lumpy jaw amongst cattle.

The principal veterinary surgeon, North-west Mounted Police, will go fully into these diseases in his report from a professional and scientific standpoint, being in his special department.

SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENT.

There has been a large emigration from Ontario, the United States, Germany and other parts of Europe. Many of these brought cattle, horses and implements, as well as considerable cash. Many settled to the north of the Canadian Pacific railway. A great number have homesteaded between Rouleau and Regina. The country along the Soo branch of the Canadian Pacific railway is filling up rapidly. The Doukhobors have done well, being a quiet, law-abiding set. They are good settlers.

CREAMERIES

Are established at several places and have been very successful. The quality of the butter turned out is very good.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The arms of the division are obsolete, but kept clean. Repairs are made by the armourer sergeant.

There are at this post one M. L. 9-pounder field gun, and one M. L. 7-pounder brass field gun.

DESERTIONS.

Five desertions occurred during the summer. Being recruits they got home sick, not being made of stern enough stuff to stand the knocking about of the first three or four months.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness and saddlery are in fair condition, but renewals are necessary from time to time as well as repairs.

TRANSPORT.

The remarks on harness and saddlery are applicable to the transport.

CUSTOMS.

At Wood Mountain post, 333 horses have been entered for duty, and $2,061 collected, 2,000 lambs on which $500 was collected, eight settlers had goods and chattels valued at $4,927.50.

FORAGE.

The forage supplied has been good, though not over plentiful, owing to wet weather in the fall. Oats are high this year.

HORSES.

The best horses of the division were taken for duty in South Africa, but these have now been replaced with a good class of horses.

Forty-eight were taken by the C.M.R. from this division, forty-seven were purchased for this division, fourteen cast and six colts raised in the division, taken on. Mileage of horses of Depot division from December 1, 1899, to November 30, 1900, 144,360 miles. This mileage is not so great as the previous year's, owing to so many of our horses being transferred to the Militia Department, but taking into consideration the scarcity of horses in Depot division during the past year, and the fact of their being for actual patrols only, no post work being shown, I think it will compare very favourably with past years.

Some thirty-three horses left here on September 12, for Prince Albert as escort for the Governor General on his trip north. They arrived back in Regina on October 11, having performed their work remarkably well. The round trip was over 600 miles.

GAME.

Feathered game is plentiful and the game laws are well carried out.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie fires were very prevalent and destructive in the spring months from the long continued drought.

This fall the district has been free from them, owing to the wetness of the season.

DEATHS.

Two deaths have occurred during the year. On January 12, Corporal Lindsey committed suicide.

On September the 19, Constable G. Saunders, Reg. No. 2112 died suddenly of heart failure.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

The men's barracks are very comfortable The south block has had a stone foundation built under it. The north block was thoroughly cleaned after the outbreak of sickness, newly painted and kalsomined.

The officers' quarters are very cold and not worth spending any money on and are unfit for habitation, with the exception of those occupied by the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the division has been good, the men being mostly recruits.

CHANGES IN THE DIVISION.

Officers joined	3
Officers transferred from depot	1
Officers transferred to depot	3

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND CONSTABLES.

Constables engaged for term of five years	309
Special constables engaged	46
" " discharged	48
" " present, temporary duty	13
Transferred from depot	206
Transferred from other divisions to depot	20
Re-engaged	17
Discharged by purchase	13
Discharged at expiration of term of service	8
Discharged by dismissal	--
Discharged by authority	2
Desertions	5
Suicide	1
Died (Const. Saunders)	1
Killed in South Africa (Const. Lewis)	1

DETACHMENTS.

The following are the out posts in the Head Quarters District at present.

Name.	Officers.	N.C. Officers	Constables.	Interpreter.	Total.	Horses.	Remarks.
Moosomin	1	1	2		4	4	
Whitewood			1		1	1	
Wolseley			1		1	1	
Qu'Appelle		1	1		2	2	
Moose Jaw			1		1	1	
Yorkton			1		1	1	
Saltcoats		1	1		2	3	
Pelly			1		1	1	
Estevan			2		2	2	
North Portal		1			1	1	
Oxbow			1		1	1	
Fort Qu'Appelle			1		1	2	
Kutawa			1		1	1	
Nut Lake			1	1	2	2	
Roseau River			2		2	1	
Moose Mountain			1		1	1	
Wood Mountain		1	3		4	5	
Willow Bunch			1		1	1	
	1	5	22	1	29	31	

Since November 30, 1900, two stations have been established for the protection of Crown timber limits other than those noted in the column of remarks, viz.:—Riding Mountain, one constable and one horse; Turtle Mountain, one constable and one horse.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. CONSTANTINE,
Supt. Comdg. Depot Division.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING 'E' DIVISION.

North-west Mounted Police,
District Office, Calgary, December 1, 1900.

The Commissioner,
N.W.M.P.,
Regina, Assa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ended November 30, 1900.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The district generally has had a most prosperous year. Calgary has made a most wonderful advance. Many new and handsome residences have been built in addition to a number of fine business blocks; rents have increased twenty per cent and it is impossible to find a vacant house.

Business men report a splendid year's business: there has not been a single failure during the year.

Owing to the continuous wet weather during July, August and September, the crops to the north have not turned out as well as expected. Crops to the south are reported good.

The ranchers have had a splendid year. Owing to the mild winter of 1899-1900 their loss has been nil, and the calf crop excellent. Beef cattle have commanded good prices and ready sales. A very large number of dogies have been imported from the east and Manitoba; they, I am told, do well on the ranges, and give good return on the investment.

The price of horses has increased and ranchers are again turning their attention to breeding, which for several years, owing to the low prices, has been neglected. Although Calgary is the centre of the ranching country, it is surprising to find so few horses suitable for police purposes, or army remounts.

More settlers have come in during the past year than any previous year, and appear to be of a good class.

CRIME.

There has been a slight decrease of magisterial cases during the last twelve months over the preceding year, as per the attached schedule. Only the following cases call for any special mention:—The Queen *vs.* T. A. Quigley, charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, Nelson Hagel, near Red Deer, was, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Rouleau, on December 28, found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, with hard labour, at Stony Mountain. The prisoner's sister, Mrs. Nelson Hagle, wife of the deceased, was charged with being an accessory after the fact. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, and His Lordship therefore dismissed the charge against her. As the above-mentioned crime was committed in Supt. Grisbach's district, I presume this officer will report fully on it.

On September 3, Geo. H. Williams, *alias* John Winters, was arrested on the charge of the attempted murder of one Eugene McClellan, of Calgary. It appears that McClellan was enticed by a supposed friend to go go for a walk over the Elbow River, on the night of September 1, when almost out of the city limits and away from any

dwelling houses, he was attacked from behind and bound hand and foot, robbed and then thrown in the Bow river. The perpetrators being afraid of attracting attention fled, as they thought their work was complete; however McClellan managed to free himself, the cord around his feet gave way and he reached the shore in a very exhausted condition. When found by the police he was almost out of his mind. Two days after one G. H. Williams was identified by him as one of his assailants, he was arrested and committed to stand his trial. He was brought before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott on October 10, and honourably acquitted, there not being the slightest evidence against him. The informant, McClellan, was charged with perjury in connection with the case and committed for trial; he is now awaiting trial in the Calgary guard-room.

On the night of November 7, James S. Huggard, a rancher of Nose Creek, was found near his hay camp murdered. Two bullet holes were found, one in his head and one in his chest; his skull had also been battered with an axe. A party of police were at once dispatched to take charge. I went out with the coroner early next morning. A jury was empannelled and after viewing the body and surroundings, it was taken to Calgary for the inquest. After hearing the evidence of several witnesses the jury brought in a verdict that deceased came to his death by two bullet wounds fired by some person, or persons unknown.

The evidence taken at the coroner's inquest went to show that one Francis Hansfield Smith had threatened the life of James S. Huggard, and from other suspicious circumstances I ordered his arrest on suspicion. He is now in the guard-room awaiting trial on the charge of murder. Up to the present time we have made no other arrests.

There was one case of indecent assault and a conviction obtained. In this case it was a little girl nine years of age who was assaulted by one G. Keefe on the Calgary race track on May 24. The child's screams attracted the attention of some pleasure seekers who gave the alarm, the child's father being one who took part in the chase and assisted in capturing the perpetrator of this dastardly act. He was committed for trial the following day and the case proven against him at the Supreme Court; for this offence he received two years in Regina jail.

There were seven cases of horse stealing sent for trial and only one conviction obtained; this was a boy of about fifteen years of age. He was sentenced to fifteen months hard labour at Regina jail.

In the above cases four of the offenders were small boys. Two were Indians who at the preliminary examination before me acknowledged the theft and described how they had stolen them, the direction they took, &c. The horses were recovered at Innisfail by the police and handed back to their respective owners; but notwithstanding this they were acquitted.

Another case was a Swede who hired a horse from a Indian, then branded it and bang'd its tail. The horse was found in his possession. He was also acquitted and the horse returned to the Indian.

It is almost impossible to obtain a conviction for horse-stealing.

Ranchers complain of having lost a large number of horses during the past year; but they are not in a position to state whether they have been stolen or strayed. The price of horses having been so low for so many years, little attention to the looking after them has been paid. Now that horses are of value they are being looked after, with the result that a number of ranchers find themselves short. The shortage may or may not have been incurred during the past year. The owner of the Chipman Ranche, Mr. R. J. Robinson, did not lose faith in the horse breeding industry during the low prices, and has had his horses regularly rounded up and looked after, with the result that he has not had any stolen or strayed, although he has the largest bunch in this district.

Another cause of complaint is that mares turned on the ranges with colts, unbranded, at foot, when found have been minus the colts. This manner of stealing is almost impossible to detect as the owners of the colts themselves cannot identify them if found. The only way for this to be prevented is for the owners to brand all colts before turning them out or have a round up immediately after the breeding season. I am confident that the major part of the thefts of both horses and cattle are committed in this manner.

Magnus Brown, of Calgary, reported the loss of several horses; which from information he had received he suspected had been driven north and sold by a dealer in Edmonton to settlers north of that place. I communicated with Supt. Griesbach, who had the case throughly investigated by Staff Sergeant Evans who found the horses supposed to belong to Mr. Brown branded with a brand similar to his. I saw Mr. Brown and told him what had been done. He was satisfied with the investigation made by the police and states that he had been misinformed. This is the only case reported to me of horses having been stolen where we have not been able to locate them. I do not consider that horse stealing in this district is really on the increase, although more horses are reported missing. New settlers are too apt to report their horses stolen if they are unable to locate them on the prairie on two or three days search.

An American named Gerrard Bongard, was arrested at Olds by Constable Caldwell on a charge of bringing stolen property into Canada. He was wanted for the embezzlement of seven thousand dollars, the funds of Carver County, Minnesota. He waived extradition proceedings and left with an American sheriff who came over for him.

Another embezzler named Wagner was arrested at Banff by Corpl. Thomas. He was wanted for the embezzlement of $15,000. He also waived extradition and returned to the United States.

Of the four cases of shooting with intent, one was dismissed, one convicted and bound over to keep the peace. The other two are still in the guard room awaiting trial. They are two Indians named Little Fish and Butterfly, who belong to a non-treaty band whose headquarters is Medicine Hat. The facts of the case as shown by the preliminary examination are as follows: Constables Grant and MacBrien were exercising two horses in the vicinity of Calgary. When passing some Indian tents at the mouth of Nose Creek they were attracted by some Indians calling them. They looked back and saw the Indians mentioned, beckoning to them, they rode up to within thirty yards of them, when they opened fire on the two constables with rifles. Grant and MacBrien turned and rode out of range; the Indians continued firing on them. When they got out of range Grant dismounted, to watch the Indians, while MacBrien galloped into barracks to report. I sent a party out to arrest the Indians which was done. They were found to be very much under the influence of liquor. Their rifles with about thirty rounds of fixed ammunition were found in the tent as well as a large number of empty shells. They were first sentenced to thirty days imprisonment for being drunk and then committed for trial on the more serious charge. They were angry at the police, as one of their relations had been sentenced to imprisonment a short time before for being drunk. The party who sold them the liquor was a half-breed nearly seventy years of age. He was arrested and convicted.

The total number of cases brought by the police was 196. 142 convictions were obtained and four are now awaiting trial. Of course these cases do not include those in connection with the city of Calgary.

I regret that we have been unable to discover the perpetrator of the murder of J. Defoe, who was murdered at Canmore on the night of November 25, 1899.

CLASSIFIED Summary of Crimes in Calgary District for the year 1900.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn and not Tried, &c.	Remarks.
Misleading justice				
Perjury	2	1		1 awaiting trial.
Offences against religion and morals, &c.				
Vagrancy	13	11	2	
Drunk and disorderly and creating disturbance	17	13	4	
Inmate of house of ill fame	8	8		
Keeper " "	4	4		
Insulting language	1	1		
Offences against the person				
Murder	1			1 awaiting trial.
Attempt to murder	1		1	
Manslaughter	2	1	1	
Shooting with intent	4		2	2 awaiting trial.
Blackmail	1	1		
Assault	12	6	6	
Assault, indecent	1	1		
Offences against property—				
Theft	12	7	5	
Horse stealing	7	2	5	
Burglary	2	1	1	
Miscellaneous	2	1	1	
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	16	16		
Indians drunk	21	18	3	
Cutting and removing timber off reserve	1		1	
Not leaving reserve when ordered to do so	1		1	
Desertion from Indian School	3			3 sent back to school.
Drunk on reserve	7	4	3	
Offences against Railway Act				
Stealing rides on the C.P.R	41	31	10	
Offences under N.W.T. ordinances—				
Masters and servants	1			Sent to Pincher Creek for trial.
Quarantine and Herd Act	2	2		
Game ordinance	8	8		
Sunday observance	3	3		
Acting as pit boss without certificate	1	1		
Employing man to run high pressure boiler without certificate	1	1		
Total	196	142	46	8

GUARD ROOM.

Our guard-room is the common jail of the district. Twelve prisoners were confined in the guard-room in the beginning of the year. One hundred and thirty-seven were received during the year making a total of one hundred and forty-nine prisoners, consisting of eighty-two civilians, twenty-eight half-breeds, twenty-nine Indians, one negro, nine lunatics. Total 149.

Of this total fourteen were only in the guard-room on transfer to jails or asylums in in the east, or wanted at other places in the Territories.

There were fifteen prisoners confined in the guard-room at midnight, November 30, 1900.

The maximum number was received in the month of June, twenty-two.

The minimum number was received in the months of January and March, four in each.

Eleven prisoners were awaiting trial during the year for an average period of 36·7 days.

Only a few punishments were inflicted for minor breaches of prison discipline.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

The guard room buildings are in good repair with the exception of the yard fence, which will require to be torn down and rebuilt with new posts.

Separate accommodation is required for prisoners waiting trial, lunatics and female prisoners.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am very pleased to state that we have been comparatively free from prairie fires. One or two small ones were discovered and in each case were extinguished by the police and settlers before any damage was done.

INDIANS.

The Indians have not given much trouble during the past year.

Two were arrested on a charge of horse stealing and acquitted. They still continue to frequent the towns, although they are sent back whenever found without passes. During the summer some fifty lodges of Crees arrived from the Bear Hills reserve with passes extending from forty to fifty days, and in many instances with permission to carry a gun. As it was in the month of August with all game out of season, I can hardly see the necessity of allowing these people, when travelling through the country, to carry arms, although they are almost sure to kill everything in the shape of game they come across, as it was, four of them were fined at Gleichen for killing Antelope out of season, and four for having meat of same in their possession. The former were fined $5 each, and the latter released on suspended sentence.

The Indians on both the Sarcee and Blackfoot reserves were much pleased with Their Excellencies' visit and gave them a splendid reception.

Eighteen convictions have been made against Indians for being drunk, and sixteen persons brought to trial for supplying liquor to them, resulting in a conviction in each case. I do not think that although so many convictions have been made that the Indians are more intemperate than heretofore.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The usual escorts were furnished to Indian agents during the treaty payments.

Some six or seven deserters from the Calgary industrial school have been arrested on the Blackfoot reserve and handed over to the principal, also two from the Red Deer industrial school were arrested at Morley and sent back to school. I have received from the principals payment of all expenses incurred, which has been forwarded to headquarters, Regina, for transmission to the Receiver General.

The rations issued at the different reserves have been attended by a constable or an Indian scout; three of whom are employed at Gleichen for duty on the Blackfoot reserve and one at the Sarcee reserve. These men have done good service, but I find that it is better to change them occasionally. Bull Collar, the scout on the Sarcee reserve has proved himself an excellent man.

The Blackfeet commenced their Sun Dance on July 15, a number of Crees from Battleford and Bears Hills being present. They signified their intention of making three braves. The Gleichen detachment supplied a patrol night and day during the dance, preventing them from carrying out their intentions.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Reports which have been rendered by Veterinary Sergeant Hobbs to the Department of Agriculture have given full details of the work performed for that department. I must say that every effort has been made to protect its interests.

The general health of cattle and horses has been good. Mange is dying out; so, also may be said of big jaw. The ranchers having realized the danger of this disease

spreading have killed those effected whenever found. There were some nine or ten cases of glanders reported. The Mallien test was applied in doubtful cases and seven horses were destroyed. V.S. Hobbs inspected 11,495 cattle and eighty-three horses for shipment out of the territories.

A constable of this division accompanied the southern round up, to see that all mangy cattle were properly dealt with and to enforce the orders of the captain of the round up. The majority of mangy cattle were found on Willow creek in the Macleod District.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

On June 15, a police patrol discovered twenty head of horses claimed by a man named B. Flemin, camped near the Mission Bridge, had come from the south, and suspicion arose that they had come from the United States. Upon inquiry it was discovered that fourteen head had been brought from the United States and evaded customs duty. I handed them over to the Collector of customs at Calgary who gave them the privilege of paying duty.

In August last, Serg. Browne arrested one 'Pocha,' half breed, with 19 horses from the United States, on telegram from Macleod, he being charged with evading customs at Port St. Mary's. It was afterwards found out that some of the animals were stolen, and subsequently Pocha was sentenced to three years hard labour at Stony Mountain. All parties from the United States by trail have been stopped and their customs passes examined.

HALF-BREEDS.

There are a great many of the vagrant element in the vicinity of Calgary. They have from time to time caused us considerable trouble, their chief offences being supplying liquor to the Indians and drunkenness. I have on three or four different occasions ordered them away from the vicinty of Calgary but they drift in again by degress. Periodically I cause night patrols to be made from district head quarters; which has had a very good effect.

BRIDGES.

The North-west government are making many improvements in the roads and bridges in this district. We now have bridges over all streams of any size.

GAME.

Ducks and chickens were plentiful this year, most certainly on the increase. Very few geese have been seen. Antelope are very plentiful on the Rosebud and Red Deer. Eleven convictions were made for breaches of the ordinance.

CANTEEN.

For the number of men in the division, and the majority of them being recruits drawing small pay, the canteen has done a very good business, $364 having been given in grants and $400 has also been voted for a new English billiard table. The canteen steward performs all other duties in addition to those in the canteen, and the books are kept by the orderly room clerk.

CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

On December 24, I received instructions to call for volunteers for active service in South Africa, police, ex-policemen and rangers. I had a local inserted in the Calgary daily paper and notified all outposts and postmasters in this district. Dr. Rouleau,

assisted by S. S. Hayne, commenced examining applicants on December 26. Twenty-one were attested in December and thirty-seven in January, making a total of fifty-eight men.

One hundred horses were purchased here by Inspector Wroughton for this contingent. Both men and horses were a credit to Alberta and in fact to Canada.

Fourteen non commissioned officers and men of this division enrolled for service.

Capt. McDonell and Lieut. Ingles, with seventy four rank and file, left here for Ottawa on January 4. The men of this contingent were quartered in barracks. All accounts in connection with enrolling of recruits and purchase of horses were paid by me from credit forwarded from Regina to the Bank of Montreal here.

STRATHCONA HORSE.

Recruiting for this corps commenced here on February 5. Col. Steele arrived here on the 6th, and by instructions of the Assistant Commissioner, I left here on the morning of the 6th, for British Columbia, to recruit for this corps. Col. Steele met me at the station and gave instructions to proceed to Revelstoke, Kamloops, Vernon and Golden and recruit at each place. Ten were recruited at Revelstoke, twenty one at Kamloops and fifteen at Vernon, making a total of forty-six. I returned to Calgary on the 12th instant, and Col. Steele left for Ottawa on the same date and instructed me to superintend the shipment out of the country of all men and horses. The first party consisted of 135 rank and file, and ninety-six horses left on February 14.

Four non commissioned officers and constables of E division left with this corps. The men were billeted at the different hotels in town and at the barracks, all accounts were paid by me, drawing on Col. Steele for the amount required.

The men were drilled four hours a day when here and made much progress. Ex-Staff Sergeant Bagley greatly assisted with the drills.

INSPECTIONS.

The outposts have been inspected by an officer whenever practicable, but owing to my being alone the greater part of the year they were not visited as often as I would have wished. Commissioner Herchmer inspected the post on January 5; yourself on August 25; the Assistant Commissioner on March 30. The post is inspected daily by the orderly officer and weekly by myself.

PHYSIQUE

The physique of the members of the division is very good. The average height is 5 feet 8⅓ inches and the average chest measurement 36 inches.

The majority of the men are young and active and well fitted for any duty they may be called upon to perform. Their chest measurement is small but is bound to increase.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good. (See report of Acting Assistant Surgeon Rouleau.

RATIONS AND FORAGE.

The rations and forage have been of good quality and have given no cause of complaint.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the non-commissioned officers and men of the division has been satisfactory. More entries have been made in the defaulters' book than last year. I account for this from having the division made up principally of recruits.

VISIT OF GOVERNOR GENERAL.

His Excellency the Governor General visited Banff on July 26; Calgary, September 17; Sarcee reserve, September 18; and Blackfoot reserve, September 22. Escorts were provided.

ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

There is nothing new to report on this subject.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

It is very gratifying to hear that the old issue of kit is to be replaced by a more serviceable one.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The division has been drilled, both mounted and dismounted, whenever possible. Sixteen recruits arrived from Regina in May. They were recruits in every sense of the word, as owing to this division being so short of men, they were sent before they had passed their drills, in order to allow me to send the older men on detachment duty. These men were drilled at the post and now present a most creditable appearance. I gave them lectures on police duty daily for some six weeks.

The division has been put through the annual target practice with the exception of the mounted. Not having any range of our own an arrangement was entered into with the Calgary Rifle Association for the use of their ranges at a cost of $50. The scores were not very good, but this is accounted for by the fact of our not having a competent musketry instructor, and the men had not received the necessary instructions in aiming drill, etc. An early fall of snow also made the light very bad.

CHANGES IN DIVISION.

Officers transferred to	0
" " from	1
N.-C. O's and Consts. transferred to	32
" " " from	27
Engagements	4
Re-engagements without leaving	2
" after "	2
" from other divisions	1
Discharge purchased	3
Dismissed	1
Special Constables engaged	12
" " dismissed	11

HORSES.

The present state of the division is forty-three, there being twenty-seven saddle horses, fifteen team horses and one pony. Twenty nine remounts have been purchased for this division during the year. Fourteen horses were sold to the Militia Department in January for service in South Africa. Fourteen horses have been cast and sold during the year: six were transferred to 'G' division: two to 'A' division and four to depot.

There are several horses in this division yet to cast: they were kept over this year to save the remounts.

With reference to the remounts: they are the finest that have come into the force for years and are admired by every one. With proper care these young horses should develop into especially fine horses by next summer. In order to give them a rest to replace those cast next spring I would require twenty remounts.

I trust that you will soon be able to furnish this division with a good blacksmith. Since the departure of Constable McCullough for South Africa, I have had the horses shod in town. This has not proved very satisfactory, as it is almost impossible to have them shod as directed by the veterinary sergeant.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

The outposts of this division are as follows, with their respective strengths.

Name	N.C.O's.	Const's.	S. Cons.	Horses.	Remarks.
Gleichen	1	3	3	6	Scouts find their own horses.
Banff	1	2		3	
Canmore		1		1	
Morley		1		1	
Olds		1		1	
High River	1			1	
Okotoks	1			1	
Millarsville		1		1	
Rosebud		1		1	
Innisfail		1		1	
Red Deer	1	1		2	
Sarcee Reserve			1		Scout finds his own horse.

I am pleased to report that I have not received a complaint from outside parties of neglect of duty or misbehaviour on the part of any man on detachment: in fact I have received the assurance of settlers throughout the district of the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties.

I cannot speak too highly of the work done by Staff Sergeant Brooks, in charge at Gleichen; this N.C.O. has a most responsible position, having the work of looking after the Blackfoot Indians in addition to a large ranching country. By tact and strict attention to duty he has given valuable service. Sergt. Dee, at Okotoks, and Serg. Browne at High River, have performed their duties to my entire satisfaction, and have the respect of all classes in their districts.

Owing to the detachments of this division being composed principally of one man, I have found it very difficult to get men trained for this duty, as it is almost impossible to train men in barracks for detachment duty.

I would strongly recommend the placing of a detachment of five men under a sergeant in the centre of the stock raising district, I consider that our efficiency would be greatly increased by this, as our men by constantly travelling about the ranges would soon become acquainted with the brands, the people and country. We would of course have to have our own barracks, stables, &c., where ranchers, cow men, &c., would call. From past experience I have found this to be one of the best ways to get useful information. A suitable house, stable, &c., could be leased from Mr. Ings for this purpose, which from its locality could not be improved upon. Should you decide to place this detachment at Ings, the Millarville detachment could be withdrawn, though it would still be necessary to keep a man at Okotoks and High River. Men in this detachment could be changed every two or three months, so by this means the division would soon have men thoroughly trained in detachment work, besides making the men, prairie men, in every sense of the word. The majority of the men being recruits, something of this kind will have to be done before we can be considered really efficient.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

We will require one set of light, brass mounted, double harness, the one now in use is very old and shabby. Three sets of heavy, one set of light, double and one single set have been condemned and recomended to be sold.

The harness has been kept in repair by Sp. Cons. Smith, who is employed as water and slop-cart teamster.

We have received 35 saddles, double cincha in exchange for those sent to South Africa.

I consider the stock saddle used by the police much too heavy. The saddle is a splendid one for the purpose it was intended, viz., roping and handling stock; but for our use a much lighter one would be more serviceable. It is almost impossible to carry anything on the present saddle owing to its shape.

TRANSPORT.

We have sufficient heavy transport for the coming year. Two wagons (lumber) and one buck-board (single) have been condemned and recommended to be sold.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

One case of small-pox was discovered at Innisfail on August 18. By your instructions I sent a corporal and three men for quarantine duty. The quarantine was raised on September 22, no fresh cases having developed. It is thought the infection was brought from the United States by the wife of the patient.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

Nothing but ordinary repairs by the post carpenter have been made during the past year.

The officers' quarters are much in need of repair. Being built without stone foundations, the logs on the ground have become rotten, causing the buildings to sag. The roofs also leak; these I have had repaired many times but without success. There being quarters only for two officers in barracks, one has had to live in town in a house rented at $15 per month.

The barrack block requires to be kalsomined. This would cost $155.

The fence posts around the barracks have become rotten and are frequently falling down. I have estimated for material to make the necessary repairs.

The furnaces in the barrack block have been repaired. One has been taken out and a Kelsey heater is now being put in. It is said that it will not take more than half as much coal as the old furnace.

I received five hundred maple trees from the Asst. Commissioner at Regina, which have had planted. More than 90 per cent of them were living when the winter set in. I have also put in a large number of evergreens, most of which are living. These trees greatly improve the appearance of the post, and in a few years if properly looked after —and they require a great amount of attention —will make the post the show place of the district.

I would recommend the ploughing up of the grass plots in the barrack square and sowing them with lawn seed. Calgary can boast as fine lawns as any city in Canada. Our grass being native never looks well.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. O. WILSON, *Insp.*,

Commanding 'E' Division.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR D. A. E. STRICKLAND, COMMANDING 'F' DIVISION.

PRINCE ALBERT, November 30, 1900.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render my report for the year ending this date.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

Pursuant to instructions received from you on August 22, I proceeded to Prince Albert and took over the command of 'F' Division from Supt. Gagnon, who was leaving for Montreal on sick leave. Immediately after taking over, I proceeded to Duck Lake and inspected that detachment as well as the one at Batoche. I found the general state of the district very satisfactory. The price of cattle has been higher than usual, the Half breeds had received their scrip, and consequently they were quite happy. The settlers' crops all through the district were much better than last year, averaging from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre.

Veterinary Staff Sergeant Mountford reports that glanders is slightly on the increase. Twenty-six cases being found in the district during the year. Actinomycosis and lumpy jaw showed an increase over last year.

A camp has been opened by Mackenzie & Mann, thirty-six miles east of Melfort, to act as a depot for their supplies. They intend beginning work early in the spring. The grading has crossed the Manitoba boundary, and is twenty-five miles in the district of Saskatchewan.

The season was a very wet one, especially the months of August and September. This delayed the cutting of hay and the harvesting of crops very much.

The roads were in a very bad state up to the end of October.

Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Minto, arrived in Prince Albert on September 25. They were supplied with an escort consisting of one officer, one staff sergeant, one bugler and six constables.

CRIME.

No crime of a serious nature has occurred this year in this district.

The attached table shows the disposal of cases which have arisen during the year.

Classified summary of crimes in 'F' Division for the year ended November 30, 1900.

Offence.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn and not tried.
Offences against law and order			
Contempt.	1		1
Offences against religion and morals			
Drunk and disorderly and creating disturbance.	21	19	2
Indecency	1		1
Offences against the person			
Assault (common)	17	9	8
Offences against property—			
Horse stealing	1		1
Forgery	1	1	
Trespass	2	2	
Damaging property	3	1	2
Housebreaking.	1	1	
Theft.	3	2	1
False pretences	1	1	
Under North-west Territories ordinances—			
Health	1	1	
School ordinance	1		1
Masters and servant.	6	5	1
Prairie fires	4	2	2
Liquor ordinances	2		2
Pound ordinance	2	2	
Insanity	2	2	
	70	48	22

INDIANS.

The Indians during the year have in this district given no trouble. The various reserves have been regularly visited by our patrols. The agents on the different reserves were supplied as usual with police escorts when travelling with the money for the annual treaty payments. The agents at Carleton and Duck Lake report the Indians are doing good work on their farms.

SCRIP.

The scrip commission, under Mr. Coté, sat in the different places in the district where the half-breeds are most numerous, and issued the scrip. The commission went to Green Lake, Cumberland and Montreal Lake. They were furnished with police assistance whenever required. All the half-breeds have money in their pockets, and are not spending nearly as much on liquor as might have been anticipated.

CROPS.

I am glad to report that the crops throughout this district are excellent. I have spoken to a number of farmers and they nearly all agree that the average yield of wheat to the acre is over 20 bushels. Oats are not quite as plentiful and are lighter than last year. Some of the farmers raise barley, but not in large quantities.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The reports which have been rendered by Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Mountford, to the Department of Agriculture, give full details of the work performed for that department.

A quarantine was maintained in the Saskatoon and Dundurn districts for some months, but the restrictions were removed by order of the department in October last. The health and condition of the stock has been in general good.

Twenty six glandered horses were discovered in the district during the year. The diseased horses were shot at their owners request, the carcases were burned and the stables disinfected. This is an increase over 1899. The Mallein test was found a great help in diagnosing some of the cases.

Sixteen head of cattle died during the year of anthrax. Two head died on the Duck Lake Indian reserve, and fourteen on Mr. E. Malfare's farm. All cattle that had been exposed to this disease were quarantined and preventative innoculation recommended.

The number of cases of actinomycosis or lumpy jaw have increased owing to the numbers of cattle brought in from Manitoba to be fed last winter. The owners kill them as soon as they are ordered to keep them isolated. Over six thousand head of fat cattle were shipped from this district during the year.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

A great deal of work has been done during the year, in improving and renovating the barracks.

The roofs of all the buildings were re shingled and covered with two coats of paint. The shingles used were No. 1 B. C. shingles (cedar.) The work was performed by the contractor in a very satisfactory manner. The contract included besides the shingling and painting, the placing of a stone foundation under the main barrack building and division mess room. The building stone used in Prince Albert, is procured from the bars in the river during low water. Unusually high water this year prevented this being done, so this portion of the contract was laid over until next spring. A new flag pole was erected in the square during the summer at a cost of $45.

The old brick floor in the sick stable was removed and a new floor of two inch plank substituted. This was considered by Veterinary Staff Sergeant Mountford to be absolutely necessary, the old brick floor, in his opinion, being impregnated with malarial germs. This work was done by our own men and the actual cost of the lumber used, viz. $38 was the only charge. Eavestroughing was authorized for the main barrack building by you. It was ordered, and made, but owing to the lateness of the season, when the contractor had finished his work on the roofs, it could not be put up.

FUEL.

The fuel supply will in the near future be a serious question. Settlers who have supplied the police with wood for years, say that they have to go from 12 to 14 miles for dry wood. It would be better for us, if they could mix the wood, supplying say one half green. The price would also be lower.

DISCHARGES AND TRANSFERS.

The following changes have occurred in the strength of the division during the year :

Strength of division on November 30, 1899	25
Gain, transferred, inspectors	1
sergeants	2
corporals	1
constables	15
Engaged specials	4
Total	48

Loss, transferred, inspector	1
staff sergeants	2
sergeant	1
corporals	2
constables	13
Discharged constables	2
special constables	2
Total strength of 'F' Division Nov. 30, 1900	25

HORSES.

The horses in this division are 27 in number, and are in good order and fit for work. A great many changes have taken place in the strength of the horses of 'F' Division during the year, as the following table will show:

Strength on November 30, 1899	33	horses.
Cast and sold	13	"
Received from Regina	13	"
Died	5	"
Destroyed	1	"
Strength November 30, 1900	27	"

The mileage of 'F' division horses for past year was 41,953 miles.

TRANSPORT.

The heavy transport, is in thoroughly good repair. It was all painted and overhauled last August. The light transport, with one exception, viz.: a pair of light bobs, is in the same condition. The bobs referred to, have a broken runner, and are at present useless, but can be repaired.

We have quite sufficient transport for all our requirements.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been exceedingly good. Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart made forty-three visits during the year to members of the force and their families stationed at Duck lake and Batoche. Acting assistant surgeon Kitchen deals with the cases in the post.

The conduct of the men in this division, with one or two exceptions, has been good The exceptions referred to were transferred to headquarters by your orders. Considering that nearly all the men in 'F' division are but newly joined recruits, their discipline is very good.

DRILLS AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Foot drill, arm drill, and firing exercise was carried on three times a week during August and September under Corpl. Cochrane.

Immediately on receipt of the Winchester ammunition in October, the annual target practice was performed, all ranks firing.

FORAGE.

The oats supplied under contract by the Hudson Bay Company for the past year were clean and of good quality. Good hay is extremely difficult to get, and commands a good price. The season was a very wet one and the sloughs filled with water. The farmers could not therefore get all they required. The hay that was supplied to us under contract is of very good quality.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The kit issued is of good quality. A machine for the tailor's use is urgently needed, the one on charge is beyond repair. Thirteen fur coats were repaired by order of the Assistant Commissioner, but they will not last very long. Eight new coats were sent from Regina.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The engine in use at the post is in good working order, and the water tank is full. Fire pails are kept full in all the occupied buildings. All the Babcocks are placed in convenient places. The men are exercised in their fire drill and know their stations thoroughly. There are 420 feet of serviceable hose in the post.

WATER SUPPLY.

The well from which the tank is filled, can supply a large quantity of water, but it is utterly unfit for use. The water for the horses is procured from the river.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The arms and accoutrements are in good order, and are inspected weekly.

INSPECTIONS.

The outposts—Duck lake and Batoche—have been inspected by me monthly and reports rendered to headquarters.

DETACHMENTS.

The detachments in this district are Duck lake, Batoche, Rosthern, and Fletts springs. The detachment buildings at Duck lake and Batoche are in good order, and the work of those sub-districts has been well and satisfactorily performed. The constables at Rosthern and Fletts springs are boarded at the rate of $15 per month per man, $5 per month each horse. I believe it will be found necessary to station a couple of men along the line of construction of the Canada Northern, when they recommence work in the spring.

GAME.

Owing I think to there having been practically no prairie fires in this district during the year, prairie chickens were never before so numerous. Ducks were also to be found in large quantities in all the sloughs. The small jumping deer are reported to be quite numerous a few miles from Batoche, and some of the Sioux Indians are shooting them near their reserve at Round Plain, about ten miles from Prince Albert.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

With the exception of a few bear and fox skins, very little fur has as yet arrived from the north. The Indians are looking forward to their spring hunt for muskrats. These little animals are exceedingly numerous this year. Every slough having from two to five houses of them.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been practically no prairie fires in the district this year. The wet season and the fact that the settlers turn out promptly when one starts up, accounts for this immunity.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddles, with the exception of two, are in good repair.

With regard to the harness, Saddler Sergeant Forbes, who is engaged in overhauling and repairing it, says at least four sets will have to be condemned. The balance, he is putting in a thoroughly serviceable condition.

ACCOUTREMENTS.

A number of covers carbine, and holters revolver will have to be condemned. The rest of the accoutrements are in good order.

TELEPHONES.

The telephone in use in Prince Albert is in good working order. The telephone line between Duck lake and Batoche is down and has been for a long time. The poles are old and rotten, and the line broken in many places

CANTEEN.

The canteen is working on a good basis. Goods are marked down as low as possible consistently with keeping it above water. A new stock has been purchased, and there is now enough on hand for the winter.

RECREATION ROOM.

The billiard table is in good order but requires to be leveled.

There is no library attached to the division. The papers received from Ottawa and a few supplied by the canteen is all the reading matter we have.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. A. E. STRICKLAND,
Inspector.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR F. J. A. DEMERS, COMMANDING 'C' DIVISION.

North-west Mounted Police,
District Office, Battleford, November 30, 1900.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina, Assiniboia.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending this date.

GENERAL.

On January 5, I took over the command of the district from Superintendent G. E. Sanders, who left Battleford on that date to join the Canadian Mounted Rifles for service in South Africa.

In addition to Superintendent Sanders, five constables, one special constable and four civilians passed the preliminary examination and joined the Canadian Mounted Rifles from this district.

Only one volunteer from Battleford, Corporal A. H. L. Richardson, joined Strathcona's Horse, but I am pleased to say that quality made up for quantity, as this young non-commissioned officer was afterwards recommended for, and subsequently awarded, the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery in the field.

Eleven horses from the district were sent with the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

The general state of the district has been satisfactory, and few serious crimes have to be recorded.

This year has been the most prosperous, as regarding crops, that we have had for a long time, and settlers who had left the country a few years ago are now coming back. The contract price for oats, 24 cents per bushel, proves that they are abundant.

The rivers and creeks in the neighbourhood have been unusually high throughout the year, and water generally has been very abundant, many of the hay swamps having been under water all the summer, causing the settlers and others to cut their hay on the uplands, which entailed considerable more work than was necessary in former years.

Last summer 'scrip' was issued to the half breeds in this district. All possible assistance was given to the scrip Commissioners, and I am glad to be able to state that everything passed off most satisfactorily, and that the recipients of 'scrip' spent a good deal less money on liquor than was anticipated.

CRIME.

The most serious cases of crime that have to be recorded were one of perjury, resulting from a charge of rape brought against a settler in the neighbourhood, and one of rape itself. In the former case the plaintiff, a woman, a half breed, had sworn false evidence against a man whom she had charged with rape, and being convicted was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The lightness of the punishment was due to the fact that undue pressure had been brought to bear upon the woman, and the judge took a lenient view of the matter. The rape case was tried in Prince Albert, and the

prisoner before a jury was convicted of indecent assault, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

A case in which the punishment inflicted by the judge was severe was one of cattle-killing. Two men were involved in this charge, David Whitford and William Ducharme, both half-breeds. The information was laid by a woman, who was the only witness of the crime, that of wilfully and maliciously killing a calf, the hide and skin of which they sunk in a creek in order to conceal, as they thought, all evidence of their misdeed. The party which was sent out under the guidance of the informant found some difficulty at first in locating the buried skin, but after four days' search returned with that important piece of evidence. Just before the case came up for trial, the owner of the calf was found, and his evidence stating that the animal had been missed since the date upon which it had been killed, greatly strengthened the case for the prosecution, and the prisoners were convicted and sentenced, one to a year's imprisonment with hard labour, and the other to 9 months.

A case of cattle-stealing was brought before the judge at Saskatoon, but was dismissed.

The charge of breaking into a place of worship was brought against three children. Judge McGuire, sitting as a magistrate, tried the case himself, and the children were allowed to go on suspended sentence.

Compared with last year there has been a little increase in the number of crimes in the district.

A half-breed of the name of James Atkinson was arrested near Battleford on requisition from the officer commanding Fort Saskatchewan.

We were successful in all the cases reported, and there are none awaiting trial.

The following is a summary of the cases tried:—

Nature of Crime.	Number.	Convictions.
Rape	2	1
Perjury	1	1
Horse and cattle-stealing	2	none
Cattle-killing	2	2
House-breaking	1	1
Theft	2	1
Assault	2	1
Supplying liquor to Indians	3	2
Intoxicated Indians	3	3
Permitting drunkenness on his premisses, etc	1	1
Drunks and disorderly	3	2
Setting a prairie fire	1	1
Breaking into a place of worship	3	3
Total.	26	19

PRAIRIE FIRES.

No large prairie fires have occurred this year. One was reported in Saskatoon this fall, and the party who started it was fined twenty dollars by the attending magistrate.

The fires were at a distance of over seventy miles from Battleford, and have done very little damage, if any.

PATROLS.

Patrols have been sent out to all the different Indian Reserves and camps of the non-treaty Indians. In addition, the ranchers and settlers in isolated places, and the Doukhobor settlements have all been visited by patrols.

With our reduced number of horses, it has been impossible to patrol the country as often as should have been done.

The usual escort was provided for the Indian Department when the annual treaty payments were being made.

TOWN PATROLS.

The town has been patrolled nightly, except for a few months last winter, when we were so short of men that the duty had to be discontinued. The town is generally quiet and orderly.

During the time the 'scrip' payments were being made, and the elections were taking place, the town was also patrolled in the day-time.

INDIANS.

The Indian population of the district is nearing 3,000, including non-treaty Indians.

Their conduct generally has been good, only three cases of drunkenness having been reported and dealt with, and one of horse-stealing, which latter was dismissed.

They seem quite satisfied, and have had good crops this year. Their bands of cattle are also on the increase.

Last winter there was some considerable talk of disaffection and unrest amongst them. I promptly made inquiries into the matter, and found that there was no truth in the suspicion of another rising. All the reserves were patrolled, and the inhabitants found to be perfectly satisfied and free from disaffection of any kind. The detachments were notified and the reports received from them reassured me that nothing in the nature of a rebellion was contemplated by them. I reported on this matter on January 20, and March 3.

STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Place.	Officers.	N. C. Os.	Constables.	Special constables.	Totals.
Battleford	1	4	15	4	24
Onion lake		1	2		3
Jackfish			1		1
Macfarlane			1		1
Henrietta			2		2
Saskatoon			1		1
Regina on command			1		1
Totals	1	5	23	4	33

DRILLS AND TARGET PRACTICE.

During the winter and spring the few men who were here, were put through a course of setting-up drill, drill with arms, and marching. The recruits were drilled, both mounted and dismounted, throughout the summer, as often as possible, and they have all taken their turn at accompanying patrols, whenever these have been sent out from the post.

With the reduced strength of the division it is impossible to give drill the same attention that can be devoted to it in larger posts.

With two exceptions every member of the division took part in the annual target practice with carbine and revolver. The scores were not very high owing to the poor quality of the ammunition.

As in former years, the division entered a team (ten men) to compete in the cavalry series of the Dominion Rifle League Annual Meeting, and notwithstanding that Martini Henry Rifles had to be used, a weapon that some of the team had never handled before, they succeeded in securing the second prize.

In October, a rifle meeting was organized, in which every member of the division took a great interest. Different ammunition was used, and the scores made were higher than in the annual target practice. In addition to the money granted from the fine fund, the firms dealt with by the canteen contributed to the prize list.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men of the division has been good. The recruits are an exceptionally good lot of men, and no serious charges were brought against any of them. Three cases of drunkenness were tried, but none of them were against recruits.

CHANGES IN THE DIVISION.

The following changes have occurred in the strength of the division during the past year :—

Gains.

Nature of Gain.	Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.
Re-engaged		1	2		3
Transferred		1	13		14
Engaged				3	3
Totals		2	15	3	20

Losses.

Nature of Loss.	Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.
Transferred	1	4	9	1	15
Discharged				8	8
Discharged by purchase		1			1
Dismissed				1	1
Totals	1	5	9	10	25

PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

The recruits who came from Regina were a fine lot of men, and their physique comes up to the requirements of the force.

The health of the division has been good, and no serious cases have been up for treatment.

ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION.

The Winchester carbines that have had new barrels, give general satisfaction, although some of them have defective sights, and accordingly it requires considerable practice before a man can become accustomed to his rifle and do any kind of decent shooting.

The Enfield revolvers are all in good order.

The accoutrements also are in good condition.

An inspection of arms takes place every week, and they are generally found to be kept clean.

There are in this post, one 9 pounder gun, and two 7 pounder bronze mountain guns.

With regard to the ammunition, the Canadian Winchester used at the annual practice was far from giving satisfaction. The American ammunition, however, which was used in the division shooting matches was superior.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The quality of kit and clothing supplied is very good.

Eight new fur coats have been received this fall, and they were greatly needed. The old ones are always kept in as good repair as possible.

LIBRARY.

The library contains over 1,300 volumes, and is kept up entirely at the men's expense, the monthly subscription being 25 cents per man.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is always well supplied. It was found necessary last quarter to reduce the grants to the messes as the 'takings,' owing to the sale of beer being less than formerly, are much smaller.

RATIONS AND FORAGE.

The rations supplied are of good quality. The last increase will be a great improvement to the comfort of the men and is much appreciated by them.

The oats supplied were the best that we have had for many years,

With regard to hay, there has been a little trouble this year in getting good hay. Nearly all the old hay swamps, hitherto a fruitful source to the contractors, are covered with water, and one contractor up to the present has failed to complete his contract.

HORSES.

Some of the horses in this division are pretty old and a certain number of them should be cast and sold. It is impossible, however, to do this until they can be replaced. Ten of our best saddle and team horses were sent to South Africa with the Canadian MountedRifles, and have not been replaced.

The following table shows the distribution of horses in the division :—

	Number.
Battleford	16
Onion Lake	4
Jackfish	1
Macfarlane's	2
Henrietta	2
Saskatoon	2
Lost (not struck off)	1
Total	28

The total number of miles travelled was 58,506.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness are kept with care.

Our saddles and some of the harness are old, but they are always kept in good repair, and the oldest can be made to last a few years more.

There is a sufficient quantity of single cinch saddles and harness to meet all our requirements. All that we require are about ten Whitman bits to make our saddlery complete.

TRANSPORT.

The summer transport has all been repaired and painted, and is in good condition. Nearly all the winter transport also has been painted, and is in good shape.

There are eight jumpers in the division, and they should be done away with, as they are too heavy for one horse. I would recommend that in place of the jumpers we should have toboggans, of the same style as the three that are now in use in the division. They cost about $12, are very light, and can carry a much heavier load than a jumper. We also require two double jumpers, and they should be lighter than those that we have at present. They would cost about $35 each.

INSPECTIONS.

This post was inspected in April by Superintendent Gagnon.

The detachments have not been visited as often as they should have been, as I am alone here, and it is not possible for me to leave the post often. Saskatoon, Henrietta and Jackfish were inspected last winter by Superintendent Sanders, and again by Inspector Casey and Superintendent Gagnon in the spring and summer respectively. The reports made by the above named officers were very satisfactory. I personally inspected Onion lake in the beginning of November, and found the detachment there well kept and in good order.

BUILDINGS AND GENERAL REPAIRS.

During the year the roofs of the following buildings were reshingled and painted, viz.:—the officers quarters and orderly room; the men's quarters, the division mess and kitchen; canteen and recreation room, and the hospital.

The roofs of the sick stable, tank houses, numbers 1 and 2, the ice house, and the blacksmith's shop were also painted.

Amongst the more important alterations made in the post during the year were, the building of a cellar under the quarter master's store, the flooring of the wagon-shed with logs from old buildings, the kalsomining and paintings of the inside walls of the officers quarters and the orderly room, and the removal of the old hay scales to a more suitable position in close proximity to the quarter master's stores, after they had been carefully repaired. A few more small alterations were also made.

WATER SUPPLY AND FIRE PROTECTION.

The water supply from the well is good, and the windmill has been in fairly good working order during the past year, contrary to the experience of the previous year.

I was authorized last summer to build a tank for the permanent supply of water, when the pump should fail to work owing to lack of wind. However, there was so much to do during the summer that this could not be commenced, but I intend to have the matter attended to early next spring.

With regard to fire protection, there are three tanks which are always kept full of water. The fire engine works very well, and in addition we have the fire extinguishers.

Fire parades are held every Friday.

OUTPOSTS.

The permanent outposts of the division are at Onion Lake, Jackfish, Saskatoon, Henrietta and Macfarlane's. The last mentioned detachment was closed last winter

because of the paucity of men in the division, but was opened again in the early fall of this year. No temporary outposts were established this year for protection against fire, as the season was so wet that it was unnecessary.

The buildings at Jacktish, Henrietta and Macfarlane's are made of logs, and a good deal of the men's time every year is occupied in keeping them in good condition. If they could be willowed and plastered, it would be a great improvement.

The detachment at Onion Lake is by far the most important. There is a large extent of country to be patrolled, and Staff Sergeant Hall has only two men in the post with him. It often happens that the former is away on patrol with one of his men for nine or ten days at a time, and the remaining man is left alone in the detachment during that period. If anything of a serious nature were to occur, the whole responsibility would devolve upon this man. It is impossible so long as the strength of the division remains at its present figure, to send an additional man there, but if the strength can be increased, I would recommend that a third man be sent. There are only four horses at this outpost, and my intention is to send another one as soon as possible.

HALF-BREEDS.

The half breed population of the district is a large one, and there are always a certain number of them destitute who require to be helped. At the present time there are five destitute persons who are drawing free rations.

GAME.

Ducks, geese and prairie chickens have been very plentiful this year. Moose and deer are on the increase, and rabbits are beginning to appear. Indian hunters also claim that the beaver are coming back.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads in this district, taken as a whole, are in fairly good condition. The Saskatoon trail has been graded where necessary, and bridges have been laid across the creeks. The Onion Lake trail, however, is in a very bad condition, and the creeks in many places are extremely dangerous to cross. A few of them are to be bridged this winter. The Battleford bridge over the Battle river collapsed last spring, and a temporary structure was put up in its place. I understand that a permanent bridge is to be erected this winter.

I have the honour, to be sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. J. A. DEMERS, Inspector,
Commanding "C" Division.

APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON C. S. HAULTAIN.

FORT MACLEOD, December 6, 1900.

The Officer Commanding,
Macleod District.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual sick report of D Division for the year ended November 30, 1900.

This shows a few severe and minor accidents, very little contagious disease and no continued fever of any type

Among the severe cases were a fracture of both bones of the leg, frost bite of both feet, cellulitis of hand and arm from blood poisoning. These cases made good recovery.

I regret to record the death of Regt. No. 1046, Constable Shepherd, who suddenly expired from heart failure on the morning of September 7.

Two men have been invalided, one for varicocele, the other on account of recurrent convulsions. The standard of physique and general soundness is, however, high as was apparent when the call for service in South Africa brought the whole division almost without exception before the medical officer. Very few were rejected by the doctor.

During this time of mustering and enrolling men from the surrounding country for the Canadian Mounted Rifles and Strathcona's Horse, the medical staff, in addition to examining the applicants and looking after their physical welfare, were engaged in testing and improving the efficiency of their shooting. Staff Sergeant Stewart was invaluable in assisting in the elementary training in drill and discipline and accompanied the C. M. R. to Africa, where his medical knowledge has proved most useful.

A number of civilian prisoners have been treated during the year, one woman being taken into hospital for want of suitable accommodation for females in the guard-room, but the lack of this has been more felt in previous years.

The drugs supplied have been of good quality and satisfactory in every way.

By purchasing in small quantities as required from time to time we avoid an accumulation of old stock and there is no waste.

The medical journals which were formerly supplied to the hospital have been much missed, and they have doubtless contained most valuable information since the outbreak of our war in South Africa. I hope that at least one, the *London Lancet*, may be supplied to this post during the coming year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. S. HAULTAIN,
Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report of 'D' Division, for the year ending November 30, 1900

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration	Surgeon's Remarks.
Medical Cases.				
Convulsions	1	83	83	Invalided.
Febricula	5	20	4	Recovered and returned to duty.
Measles, German	1	15	15	
Mumps	2	11	5½	
Tonsilitis, follicular	5	41	8¼	
Sore throats, simple	6	6	1	
Coughs and colds	7	13	1⅞	
Enterorrhagia	1	13	13	
Intestinal colic	5	10	2	
Diarrhœa	5	7	1⅖	
Biliousness	7	7	1	
Dyspepsia	1	1	1	
Ague	1	1	1	
Insomnia	1	3	3	
Lumbago	1	1	1	
Rheumatism	1	5	5	
Myalgia	1	3	3	
Surgical Cases.				
Abscess, felon	1	10	10	Recovered and returned to duty.
" cellular	2	23	11½	
" alveolar	2	4	2	
" simple	1	6	6	
Varicose veins	1	1	1	
Inflamation, eye	1	5	5	
" foot	1	5	5	
" thumb	1	1	1	
" cheek	1	1	1	
Wounds, contused	10	26	2⅗	
" incised	6	30	5	
Sprains and strains	4	9	2¼	
Otorrhœa	2	3	1½	
Otitis	3	22	7⅓	
Hœmorrhoids	1	2	2	
Eczema	1	30	30	
Fracture, tibia and fibula	1	62	62	
Corns	1	2	2	
Dermatitis	1	19	19	
Abrasions	2	3	1½	
Sore lips	1	2	2	
Synovitis	1	5	5	
Frost-bite	3	55	18⅓	
Teeth extracted	4			
Variocele	1	4	4	Invalided.

C. S. HAULTAIN,
Asst. Surgeon.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASST. SURGEON G. PEARSON BELL (GENERAL).

REGINA, December 24, 1900.

SIR,—In reviewing the annual medical reports of the several divisions in the North-west Territories, it is satisfactory to note the small number of serious cases, and the almost entire absence, except at headquarters, of infectious diseases. Several surgical cases appear to have been of some severity, but it is gratifying to find that serious injuries generally, are proportionately small in number.

There have unfortunately been four deaths (4) during the year, two men died very suddenly, one committed sucide, and one succumbed after operation for abcess of the liver.

Thirteen (13) men were invalided, four on account of varicocele, or varicose veins.

The total number of cases treated was 1,058.

The average number on daily sick report, for the several divisions, was as follows:

'A' Division	·857	'F' Division	·350
'C' "	657	'G' "	1·449
'D' "	1·561	'K' "	1·315
'E' "	2·164	Depôt "	6·334

'Depot' being the station to which all recruits are posted for training, has invariably a larger sick list than other divisions, but the difference is accentuated this year owing to the unusual number of recruits, and ailments predominated which were chiefly incidental to change of surroundings in men accustomed to a more sedentary life. An outbreak of diphtheria, although the cases were happily few in number, prevented men being drafted away, and so, by keeping the post much above its usual strength, added to the numbers from which the sick were drawn, and consequently of the sick themselves.

The average number of daily sick was 2·63 per cent of the present strength of the force.

'A' 'E' and 'G' division hospitals were visited in the autumn, the drugs and equipment were inspected, and a quantity of stock deteriorated through age was condemned. It being considered desirable, if possible, to alter the system of the drug supply, where the number of sick is usually small, arrangements have already been made for 'A' 'E' and 'K' divisions to obtain all medicines, surgical dressing, etc., locally, on prescription of the medical officers, and any cases, occurring in 'E' and 'K' divisions which required treatment in hospital, will be admitted to the public hospitals at Calgary and Lethbridge respectively, at a fixed charge per diem. This it is hoped will prove satisfactory, the necessity of keeping up a police hospital at these two posts will be abolished, and, in the three divisions mentioned, no stock of drugs or surgical equipment will be required, moreover, the expense will presumably be less than under the old method, as all waste should be absolutely avoided.

The whole of the stock of drugs in 'E' division was sold, as were also a few drugs in 'A' division, others being taken over by the veterinary department, and the remainder were condemned as being quite unfit for use. The surgical instruments were forwarded to Regina, and will be utilized as occasion may require.

The observations made by Assistant Surgeon Haultain, in his report, with reference to the absence of suitable accommodation for female prisoners, apply with equal force to other posts, and it would seem desirable that some provision should be made to meet the difficulty.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. PEARSON BELL,
Assistant Surgeon.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX L.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASST. SURGEON G. PEARSON BELL (REGINA).

REGINA, Dec. 10, 1900.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of Depôt Division for the year ended November 30, 1900.

During the past twelve months the number of cases treated has been greater than usual, the large increase of recruits in the early part of the year, to replace men who had gone on active service in South Africa, resulting in a considerable amount of illness, feverish colds of an influenzal type were numerous, accompanied in many instances by sore throat, while measles and mumps contributed their quota, and assisted to swell the sick list much beyond its ordinary proportions.

An outbreak of diphtheria occurred in May, but fortunately it was limited to four cases, and, as the post had been previously quite healthy, it appears reasonable to presume that the contagion was imported, the sufferers being, in each case, men who had recently joined. Every effort was at once made to prevent the disease from spreading, patients were isolated, and the rest of the men sent into camp. The diagnosis having been verified by a bacteriological examination, measures were taken to thoroughly disinfect the barrack buildings, which were fumigated, scrubbed, limewashed and painted throughout, and to the completeness with which these measures were carried out, I am satisfied the prompt arrest of the outbreak was due. All the cases happily recovered, and I am gratified to say no infection was carried to other posts by the numerous drafts which were transferred during the summer.

I regret to record two deaths as having taken place in the division during the year. Reg. No. 2980, committed suicide on Jan. 12th, by shooting himself with a revolver, the supposed motive for the act being disappointment at not going to South Africa, and Reg. No. 2112, died in his room on Sept. 19th, very suddenly without previous illness, and before any assistance could be rendered him.

The guard-room has been visited daily and a number of civilian prisoners treated.

Ten men have been invalided during the year, and fourteen non-commissioned officers and men examined for re-engagement.

Sanitary inspections of the barracks have been made weekly, and reports forwarded to the officer commanding.

The drug supply for the year has been satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,
Assistant Surgeon.

The Commissioner,
N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

ANNUAL Sick Report of 'Depôt' Division, Regina, for the year ending November 30, 1900.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abrasions	7	9	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Abscesses.	6	48	8	
Alcoholism.	1	7	7	
Amnesia...	1	14	14	
Amputation, finger.	1	32	32	
Biliousness.	10	17	1 7/10	
Boils.	8	49	6 1/2	
Bronchitis.	1	5	5	
Carious teeth.	28	28	1	
Chafe	16	43	2 11/16	
Colic.	7	10	1 3/7	
Concussion of brain....	1	24	24	
Conjunctivitis	6	25	4 1/6	
Constipation..	16	18	1 1/8	
Contusions.	32	101	3	1 still in hospital.
Convulsions.	1	32	32	Invalided.
Corns	3	5	1 2/3	Recovered and returned to duty.
Coughs and colds.	65	100	1 11/13	
Debility	4	12	3	
Diarrhœa	48	48	1	
Diphtheria	4	84	21	
Dislocated shoulder..	1	26	26	
Dyspepsia	1	46	46	
Eczema	2	2	1	
Erysipelas	1	6	6	
Follicular tonsilitis..	19	47	2 11/19	
Frost-bite	1	1	1	
Gastritis.	8	10	1 1/4	
Gleet	1	1	1	
Urethritis	5	92	18 2/5	
Gout	1	20	20	Still off duty.
Hæmorrhoids	4	4	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Hæmoptysis.	2	34	17	1 invalided.
Headache.	8	11	1 3/8	Recovered and returned to duty.
Heatstroke.	1	1	1	
Impacted cerumen	1	1	1	
Influenza.	58	220	3 4/29	
Ingrowing toe nail	2	2	1	1 still in hospital.
Irritable bladder	3	3	1	and returned to duty.
" heart	2	33	16 1/2	1 invalided.
Iritis	1	15	15	and returned to duty.
Lumbago	2	2	1	
Measles	9	85	9 4/9	
Mumps	15	124	8 4/15	
Myalgia.	8	14	1 3/4	
Neuralgia	11	12	1 1/11	
Orchitis	3	22	7 1/3	
Otitis	1	2	2	
Paralysis (partial)	1	37	37	Still in hospital.
Pneumonia..	3	59	19 2/3	Recovered and returned to duty.
Pruritus	2	2	1	
Psoriasis.	1	1	1	
Pulmonary tuberculosis.	1	40	40	Still in hospital.
Rectal abscess	1	24	24	Recovered and returned to duty.
Renal colic	1	7	7	
Rheumatism	11	101	9 2/11	
Rheumatic fever	3	216	72	2 invalided, 1 returned to duty.
Sore feet.	1	2	2	Recovered and returned to duty.
Sore lips.	10	24	2 2/5	
Sprains	22	53	2 9/22	
Synovitis, knee.	13	90	6 12/13	1 still in hospital, 2 invalided, 10 returned to duty.
Vaccinia.	2	2	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Varicocele	2	3	1 1/2	2 invalided.
Varicose veins...	1	19	19	1 invalided.
Vertigo.	5	6	1 1/5	Recovered and returned to duty.
Wounds.	16	79	4 15/16	

G. PEARSON BELL,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX M.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON, F. H. MEWBURN.

LETHBRIDGE, December 7, 1900.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the annual medical report of "K" Div., North-west Mounted Police, for the year ended November 30, 1900. During the year twenty-six (26) cases have been admitted and treated in hospital, with an average residence of eighteen and a half days (18½).

The cases are shown on the attached classification.

Three (3) men were examined for re-engagement.

Thirty-nine (39) examinations were made for the South African force.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. H. MEWBURN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

SUPT. R. B. DEANE,
"K" Div., N.W. M. P.,
Lethbridge.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Surgical.			Days.	
Ancylosis Faulty Meta Carpal	1	31	31	Recovered; returned to duty.
Abcess Alveolar	1	1	1	" "
Appendicitis	1	16	16	" "
Contusions	2	14	7	" "
Eczema of Face	1	5	5	" "
Fracture of Fibula	1	88	88	" "
Co fract. and dislocation, ulna fract. of Radius	1	153	153	Still under treatment.
Orchitis	1	51	51	Recovered; returned to duty.
Tonea Circinnatæ	1	11	11	" "
Synovitis, sub-acute	1	4	4	" "
Wound of Foot	1	9	9	" "
Medical.				
Alcoholism	1	7	7	Recovered; returned to duty.
Bronchitis	1	22	22	" "
Coryza, acute	1	3	3	" "
Diarrhœa	4	28	7	" "
Fever, intermittent	1	6	6	" "
Indigestion, acute	1	4	4	" "
Neuralgia, intercostal	2	9	4½	" "
Pharyngitis	1	2	2	" "
Tonsillitis	2	17	8½	" "
	26	480		

F. H. MEWBURN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX N.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON P. AYLEN.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
FORT SASKATCHEWAN, November 30, 1900.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of 'G' division for the year ending this date.

During the past year the same vigilance has been exercised in sanitary matters as formerly, regular inspections were made of all buildings from which disease might emanate and a free use of disinfectants made when necessary

The total number of members of the force treated during the year was fifty-three, seventeen cases being of a surgical and thirty six of a medical nature, exclusive of the forty civilian prisoners who were treated during the year, seventeen for surgical and twenty three for medical ailments. One prisoner admitted to the hospital remained thirty-eight days with inflammatory rheumatism.

I am sorry to have to state that one death occurred during the year in the division, that of Reg. No. 3622 Const. P. Chesley. He was admitted into the hospital on the morning of August 19, suffering from a severe attack of dysentry following with an abscess of the liver of which he died on September 27 last, after an operation performed by Dr. Harrison. The operation, as an operation, was very successful, but Const. Chesley was too weak to stand it, had he lived forty-eight hours I believe he would have recovered.

There has been only one case of contagious disease during the year, that of Reg. No. 2986 Const. Fleming, with mumps. Precautions were taken at once to have him quarantined so that the disease would not spread.

The hospital is in very good condition, but a kitchen is badly required, as I have already referred to in my annual report of last year.

I inclose you an appendix of the diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending November 30, 1900.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. AYLEN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

DISEASES Treated in the North-west Mounted Police Hospital, Fort Saskatchewan, during the year ending November 30, 1900.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Alcoholism	1	4	4 days.	
Abscess	1	39	39	Still in hospital, under orders for Regina.
Biliousness, colic	1	8	8	
Biliousness	2	4	2	
Blistered heel	1	1	1	
Boils	1	25	25	
Cold	1	1	1	
Carbuncles	1	13	13	
Cramps	2	3	1½	
Conjunctivitis				
Dysentery	7	87	12½	
Diarrhœa and cramps	7	15	2½	
Dislocated shoulder	1	27	27	Still in hospital.
Flesh wounds	3	8	2½	
Hives	1	1	1	
Influenza	1	6	6	
Inflammation of bowels	1	17	17	
Inflammatory rheumatism	2	152	76	
Inspected cream	1	2	2	
Mumps	1	10	10	
Palpitation	1	1	1	
Rheumatism	6	43	7½	
Sore throat	1	1	1	
Sprained wrist	1	1	1	
Strained side	1	15	15	
Synovitis	1	19	19	Time expired. Not re-engaged
Sprained knee	1	14	14	Still under treatment.
Sore lips	1	2	2	
Tooth extracted	2	2	1	
Tonsilitis	1	6	6	
Varicocele	1	1	1	
Varicose veins	1	1	1	
Prisoners.				
Abscess	4	23	5¾	
Biliousness	2	5	2½	
Bubo	1	7	7	
Cold	3	3	1	
Conjunctivitis	2	2	1	
Cramps	2	5	2½	
Constipation	3	6	2	
Diarrhœa and cramps	3	4	1⅓	
Dysentery	2	12	6	
Enlarged gland	1	1	1	
Frostbite	1	2	1	
Lumbago	4	12	3	
Old fracture of wrist	1	1	1	
Prickly heat	1	1	1	
Plug of paper in ear	1	1	1	
Rheumatism	1	1	1	
" inflammatory	1	38	38	
Strained shoulder	1	1	1	
Sore throat	5	8	1	
Tooth extracted	2	2	1	

P. AYLEN, M.D.

APPENDIX O.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON, E. C. KITCHEN.

PRINCE ALBERT, November 30, 1900.

To Officer Commanding
'F' Division, North-west Mounted Police.

SIR, —I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'F' Division, North-west Mounted Police Force, for the year ending this date. Number of cases treated during year, 102, all of which were members of the force. Number of days, off duty, eighty-nine. Number of Police in hospital, *nil*. I might say that I had one case for hospital but he was a married man and I attended him at his home, he was off duty a number of weeks, but his recovery was complete.

Number of members of force examined for South Africa, thirteen. Number of civilians examined for Strathcona Horse, twenty.

Number for re-engagement, four. Number for engagement, two.

The general health of the men for the year has been good, we have been free from all epidemics.

The sanitary condition of buildings and grounds are good. The drugs, &c., supplied the division have been most satisfactory.

Inclosed find detailed statement of cases treated during the year.

I have the honour, to be, sir,
Your obedient servant

E. C. KITCHEN,
Acting Asst. Surgeon.

ANNUAL Report of the Sick in Barracks at Prince Albert, year ending Nov. 30, 1900.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Catarrh	1			Medicine and duty.
Cold	30			"
Lumbago	2	3	1½	Recovered and returned to duty.
Orchitis	1			Medicine and duty.
Rheumatism	5			"
LaGrippe	2	55	27½	Recovered and returned to duty.
Otitis	1			Medicine and duty.
Sore throat	1			"
Biliousness	1			"
Ivy poison	1	8	8	Recovered and returned to duty.
Abscess in ear	1			Medicine and duty.
Sun blister	1			"
Saddle chafe	3			"
Diarrhœa	5	1	½	Recovered and returned to duty.
Constipation	1			Medicine and duty.
Blood disorder	1			"
Boils	1			"
Sprained wrist	2			"
Influenza	1			"
Fly poison	3			"
Indigestion	2			"
Cut face	1			"
Corns	2			"
Itching piles	1			"
Bronchitis	1			"
Caries of teeth	4			"
Headache	1			"
Piles	1			"
Epistaris	1			"
Face burnt with powder	1			"
Colic	1			"
Neuralgia	1			"
Tooth extracted	1	1	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Cut finger	1			Medicine and duty.
Cholera morbus	1	1	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Dog bite	1			Medicine and duty.
Sprained thumb	1			"
Nervous Debility	1			"
Heart neuralgia	1	8	8	Transferred to Regina.
Sore testicle	1			Medicine and duty.
Sore lips	1			"
Sore ear	1			"
Peritonitis	1	14	14	Off duty.
Periostitis	1			Medicine and duty.
Intercostal bruises	1			"

E. C. KITCHEN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX P.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON E. H. ROULEAU.

CALGARY, November 30, 1900.

To the Officer Commanding
'E' Division N. W. M. Police,
Calgary.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual sick report of this post for the year ending this date.

The total number of cases treated during the year was ninety-one, as shown by the detailled statement accompanying the present report. It is evident by these statistics that the health of the men in general, was fairly good. There were no very serious cases, except one who was invalided on account of consumption. It is to be remarked that the most part of this division is composed of recruits, new men not accustomed to the hardship of military and police duty; thence the appearance of more or less sickness among them. This division having furnished the best of its men for the different contingents sent to the South African war.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. H. ROULEAU,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report of 'E' Division, November 30, 1900.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess, Ischio-Rectal	1	77	77	
Bronchitis	6	14	2	
Bronchitis	1	3	3	
Boils	3	40	13⅓	
Blister on knee	1	5	5	
Bruises	5	64	12⅘	
Colds and coughs	20	60	3	
Constipation	3	13	4	
Colic intestinal	1	3	3	
Conjunctivitis	1	3	3	
Crabes	2	10	5	
Diarrhœa	10	23	2⅓	
Fever scarlet	1	23	23	
Frost bite	1	3	3	
La Grippe	3	79	26⅓	
Mumps	2	27	13½	
Neuralgia	3	12	4	
Orchitis	4	46	11½	
Phthisis	1	60	60	Invalided.
Rheumatism	4	48	12	
Strains and sprains	13	108	8⅓	
Tonsilitis	1	3	3	
Dislocation, wrist	1	16	16	
Fracture, clavicle	1	38	38	
Wounds, incised	1	4	4	
" punctured	1	8	8	

E. H. ROULEAU,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX Q.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON A. BLOUIN.

The Commissioner
North-west Mounted Police.

BATTLEFORD, November 30, 1900.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the annual medical report of "C" Division the year ending this date.

The health of the men has been very good.

In December last, I examined thoroughly nearly all members of the division for service in South Africa, and found every one in good condition.

During the summer we received two batches of raw recruits who proved to be good, strong and hardy fellows.

The only serious case I had to attend was that of Inspector Demers compound fracture of the left arm, the result of a fall from a horse.

No epidemic or endemic diseases in the post or in the surrounding district.

One destitute patient in the hospital, suffering from an ankle crushed in a threshing machine, is improving slowly.

Attached appendix showing cases attended to, &c.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. BLOUIN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report for the year ending November 30, 1900.

Disease	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Contusions	5	12	2	
Rheumatism.	5	12	2	
Diarrhœa	8	13	1	
Feverish Colds	11	19	1	
Gastralgia	5	11	2	
Earache	2	2	1	
Lumbago	4	15	3	
Fractured arm	1	92	92	
Strains	6	7	1	
Wounds	2	3	1	
Coughs	6	15	2	
Vaccination	2	4	2	
Constipation.	2	4	2	
Laryngitis	1	1	1	
Boils	1	1	1	
Cramps	1	4	4	
Sprains	3	6	2	
Neuralgia	1	3	3	
La Grippe	3	14	4	
Bronchitis.	1	2	2	

A. BLOUIN,
Acting Asst. Surgeon.

APPENDIX R.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON R. B. DEANE.

MAPLE CREEK, December 5, 1900.

The Commissioner,
N. W. M. P., Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Medical Report of 'A' division for the year ended November 30.

I first took over medical charge of this division on May 1, and remained in charge until June 27, following, when I handed it over to Mr. West.

I again assumed the duties of acting assistant surgeon on August 24 last, and have since continued to perform them.

The work was done by Staff Sergeant McNamara, M.D., until December 20.

The general health of the division has been good, the cases of sickness being chiefly of a minor nature.

The total number of cases treated was 130, of these ninety-two were members of the force, the remaining thirty-eight were prisoners.

Reg. No. 3383 who accidentally shot himself through the calf of the leg whilst cleaning his revolver on November 17, 1899, remained in hospital until March 13 following, his recovery was somewhat prolonged owing to the formation of a sinus in connection with the bullet track: he ultimately, however, got entirely well and had no remaining disability.

On August 3, Reg. No. 3574, Const. White, G.E., was sent in from Medicine Lodge detachment, suffering from a large inflamed varicocele: he was under treatment for two weeks, when his condition not having improved sufficiently to admit of his again being able to ride to any extent without the liability of an aggravation of his lesion, I recommended his transfer to Regina, with a view to his being invalided.

In the course of the year eight men were examined for service in the Yukon, five for re-engagement and three for enlistment.:

During the early part of the year a number of men were examined for service in South Africa as follows: seventeen civilians and ten members of the force to service in the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and twenty-nine civilians and ten members of the force to service with Strathcona's Horse.

Assistant Surgeon Bell made an inspection of the hospital on September 3, and it was also inspected by myself on October 12.

Under new arrangements the drugs, dressings, &c., are now supplied locally. Of the stock in hospital, some was transferred to the veterinary department, some was purchased by myself and the remainder, together with the surgical instruments forwarded to Regina.

The barracks are inspected weekly and a written report forwarded to the officer commanding the division.

Target practices have been attended as directed.

I forward herewith a list of cases treated.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

REGINALD B. DEANE, M.D.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

ANNUAL Sick Report of 'A' Division for the year ended November 30, 1900.

Disease.	No. of cases	No. of days	Average duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Surgical				
Bullet wound.	1	44	44	Recovered.
Contusions	5	18	3	Returned to duty.
Cystitis	1	7	7	"
Chapped hands	4	4	1	"
Foreign body in eye	1	1	1	Removed
Furunculus.	2	14	7	Returned to duty.
Hemorrhoids.	1	5	5	"
Odontalgia	1	1	1	Tooth extracted.
Paronychia angualis.	1	5	5	Returned to duty.
Sprains	6	24	4	"
Varicocele.	1	13	13	Transferred to Regmt.
Wound of foot.	1	20	20	Returned to duty.
Medical—				
Biliousness	5	10	2	Returned to duty
Bronchitis	6	7	1	"
Cephalalgia.	2	2	1	"
Coryza	23	36	1	"
Colic.	7	12	1	"
Constipation.	1	1	1	"
Debility	2	12	6	"
Diarrhœa.	6	6	1	"
Gastritis	3	12	4	"
Influenza.	2	32	16	"
Lumbago.	5	15	3	"
Neuralgia	4	8	2	"
Pharyngitis.	2	4	2	"

REGINALD B. DEANE.

APPENDIX S.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT.

MacLeod, December, 1900.

To the Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

Sir, I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ended November 30, 1900.

As I have not had an opportunity of visiting all of the divisions of the force during the year just past, I can only speak of the condition of the horses from information supplied me through the divisional veterinary reports. This, however, is a matter of minor importance, as the best of our horses were sent to South Africa, early in the year, with the 2nd Contingent C.M. Rifles, and of those left a great many have been cast and sold, and many more are down for casting just as soon as their places can be filled with young horses.

A matter of far more importance to us, is the selection, training and care of remounts. To this subject, I wish particularly to draw your attention feeling confident that I will have your support on any reasonable suggestion I may make.

In 1886 and 1887, a number of very fine horses were brought into the country from Oregon, Wyoming and British Columbia. Most of these horses were by thoroughbred and half bred sires, descendants of Lexington, out of native mares. These horses had good backs, plenty of bone, and good feet, horses of great substance and horses that gave very little trouble in breaking.

The late Frank Strong brought in a bunch of fairly well selected native mares, and started breeding along the same lines. He brought up from the east two thoroughbred stallions, Milton by Terror, and Stilton by Imp. Strichmo, and a trotting bred horse combination by Chicago Volunteer. I doubt if we ever got very much better saddle horses than the get of the first mentioned stallions, or better drivers and team horses, than the get of combination. Some few of the latter were inclined to pace or mix in their gait, this, however, is not a very serious objection, and can usually be corrected in the shoeing. Some of the Strong horses still in the force have reached the age of fifteen or sixteen years and are apparently good for some years yet.

Silk Gown, a horse imported from Ireland, got some very good saddle horses, a few of which were purchased for the force and gave good satisfaction. This horse was not thorough-bred, but came I believe from some celebrated family of hunters.

Master Blair by Blair Athol, Vancouver, Floridor, Imp, and Scalper by War Dance, all had representatives in the force, but not in sufficient numbers to enable me to speak of any as a family, although the individuals were good.

I may say here that I purchased a number of Scalper's get for the 2nd Contingent and they certainly were the pick of the two hundred horses that left this section of country for Africa. Quinquagesima, an imported horse, said to be by the Miser, did not I understand prove a success as a sire of saddle horses. It turned out afterwards, I believe that this horse was not thoroughbred, but that his dam was a coach mare. This horse though strikingly handsome, was too rangy and did not impress one as an animal of much substance.

The Winder Ranch Co., and the Bow River Ranch Co., also turned in some very fine horses bred on the same lines.

I mention these facts to show you that the very best saddle horses we have ever had in the force were sired by thoroughbred, or nearly thoroughbred, stallions.

I have not said anything about the horses purchased from the Quorn ranch, for the reason that they were out of imported Irish mares, or the daughters of those mares.

To any one contemplating breeding horses for the British army, a very valuable lesson might be learned by comparing the get of the different stallions used on this ranch, all imported. That Eagle's Plume and Acrostic got saddle horses there is no doubt, while Yorkist and Preston pans, if bred to the right class of mares could not help but get artillery horses. (I do not consider the native mare quite heavy enough for the latter purpose, but suitable animals could be had in Ontario and Quebec).

It must not be inferred from anything I have said that I think any sort of a thoroughbred horse will do to breed to, or that any sort of mare if bred to a thoroughbred horse will produce a saddle horse. On the contrary, the very greatest care must be exercised in choosing breeding animals. I would rather breed from a stallion with some flaw in his pedigree, if perfect in other respects, than use a stallion of the most fashionable blood with a crooked hock or other defect liable to be transmitted to his offspring. Such defects are sometimes overlooked by breeders of both trotting and race horses, but should never be by those breeding horses for military purposes.

Horsemen in the territories are very anxious to have a remount station established in the west. In my opinion the time is not ripe for any such request to be made to the Imperial authorities, for I am afraid if such request was made and assented to, it would do more harm than good, for the simple reason that a sufficient number of good horses, that is horses suitable for the British army, could not be purchased to warrant the expense such an establishment would entail. I am also afraid it would encourage the importation of American horses by dealers to the detriment of the breeding interests of this country.

A purchasing officer making a yearly trip to the west would, I think, be repaid for the trouble taken. He might not get very many on the first trip, but it is a trade that would grow. Breeders would become anxious to supply the stamp of horse required, and by this means lead up to the establishment of the much wished for remount station. To assist and encourage the breeding of army horses in the west, I would strongly recommend the establishment of a government stud or breeding farm, and when I tell you that in the immense district lying between High river and the international boundary, I only know of two thoroughbred horses, you will understand the need of such an establishment. The outlook for even a sufficient number of good police horses is rather slim.

In regard to a breeding farm I would not advise starting one on a very extensive scale. My idea would be to set aside two sections of land, use one for summer and the other for winter grazing. A good comfortable dwelling house, a stable for the stallions and necessary work horses. Sheds and corrals for the mares and colts.

I might say here that I am totally opposed to stabling young stock in this part of the country. The toughness, soundness and hardness of the broncho is due to the continual exercise the animal takes from the time it is foaled until it is taken up for breaking. An open shed for them to take shelter in in very severe weather is all they require.

Two good stout thoroughbred stallions and one trotting bred horse would be required, the stoutest and best looking procurable. These with fifty selected mares would give a good start.

I would also suggest that settlers and breeders be allowed the service of the stallions for the right class of mare, at a nominal figure, the government to have the privilege of buying the produce, when the animal had attained a certain age. This, in my opinion, would give the horse breeding interest an impetus it sadly needs.

I have spoken to a number of ranchers lately on the subject of breeding army horses, and while the majority would be willing to try it, they do not feel inclined to buy the class of stallion necessary for the purpose. I am satisfied, however, if the right horse were brought in it would be well patronized. Something might be done, in connection with this scheme, to improve the Indian pony. I believe by crossing them, first with a trotting horse, then breeding to the thorough bred, a very serviceable saddle horse would be produced, having the gameness, intelligence, and size of the sires, combined with the hardiness of the native.

The army horse is, I believe, the best type for the western breeder to raise, the proper stamp, once established, a ready market will be found where the breeder need fear no competition.

So far as I can learn from men just returned from South Africa, and from communications received from men still in that country, there were no other horses used during the Boer war, that could live with the western bred horse, not even the much vaunted waler of Australia. The war office will, I have no doubt, have ample proof of the excellence of the western horse, and once demonstrated that we can raise the right stamp in sufficient numbers, we will have a trade that no country in the world can take from us.

I am endeavouring to get the horsemen of the district to form a local horse breeders association, not for the purpose of agitation, but for the purpose of meeting and discussing questions that may benefit those engaged in the business.

List of Remounts Purchased, giving the Breeding, where known.

From whom purchased.	Number.	Description.
Jno. Hamilton..	2	One by Sharpe King trotting horse. One saddle horse by Mystery thoroughbred.
R. G. Robinson	2	Both by a coach horse out of range mares; the mares have a remote cross of Percheron.
J. Capithorn .	1	By thoroughbred horse, range mare.
O. Critchley..	1	By Silk Gown, range mare.
R. Bell.	6	By Eagle's Plume and Acrostic, mares out of Irish mares.
W. S. Christie	1	The brand this horse bears, stamps him as of unknown breeding, probably sired by a half-bred hackney and out of range mare.
W. Anderson..	1	By Pytchley, imp. Yorkshire coach horse; dam, an imp. Irish mare.
J. K. Rawles	1	By a trotting bred horse, Royal George, one of the old Canadian families of trotting horses; dam's breeding unknown.
A. H. Eckford	1	One by Vancouver thoroughbred, dam's breeding unknown, probably an Oregon mare.
A. Vine	1	By an Oregon horse, probably half-bred; dam, a range mare.
J. J. Sullivan...	2	Range bred.
Jos. Wuttunee..	1	By Imp. Pytchley, dam an imp. Irish mare.
E. D. Swann.	6	One by Acrostic. Three by Eagle's Plume. One by Yorkest, one by Cathcomore, all imported, dams out of Irish mares, by thoroughbred mares.
W. W. Arnold .	1	Said to be by a Morgan horse, dam by a Hambletonian, both trotting, (doubtful).
Martin McLeod.	1	By Quinepagesinai, imp., dam a range mare.
Bell Bros.	5	The mares now in the Bell Bros. bunch, including the dams of the geldings purchased for the police, are descended from a bunch of native ponies brought from British Columbia in 1884. A horse by Banjo Charley was first used, then an Oregon bred horse, then a horse out of an eastern mare, by a stallion brought from Quebec. Banjo Charley was the first race horse brought to Montana from the east.
Jno. Heron	1	By Lord Lenox, No. 3107, imp. Hackney, dam by Clandeboye (thoroughbred).
J. B. Lyons. .	1	By Clandeboye, dam's breeding unknown, said to have been brought to the country by Louis Riel.
W. A. Douglas	4	By a trotting bred horse, out of range mares.
H. Lang . .	1	By a French Canadian horse, out of a range mare.

With regard to the education and fitting of remounts, I am still of the opinion that the only proper course to pursue with our young horses is to give them a year's course of preparation—two would be still better. I would recommend the establishment of two remount depots—one at Regina, and one in the west. I would recommend Macleod for the western depot, as we have more stable accommodation and more room for outside work than Calgary. I would have the remounts ridden and handled by picked men only, and would never allow one to be sent on any duty until it had put in the full term. Horses should be turned out of a school of this kind fully developed and thoroughly trained—trained to stand without being tied, to lie down, to shoot off of,

to carry two men, and to pull with a rope attached to the horn of the saddle. They might also be given a little slow drill. Any bad habit or vice should be overcome and defects in gait rectified during the course. I would pick the best men available for the work, they to be under an efficient non-commissioned officer, and while employed give them extra pay or exemption from some of the routine duties. I would make this school —it would be a school for both men and horses—a stepping stone to promotion. I would give every man a chance to enter it, that is men who took the trouble to prepare themselves for it.

Apart from the increased usefulness of a well-trained horse, over one only partially trained, we would prevent in a great measure the innumerable accidents, such as sprained tendons, burned heels, &c., our young horses are continually meeting with. We have abundant evidence in the force to-day of the benefits that would follow such a course of preparation in the horses that were not injured, or over worked in any way, the first two years of their service. Horses that have received such treatment have been killed this year on account of old age, that were as sound and clean limbed as they were the day they were purchased.

Horses putting in the prescribed time in such a school would be fit for the severest kind of work that could be imposed on them without any danger of hurting them.

I could never see wherein our young horses were benefited by being sent to the riding school as soon as they were gentle enough to be mounted by recruits, nor could I see where they had any chance for development by being sent on detachment and handed over to the tender mercies of some man who was barely more than a recruit himself.

I might quote here the case of Horse Reg. No. 2494, which broke its leg at Whitewood. Had this been a well trained horse such an accident would not have occurred. I believe it was actually necessary to send this horse on detachment, there being no other available at the time, and I just mention it as an example of the many accidents that happen to young untrained horses sent out for this work.

While speaking of the fitting and training of the remounts, another question having a certain bearing upon this subject might very properly be alluded to here, that is the all important question of shoeing.

That our horses must be shod is patent to every one at all conversant with the subject, for the simple reason that if they were not there would be more of the hoof worn away during the hours of labour than nature could restore during the hours of rest, and as we must therefore put up with the evil of shoeing every nail that is driven into the hoof, no matter how skilfully done, is an injury, for every nail crushes, deflects and impedes the nutritive function of so many of the hair like fibres which make up the horny wall. Our aim then should be to do as little injury as possible in shoeing. In preparing the foot for the shoe it should be remembered that nature intended the frog and sole to take a certain portion of the weight as well as the lower rim of the wall, and for this reason that portion of the foot which the shoe is fitted to is the only portion that should be levelled, and this should be done with a rasp only. Such a thing as paring down the sole, trimming off the frog or cutting away the bars, and opening up the heels should never be allowed. Nature intended the sole to bear its share of the burden, so the thicker and stronger it is, the better it is able to take that share. Nature intended the frog to act as a cushion, and prevent jar and concussion, and the bigger and fuller the frog is the less the concussion. Opening up the heels and paring away the bars to allow the heels to expand, as a great many blacksmiths will tell you is necessary, means the removing of nature's supports or buttresses and more readily allows the heels to contract. Calkings should never be used except in winter weather, when trails and roads are slippery, and then they should be as short as possible. While on the trail the length does not matter so much, as they sink into the snow, and thus allow the frog to come into contact with the surface. When long calkings are used, and the animal is forced to stand on dry boards, the frog is thrown out of use, it dries up and becomes contracted. In fitting the shoe it should be remembered that the foot is inclosed in a simple horny box, that all the efforts of shoeing should be directed to preserve that box in a natural condition and that its position in relation to the limb should not be altered by the shape

r form of the shoe. The shoe should be so fitted that its outer edge is flush with the lower outside portion of the wall, that is, it should be so fitted that it will not be necessary to rasp off one particle of the outer wall. It is quite a common practice of a great many blacksmiths to set the shoe well in from the outer edge of the wall, then tear away at the wall with the rasp until they strike the shoe and can do no more damage, they think it makes a neat job. I think it an indication of dense ignorance on the part of the blacksmith.

Apart from the outbreaks of typhoid fever and influenza the general health and condition of the horses during the year has been remarkably good, notwithstanding the fact that our best horses had been taken for duty in South Africa, making it necessary at times to work horses that were not fit for our service. However, by the general use of the soap tub during the day and the generous application of poultices for the night, we managed to get a good deal of work out of sore footed horses.

Typhoid, or enteric fever, again made its appearance among the horses of 'F' division, fourteen cases reported, four of this number succumbing to the malady. This is one of the most serious affections our horses are subject to, for it not only causes the death of a big percentage of the animals attacked, but it leaves those which apparently recover practically useless, some organic change usually taking place during the progress of the fever, in the heart, liver, or nervous system. I have some suggestions to offer with a view to stamping out this fever, and as I have a separate report in course of preparation on this subject, will embody my suggestions in that. Influenza broke out in depot 'F' and 'G' divisions, sixteen horses being the number attacked, two deaths resulting. The immediate cause of the death of one of these horses being enteritis, which followed a very severe attack of the influenza. This looks like a trivial matter to write about, but when it is taken into consideration that these sixteen horses were off duty on an average of a fraction over 25 days each, or a total of 401 days, it puts a different aspect on the subject, and shows how extremely careful we should be in giving a horse prompt treatment, it may apparently be just suffering from a simple cold, but it might prove to be an attack of this insidious disease, influenza. Where the disease goes through a stable of horses there is not much danger of its true nature being overlooked, but where only one or two are affected a mistake might very easily be made, and to prevent any such errors, I would consider it good practice to put horses suffering from even common colds, off duty.

It was found necessary to apply the Mallein test to horse Reg. 1873, of 'K' Division. The reaction was undoubted, and the animal was, therefore, destroyed, and the body burned. Just where this horse contracted glanders, I have been unable to learn.

A rather rare case, rare at least in Canada, was brought to me for treatment last May. The case was one of Filaria papillosa, or worm in the eye. This parasite, though very lively, did not appear to cause the animal much inconvenience. The parasite, a delicate, silvery white worm, measured nearly two inches in length. How it reaches the eye is not known, but the general supposition is that the egg from which the worm is hatched is taken into the stomach either with the food or water, and, after being hatched, gains the circulation and is carried by the blood current to the eye, more by chance than anything else. The animal made a good recovery from the operation and has fully recovered the sight of the eye.

A travelling photographer got a very good picture of the affected eye before the operation.

In company with Asst.-Commissioner McIllree I visited Pincher Creek and Lethbridge in the latter part of December, 1899, and early in January, 1900, for the purpose of buying horses for the 2nd Contingent C.M.R. Forty-six horses were purchased, including those taken over in Macleod; of this number forty-three were accepted by Vet. Lieut. Riddle, two were left on account of being team horses, the third met with an accident while being exercised. The team have proved to be an exceptionally good pair of work horses, in fact have been our main stay during the summer. The saddle horse, though fully recovered from the accident, has been turned out with the herd, as I did not like to risk putting him at work too soon. I have heard nothing officially about these horses but I gather from private sources that they proved satisfactory, and did excellent work.

Most of the horses purchased were cow horses, and a good many of them were turned in by men who went with the contingent and wanted them as their own troopers, they usually offered them with the recommendation that they were the top horses of their string. Of the horses offered by the men going with the contingent, I found it necessary to reject very few, and those principally on account of age, for I had made up my mind that South Africa was no place to send colts or old horses. Of the horses offered by other parties, extreme care had to be exercised, for all kinds and conditions were offered including a goodly number of outlaws.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT, *Inspector, Veterinary Surgeon.*

Attached will be found statements of horses purchased, cast and sold, died, destroyed or struck off for other reasons during the year.

In addition to the above 151 horses were transferred to the Department of Militia and Defence for the use of the 2nd Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles in South Africa.

LIST OF HORSES purchased between December 1, 1899, and November 30, 1900.

Rmt No.	Reg. No.	From, whom, purchased.	Place.	Date of purchase.	Amount paid.	Division
					$ cts.	
1	2474	Militia Dept..		Dec. 30, 1899	100 00	Dep.
*2	2475	"		" 30, 1899	100 00	"
3	2476	Joe Bonneau..	Regina.	May 7, 1900	105 00	
4	2477	"		" 7, 1900	105 00	"
5	2478	"		" 7, 1900	105 00	F.
6	2479	C. Wilson.		" 8, 1900	80 00	F.
7	2480	T. M. Motion....		" 12, 1900	90 00	Dep.
8	2481	"		" 12, 1900	90 00	F.
9	2482	Ed. Shufelt..		" 16, 1900	80 00	Dep.
10	2483	Joe Bonneau.		June 5, 1900	90 00	"
11	2484	"		" 5, 1900	90 00	F.
12	2485	W. Walsh	Moosejaw	2, 1900	125 00	Dep.
13	2486	G. M Annable		2, 1900	105 00	F.
14	2487	"		" 2, 1900	105 00	F.
15	2488	John Sally.	Regina.. ..	" 2, 1900	80 00	Dep.
16	2489	"		2, 1900	75 00	"
17	2490	Jno. Foster.....	Long Lake.	16, 1900	95 00	"
18	2491	H. W. Wallis....	Calgary..	" 12, 1900	75 00	G.
19	2492	H. C. Lawson	Regina.....	" 21, 1900	90 00	Dep.
20	2493	"		" 21, 1900	90 00	"
21	2494	"		" 21, 1900	100 00	"
22	2495	"		" 21, 1900	100 00	F.
23	2496	T. D. Cavanah...	Moosomin .	Jan. 8, 1900	75 00	Dep.
*24	2497	"		" 8, 1900	75 00	"
*25	2498	Jno. Pollock	Yorkton..	" 2, 1900	100 00	"
*26	2499	Can. L. & R. Co.	Crane Lake	" 2, 1900	85 00	A.
*27	2500	R. E. Stark.....	Medicine Hat	" 2, 1900	87 00	A.
*28	2501	J. Graham.	Ft. Saskatchewan	Dec. 30, 1900	100 00	A.
*29	2502	Lockhardt....	Edmonton .	Jan. 1, 1900	100 00	A.
30	2503	F. Ings.	Calgary.	July 21, 1900	100 00	E.
*31	2504	E. D. Adams.	"	Jan. 2, 1900	100 00	E.
*32	2505	A. H. Eckford..	"	" 6, 1900	100 00	A.
*33	2506	"	"	" 6, 1900	100 00	A.
*34	2507	Geo. Lane	High River	" 6, 1900	100 00	E.
35	2508	Arthur Johnson.	North Portal	July 2, 1900	65 00	Dep.
*36	2509	Geo. Lane...	High River ...	Jan. 6, 1900	100 00	G.
*37	2510	W. J. Eddy	Pincher Creek.	" 4, 1900	90 00	D.
*38	2511	"	"	" 4, 1900	90 00	D.
*39	2512	L. E. Bourne...	Macleod.	" 5, 1900	65 00	D.

* Taken over for Militia.

LIST OF HORSES purchased between December 1, 1899, and November 30, 1900—*Con.*

Rmt No.	Reg. No.	From whom purchased	Place.	Date of Purchase.	Amount Paid.	Division
					$ cts	
40	2513	C. Hamilton	Ft. Saskatchewan	June 25, 1900	55 00	G.
41	2514	"	"	" 25, 1900	55 00	G.
42	2515	Bred by N. W. M. P.	Mare Reg. No. 2,178	" 6, 1896	.....	F.
43	2516	"	" 2,221	Mar. 21, 1897	.....	Dep.
44	2517	"	" 1,126	May 26, 1896	.....	"
45	2518	M. Dowker	Calgary	July 21, 1900	80 00	E.
46	2519	W. W. White	Ft. Saskatchewan	Aug. 13, 1900	65 00	G.
47	2520	D. Stewart	Edmonton	" 21, 1900	60 00	G.
48	2521	Lt.-Gov. A. E. Forget	Regina	" 22, 1900	100 00	Dep.
49	2522	D. Henderson	"	" 25, 1900	80 00	"
50	2523	Robt. Teame	Ft. Saskatchewan	Sep. 3, 1900	100 00	G.
51	2524	W. L. Christie	High River	" 13, 1900	100 00	Dep.
52	2525	J. Hitchcock	Moosejaw	" 27, 1900	100 00	"
53	2526	W. Walsh	"	" 27, 1900	100 00	"
54	2527	D. A. Macdonald	Regina	Oct. 2, 1900	100 00	"
55	2528	W. Hyde	Macleod	Sep. 4, 1900	100 00	D.
56	2529	A. V. Lindeburgh	Kuttawa	Oct. 8, 1900	125 00	Dep.
57	2530	"	"	" 8, 1900	125 00	"
58	2531	P. O'Hara	Maple Creek	" 12, 1900	90 00	A.
59		Not purchased				
60	2532	J. Hamilton	Calgary	Oct. 15, 1900	125 00	E.
61	2533	"	"	" 15, 1900	125 00	E.
62	2534	R. G. Robinson	"	" 15, 1900	125 00	E.
63	2535	"	"	" 15, 1900	125 00	E.
64	2536	J. Hamilton	Calgary	Oct. 15, 1900	100 00	E
65	2537	J. Copithorne	"	" 15, 1900	100 00	Dep.
66	2538	O. Critchley	"	" 15, 1900	100 00	E
67	2539	B. M. Farley	"	" 15, 1900	100 00	E
68	2540	R. Bell	"	" 15, 1900	100 00	E
69	2541	"	"	" 15, 1900	100 00	E
70	2542	"	"	" 15, 1900	100 00	Dep.
71	2543	"	"	" 15, 1900	100 00	E
72	2544	"	"	" 15, 1900	100 00	E
73	2545	W. S. Christie	Okotoks	" 16, 1900	125 00	Dep.
74	2546	W. Anderson	"	" 16, 1900	100 00	D
75	2547	J. K. Rowles	"	" 16, 1900	110 00	E
76	2548	H. N. Shephard	High River	" 17, 1900	125 00	Dep.
77	2549	A. H. Eckford	"	" 17, 1900	100 00	G
78	2550	"	"	" 17, 1900	100 00	G
79	2551	A. Vine	Ings	" 18, 1900	100 00	G
80	2552	F. W. Ings	"	" 18, 1900	100 00	E
81	2553	"	"	" 18, 1900	100 00	E
82	2554	J. J. Sullivan	"	" 18, 1900	100 00	G
83	2555	"	"	" 18, 1900	100 00	E
84	2556	Joseph Whitbread	"	" 18, 1900	125 00	E
85	2557	E. D. Swann	"	" 18, 1900	100 00	E
86	2558	"	"	" 18, 1900	100 00	E
87	2559	"	"	" 18, 1900	100 00	E
88	2560	"	"	" 18, 1900	100 00	E
89	2561	"	"	" 18, 1900	125 00	Dep.
90	2562	"	"	" 18, 1900	100 00	Dep.
91	2563	W. W. Arnold	Macleod	" 20, 1900	100 00	D
92	2564	W. Hyde	"	" 20, 1900	100 00	Dep.
93	2565	H. H. Jenkins	Pincher Creek	" 22, 1900	100 00	Dep.
94	2566	M. McLeod	"	" 22, 1900	100 00	Dep.
95	2567	Bell Bros.	"	" 22, 1900	100 00	D
96	2568	"	"	" 22, 1900	100 00	D
97	2569	"	"	" 22, 1900	100 00	D
98	2570	"	"	" 22, 1900	100 00	D
99	2571	"	"	" 22, 1900	100 00	Dep.
100	2572	Jno. Heron	"	" 22, 1900	125 00	Dep.
101	2573	Jno. W. Woolfe	Lethbridge	" 23, 1900	125 00	K
102	2574	"	"	" 23, 1900	125 00	K
103	2575	"	"	" 23, 1900	100 00	K
104	2576	"	"	" 23, 1900	100 00	Dep.
105	2577	J. B. Lyons	Whitewood	Nov. 2, 1900	100 00	Dep.

LIST 2F HORSES purchased between December 1, 1899, and November 30, 1900—*Con.*

Rmt. No.	Reg. No.	From whom purchased.	Place.	Date of purchase.	Amount paid.	Division
					$ cts.	
106	2578	Bred by N. W. M. Police.	Mare Reg. No. 2177	June 28, 1896		Dep.
107	2579	"	" 2285	May 29, 1897		Dep.
108	2580	"	" 2244	" 31, 1897		Dep.
109	2581	W. A. Douglas	Maple Creek.	Nov. 1, 1900	100 00	A
110	2582	"	"	" 1, 1900	100 00	A
111	2583	W. W. Arnold	Macleod	" 7, 1900	125 00	Dep.
112	2584	John Read	Eagle Butte	" 16, 1900	100 00	A
113	2585	J. B. Hassett	Maple Creek.	" 17, 1900	100 00	A
114	2586	W. Hyde	McLeod	" 14, 1900	100 00	D
115	2587	"	"	" 14, 1900	100 00	D
116	2588	"	"	" 14, 1900	125 00	D
117	2589	H. Lang	"	" 14, 1900	125 00	D
118	2590	W. A. Douglas	Maple Creek.	" 24, 1900	100 00	A
119	2591	"	"	" 24, 1900	100 00	A

The amount paid for the above horses was $11,102.

The horses are posted to division as follows:—

Depot	45
A	13
D	14
E	24
F	8
G	11
K	3
Total	118

Remount 59 not purchased.

List of Horses cast and sold between December 1, 1899, and November 30, 1900.

Reg. No.	Div.	Place.	Date of Sale.	Amount realized.	
				$ cts.	$ cts.
2098	Dep.	Qu'Appelle	March 14, 1900	30 00	
1737	"	Whitewood	" 30, 1900	40 00	
1540	"	Regina	Nov. 17, 1900.	15 00	
2474	"	"	" 17, 1900	10 00	
2135	"	"	" 17, 1900	28 00	
1546	"	"	" 17, 1900	26 00	
2475	"	"	" 17, 1900.	24 00	
2493	"	"	" 17, 1900	20 00	
1996	"	"	" 17, 1900	22 00	
2470	"	"	" 17, 1900.	25 00	
Ch. Filly	"	"	" 17, 1900.	11 00	
2439	"	"	" 17, 1900	41 00	
2113	"	"	" 17, 1900	24 00	
2482	"	"	" 17, 1900.	43 00	
	14				359 00
1126	A	Maple Creek.	Oct. 27, 1900	5 00	
1734	"	"	" 27, 1900	31 00	
1740	"	"	" 27, 1900	20 00	
1883	"	"	" 27, 1900	35 00	
2161	"	"	" 27, 1900.	25 00	
2287	"	"	" 27, 1900.	38 00	
	6				154 00
1159	D	Macleod.	April 19, 1900.	20 00	
2198	"	"	" 19, 1900.	30 00	
730	"	"	Sept. 29, 1900.	9 00	
749	"	"	" 29, 1900.	12 50	
414	"	"	" 29, 1900.	10 00	
913	"	"	" 29, 1900.	6 50	
1894	"	"	" 29, 1900.	41 50	
917	"	"	" 29, 1900.	16 00	
2075	"	"	" 29, 1900	16 00	
2076	"	"	" 29, 1900.	32 00	
1273	"	"	" 29, 1900.	11 00	
1776	"	"	" 29, 1900.	17 50	
2127	"	"	" 29, 1900.	24 00	
	13				246 00
2388	E	Calgary	June 12, 1900.	75 00	
840	"	"	Sept. 5, 1900.	30 00	
1430	"	"	" 5, 1900.	24 00	
1503	"	"	" 5, 1900.	18 00	
1505	"	"	" 5, 1900.	15 00	
1718	"	"	" 5, 1900.	65 00	
1955	"	"	" 5, 1900.	40 00	
2241	"	"	" 5, 1900.	38 00	
2436	"	"	" 5, 1900.	25 00	
1515	"	"	Nov. 8, 1900.	17 00	
1775	"	"	" 8, 1900.	16 00	
1951	"	"	" 8, 1900.	32 00	
2417	"	"	" 8, 1900.	24 00	
1870	"	"	" 8, 1900.	32 00	
	14				451 00

Reg. No.	Div.	Place	Date of Sale.	Amount realized.	
				$ cts.	$ cts.
1807	F	Prince Albert	Oct. 10, 1900	47 00	
1815	"	"	" 10, 1900	49 00	
2092	"	"	" 10, 1900	51 00	
2138	"	"	" 10, 1900	56 00	
1768	"	"	Nov. 5, 1900	42 00	
1797	"	"	" 5, 1900	47 00	
1831	"	"	" 5, 1900	50 00	
1843	"	"	" 5, 1900	27 00	
1903	"	"	" 5, 1900	21 00	
1917	"	"	" 5, 1900	45 00	
2039	"	"	" 5, 1900	47 00	
2048	"	"	" 5, 1900	47 00	
2449	"	"	" 5, 1900	60 00	
	13				589 00
1336	G	Fort Saskatchewan	Dec. 2, 1899	20 00	
1656	"	"	" 2, 1899	20 00	
1654	"	"	" 15, 1899	40 00	
2139	"	"	Feb. 21, 1900	90 00	
	4				170 00
1589	K	Macleod	Sept. 29, 1900	79 00	
1707	"	"	" 29, 1900		
1646	"	"	" 29, 1900	10 00	
1585	"	"	" 29, 1900	17 50	
855	"	"	29, 1900	15 00	
1457	"	"	" 29, 1900	13 00	
1209	"	Lethbridge	Nov. 10, 1900	25 00	
1458	"	"	" 10, 1900	30 00	
1601	"	"	" 10, 1900	35 00	
1602	"	"	" 10, 1900	35 00	
1614	"	"	" 10, 1900	7 00	
1651	"	"	" 10, 1900	18 50	
1703	"	"	" 10, 1900	8 00	
1986	"	"	" 10, 1900	21 00	
2003	"	"	" 10, 1900	19 00	
2288	"	"	" 10, 1900	23 00	
	16				356 00
Total	80				2,325 00

List of Horses died between Dec. 1, 1899 and Nov. 30, 1900.

Reg. No.	Div.	Place.	Date of Death.	Disease.	General Order.
2467	Dep.	Regina	March 28, 1900	Enteritis	15193
2463	"	"	Sept. 24, 1900	At Kuttawa, foreign body lodging in throat	15814
2059	A	Maple Creek	Dec. 4, 1899	Pneumonia	14954
1483	"	Swift Current	May 27, 1900	Enteritis	15406
2252	D	Macleod	Feb. 6, 1900	Laryngitis	15082
109	"	"	May 17, 1900	Broken neck	15336
P. 18	"	"	Sept. 4, 1900	Natural causes	15753
*2143	F	Prince Albert	Nov. 23, 1899	Typhoid fever	14914
2444	"	"	May 22, 1900	"	15388
2277	"	"	Aug. 9, 1900	Influenza	15616
2155	"	"	" 15, 1900	Typhoid fever	15631
2024	"	"	" 28, 1900	Rupture of intestines a result of typhoid fever	15614
892	G	Fort Saskatchewan	June 10, 1900	Rupture of diaphragm	15404
1269	K	Lethbridge	Dec. 31, 1899	Died at Milk River, old age and natural causes	14967
515	"	"	June 8, 1900	Died at Coutt's, heart failure induced by old age	15567
15					

* Not shown in previous report.

List of Horses destroyed between Dec. 1, 1899, and Nov. 30, 1900.

Reg. No.	Div.	Place.	Date when Destroyed.	Disease or Cause.	General Order.
1323	D	Macleod	June 13, 1900	Destroyed, Pincher Creek, broken leg	15405
*423	G	Fort Saskatchewan	Nov. 27, 1899	" for dog meat	14943
*1659	"	"	" 27, 1899	" "	14943
P. 94	"	"	Dec. 14, 1899	" "	14947
1328	"	"	Oct. 8, 1900	" at Innisfail, bursitis	15769
1873	K	Lethbridge	June 5, 1900	" for glanders	15387
641	"	"	Nov. 5, 1900	" at Writing-on-Stone, unfit for further service, old age	15845
538	"	"	" 13, 1900	Destroyed, old age	15871
712	"	"	" 11, 1900	" at Pendant d'Oreille, old age	15871
P. 5	"	"	" 11, 1900	" " "	15871
10					

* Not shown on previous report.

List of ponies lost and struck off strength between December 1, 1899, and November 30, 1900.

Reg. No.	Div.	Remarks.
P. 169	Dep.	
" 170	"	
" 172	"	
" 173	"	
" 176	"	
" 178	"	
" 179	"	
" 180	"	
" 182	"	
" 183	"	These ponies were left at Laird's Post, Pelly River, by Inspector Moodie while on the Edmonton-Yukon Patrol (1897-1898).
" 184	"	
" 187	"	
" 189	"	
" 190	"	
" 191	"	
" 192	"	
" 193	"	
" 194	"	
" 195	"	
" 196	"	
" 77	G	
" 82	"	Lost or abandoned on Edmonton-Yukon Patrol, at or near Fort St. John, by Inspector Moodie (1897-1898).
" 85	"	
" 89	"	
Total.... 24		

Summary.

80	horses cast and sold	$2,325 00
151	" turned over to militia at $85	12,835 00
10	" destroyed.	
15	" died.	$15,160 00
24	ponies lost or abandoned.	
Total... 280	horses and ponies.	
112	horses purchased, $11,102.00.	
6	" bred by police taken on strength.	
Total... 118		

PART II

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

PAGE.

Schedule A (summer, 1900) 3
B (30th November, 1900) 5

APPENDIX A.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS DURING THE SUMMER OF 1900.

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Depot	Regina		1	1	4	1		5	9	6	156	12	195	64	
	Moosomin							1			5		6	4	
	Qu'Appelle							1					1	2	
	Wolseley										1		1	1	
	Moose Jaw										1		1	1	
	Whitewood										1		1	1	
	Saltcoats									1	2		3	2	
	Yorkton										1		1	2	
	Fort Pelly										1		1	1	
	Kutawa										1		1	2	
	Ft. Qu'Appelle										1		1	2	
	Estevan										2		2	2	
	Oxbow										1		1	1	
	North Portal							1					1		
	Wood Mountain							1			2	1	4	4	
	Willow Bunch										1		1		
	Town Station							1			1		2		
	Ottawa							4			1		5		
	On Command			1	1							1	3	20	
	In South Africa	1		3	13		1	14	11	23	106	5	177		
	Total, Depot Division	1	1	5	18	1	1	28	20	30	284	19	408	109	
A	Maple Creek			1				1	1	2	17	5	27	14	
	East End										1	2	3	4	
	Farwell											1	1	1	
	Ten Mile										2	1	3	4	
	Medicine Lodge								1		2		3	4	
	Medicine Hat										1		1	2	
	Swift Current										1		1	1	
	Town Station										1		1	1	
	On Herd													6	
	Total, A Division			1				1	2	2	25	9	40	37	
C	Battleford				1			1	2	2	16	3	25	19	
	Onion Lake							1			2		3	4	
	Jackfish										1		1	1	
	Henrietta										1		1	2	
	Saskatoon										1		1	2	
	O. C., Regina										1		1		
F	Prince Albert			1	1			1		1	11	4	19	24	
	Duck Lake								1		2	1	4	4	
	Batoche									1			1	1	
	Rosthern										1		1	1	
	Flett Springs										1		1	1	
	Total, C & F Division			1	2			3	3	4	37	8	58	59	
D	Macleod				1	1	1	3		4	26	11	47	33	
	Pincher Creek								1		1	2	4	8	
	Big Bend										3	1	4	3	
	Kootenai										2	1	3	3	
	Stand Off							1			2	6	9	5	
	St. Mary's								1		4	1	6	9	

SCHEDULE A.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—*Continued.*

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
D	Kipp											1	1		
	Leavings										2		2	4	
	Mosquito Creek										2		2	3	
	Porcupines									1	1		2	4	
	Peigan										1	1	2	1	
	Town Patrol										1		1		
	On Herd										1	2	3	26	
	On Command							1		1	1	1	4	2	
K	Lethbridge			1				1	1	1	11	3	18	22	
	Milk River Ridge										1		1	4	
	Coutts								1		1	1	3	5	
	Writing on Stone									1	1		2	4	
	Pendant d'Oreille										1		1	4	
	St. Mary's										1	1	2	1	
	On Herd													5	
	O. C., Macleod													6	
	Total, D & K Division			1	1	1	1	6	4	8	63	32	117	152	
E	Calgary				2			2	2	1	26	5	38	28	
	Banff										3		3	4	
	Canmore										1		1	1	
	Morley										1		1	2	
	Gleichen							1			2	4	7	6	
	High River								1				1	1	
	Millarville										1		1	1	
	Olds										1		1	1	
	Rosebud										1		1	1	
	Sarcee Reserve											1	1		
	Total, E Division				2			3	3	1	36	10	55	45	
G	Fort Saskatchewan			1				2	2	1	21	9	36	24	
	Edmonton							1			4	2	7	3	
	St. Albert										1		1	1	
	Red Deer										1		1	2	
	Wetaskiwin										1		1	1	
	Lesser Slave Lake									1	2	1	4	5	
	Peace River Landing								1		1	1	3	2	
	Fort Resolution									1		1	2		
	Treaty Escort								1		2		3		
	O. C., Banff										1		1		
	" Yukon													4	
	Total, G Division			1				3	4	3	34	14	59	42	
	RECAPITULATION.														
	Regina District	1	1	5	18	1	1	28	20	30	284	19	408	109	
	Maple Creek District			1				1	2	2	25	9	40	37	
	Battleford and Prince Albert District			1	2			3	3	4	37	8	58	59	
	Macleod-Lethbridge District			1	1	1	1	6	4	8	63	32	117	152	
	Calgary District				2			3	3	1	36	10	55	45	
	Saskatchewan District			1				3	4	3	34	14	59	42	
	Total in N. W. Territories	1	1	9	23	2	2	44	36	48	479	92	737	444	
	" Yukon Territory			2	4	4		11	9	15	136	18	199	33	211
	Grand Total	1	1	11	27	6	2	55	45	63	615	110	936	477	211

APPENDIX B

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS, NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Depot	Regina	1	1	1	5	1		4	10	4	111	12	150	63	
	Moosomin				1					1	5		7	5	
	Qu'Appelle							1			1		2	2	
	Wolseley										1		1	1	
	Moose Jaw										1		1	1	
	Whitewood										1		1	1	
	Saltcoats									1	1		2	5	
	Yorkton										1		1		
	Fort Pelly										1		1		
	Kutawa										1		1	1	
	Fort Qu'Appelle										1		1	2	
	Estevan										2		2	2	
	Oxbow										1		1	1	
	North Portal							1					1	1	
	Wood Mountain							1			3	1	5	6	
	Willow Bunch										1		1		
	Town Station							1			1		2	1	
	Ottawa							4			1		5		
	Nut Lake										1		1	2	
	Emerson										2		2		
	On Command, other Divisions				2							1	3		
	South Africa			3	13		1	14	10	19	97	5	162		
	Total, Depot Division	1	1	4	21	1	1	26	20	25	234	19	353	94	
A	Maple Creek			1				1	1	2	16	5	26	20	
	East End										2	1	3	4	
	Farwell											1	1	1	
	Ten Mile										2	1	3	4	
	Medicine Lodge								1		2		3	4	
	Medicine Hat										2		2	3	
	Swift Current										1		1	1	
	Town Station										1		1	1	
	Total, A Division			1				1	2	2	26	8	40	38	
C	Battleford				1			1	2	1	15	4	24	17	
	Onion Lake							1			2		3	4	
	Jackfish										1		1	1	
	Macfarlane's										1		1	2	
	Henrietta										2		2	2	
	Saskatoon										1		1	2	
	On Command, Depot (Regina)										1		1		
F	Prince Albert			1	1			1		1	11	3	18	18	
	Duck Lake								1		1	1	3	4	
	Batoche									1			1	1	
	Rosthern										1		1	1	
	On Command											1	1	2	
	Flett Springs										1		1	1	
	Total, C and F Divisions			1	2			3	3	3	37	9	58	55	

SCHEDULE B.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—*Continued.*

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
D ..	Macleod				2	1		3		3	33	9	51	39	
	Pincher Creek								1		1	2	4	8	
	Big Bend										3	1	4	4	
	Kootenai										2		2	3	
	Stand Off							1			2	5	8	5	
	St. Mary's								1		3	1	5	7	
	Lees Creek										1		1	1	
	Kipp											1	1		
	Leavings										3		3	4	
	Mosquito Creek										2		2	3	
	Porcupines										2	2	2	3	3
	Peigan										1	1	2	1	
	Town Patrol									1			1		
	On Herd										1	2	3	18	
	On Command							1		2	2		5	2	
K...	Lethbridge			1	1			1	1	1	9	3	17	14	
	Milk River Ridge										1		1	4	
	Coutts								1		1		2	7	
	Writing-on-Stone									1	1		2	3	
	Pendant d'Oreille										1		1	3	
	St. Mary's										1	1	2	1	
	On Command, Macleod													1	
	Total, D & K Division			1	3	1		6	4	8	70	26	119	131	
E...	Calgary				2			3	1	1	25	5	37	26	
	Banff										1		1	2	
	Canmore										1		1		
	Morley										1		1	1	
	Gleichen							1			3	3	7	6	
	High River								1				1	1	
	Okotoks								1				1	1	
	Millarville										1		1	1	
	Olds										1		1	1	
	Red Deer							1			1		2	2	
	Rosebud										1		1	1	
	Innisfail										1		1	1	
	Sarcee Reserve											1	1		
	Total, E Division				2			5	3	1	36	9	56	43	
B	Dawson			1	3	1		4	4	5	50	13	81	7	17
	Forty Mile							1			2		3		5
	Indian River										3		3		5
	Ogilvie										2		2		6
	Stewart								1		1	1	3		9
	Half Way										2		2		9
	Selwyn										2	1	3		9
	Selkirk					1					3		4		11
	Hootchiku										2		2		8
	Grand Forks							1			6	1	8		3
	Dominion									1	3	1	5	1	2
	Hunker									1	3	1	5		3
	Sulphur										2		2		
	Gold River									1	1		2	1	
	McQuessin								1		1	1	3		5
	Town Stn.									1	8	1	10		
	On command				1						3		4		
	Total, B Division			1	4	2		6	6	9	94	20	142	9	92

SCHEDULE B.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—*Concluded.*

Division.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
H	White Horse			1		1		3	4	2	48	4	63	16	35
	Stickeen										2		2		5
	Dalton Trail					1				1	7	2	11	4	18
	Dalton House										1	1	2		
	White Pass										1		1		
	Bennett										1		1		
	Caribou										3		3		5
	Tagish								1		5		6	2	10
	Upper La Barge									1	3		4		8
	Lower										3		3		9
	Chico										2		2		7
	Montagu									1	1		2		6
	Tantalus										2		2		6
	Five Fingers								1		1		2		7
	Hootalinqua									1	2		3		8
	Town Stn.									1	3		4		
	On command										1		1	3	
	Total, H Division			1		2		3	6	7	86	7	112	25	124
G	Ft. Saskatchewan			1				2	2	2	23	9	39	42	
	Edmonton								1		3	2	6	5	
	St. Albert										1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin										1		1	1	
	Lesser Slave Lake									1	1	1	3	5	
	Peace River Landing								1		1	1	3	2	
	Lacombe										1		1	1	
	Chipewyan									1		1	2		
	Total, G Division			1				2	4	4	31	14	56	57	

RECAPITULATION.

Regina District	1	1	4	21	1	1	26	20	25	234	19	353	94	
Maple Creek District			1				1	2	2	26	8	40	38	
Battleford & Prince Albert District			1	2			3	3	3	37	9	58	55	
Macleod-Lethbridge District			1	3	1		6	4	8	70	26	119	131	
Calgary District				2			5	3	1	36	9	56	43	
Saskatchewan District			1				2	4	4	31	14	56	57	
Total in N. W. Territories	1	1	8	48	2	1	43	36	43	434	856	682	418	
Total in Yukon Territory			2	4	4		9	12	16	180	27	254	34	216
Grand Total	1	1	10	32	6	1	52	48	59	614	112	936	452	216

REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

PART III

1900

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1901

[No. 28*a* —1901.]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency Part III. of the Annual Report of the North-west Mounted Police for the year 1900.

Respectfully submitted,

WILFRID LAURIER,

President of the Council.

FEBRUARY 27, 1901.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART III

YUKON TERRITORY

Page.

Report of Superintendent Z. T. Wood, commanding 1

APPENDICES TO ABOVE.

Appendix A.—Superintendent P. C. H. Primrose (White Horse) 12
B.—Inspector C. Starnes (Dawson) 35
C.—Assistant Surgeon S. M. Fraser (Dalton Trail) 52
D.—Assistant Surgeon L. A. Pare 59
E.—Assistant Surgeon S. M. Fraser 64
F.—Assistant Surgeon G. Madore 65
G.—Acting Assistant Surgeon H. H. Hurdman 67

North-west Mounted Police, Yukon Territory,
Dawson, December 31, 1900.

The Right Honourable
Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., &c., &c.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the North-west Mounted Police serving in the Yukon Territory, for the year ended November 30, together with reports of the following officers :—

Supt. P. C. H. Primrose, commanding 'H' Division, White Horse.
Inspr. C. Starnes, commanding 'B' Division, Dawson.
Asst. Surg. Fraser, commanding on Dalton Trail.
Asst. Surg. Pare.
Asst. Surg. Madore.
Actg. Asst. Surg. Hurdman.

GENERAL.

I took over command of the North-west Mounted Police, Yukon Territory, on April 18, relieving Supt. A. B. Perry, who vacated the command on that date.

The following are the officers now serving in the Territory :—

Supt. Z. T. Wood, commanding in Yukon Territory.

'H' Division.

Supt. P. C. H. Primrose, commanding division.
Inspr. J. A. McGibbon, attached from depot.
Asst. Surg. L. A. Pare.
Asst. Surg. A. M. Fraser, Dalton trail.

'B' Division.

Inspr. C. Starnes, commanding division.
Inspr. W. H. Routledge.
Inspr. W. H. Scarth.
Inspr. A. E. C. McDonell.
Asst. Surg. W. E. Thompson, on leave.
Asst. Surg. G. Madore, Selkirk.
Act. Asst. Surg. H. H. Hurdman.

The following transfers of officers have taken place during the year :—

Supt. A. B. Perry to depot.
Insp. D. A. E. Strickland to depot.
Insp. F. L. Cartwright to depot for service in South Africa.
Insp. A. M. Jarvis " "

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

You will observe from the reports that considerable assistance has been rendered to the different departments in the Yukon Territory, *viz.* Customs, Interior, Department of Public Works, Fisheries. Escorts were also furnished the Bank officials when asked for, and a guard has been detailed each night for the Banks of British North America and Canadian Bank of Commerce.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

We are still using the Winchester carbines, which are very much honeycombed and a large number are in need of repair.

Rather than pay the freight charges on the damaged weapons to and from the North-west Territories, I think it would be better to send an Armourer Sergeant up here to go over all the arms and put them in proper shape.

The Enfield revolvers are in good order.

We are in need of at least two dozen Smith and Wesson revolvers for men on special duty, in "mufti."

The Maxim Guns both here and at White Horse are in good order, as is also the Maxim Nordenfeldt at the latter place.

The two 7 pdr. brass M.L. Guns, taken over from the Yukon Garrison, are used for firing the noon-day gun and for saluting purposes

The holsters and waist belts are kept in repair by the saddler.

There are at Dawson 43 Lee Metford Rifles, but not sufficient to issue the whole division. There are none in 'H' division. These arms are in good order.

BUILDINGS.

A great many improvements have been made in this post during the past year, old buildings torn down, ground cleared and levelled, the different quarters papered and painted, and two new buildings erected, with the improvements contemplated next year, the barracks will, when finished, present a very creditable appearance.

The guard room has been added to and altered a great deal, but more changes and repairs are still badly needed and will have to be carried out during the coming year.

In accordance with your instructions, the 'H' Division Headquarters has been changed from Tagish to White Horse, the terminus of the railway, and the head of navigation. The buildings are being put up by the Department of Public Works, assisted by our own men. Good progress is being made as you will gather from the report of Supt. Primrose.

A large and commodious building has been erected by the Department of Public Works at Dawson, and is now being used as a Post Office, Government Telegraph Service and other Government offices.

The material has arrived for the construction of a bridge over the Klondike river, and is now stored here until spring, when the bridge will be built.

The foundation of a new court house has been laid and the building will be completed during the coming year.

CRIME.

You will observe from the reports of the divisions that crime of a serious nature has been on the increase. Five murders and one case of manslaughter occurred during the year; one of the murderer's has paid the death penalty, one is under sentence of death, two are waiting trial, and the man found guilty of manslaughter is undergoing sentence.

Regarding the brutal murder of Clayson, Olsen and Relfe near Minto, in December last, for which George O'Brien has been arrested, Inspector Scarth and the men detailed to work on the case under him are deserving of great credit for the efficient

manner in which the matter is being brought to light. A vast quantity of evidence has been gathered on the case, which although in the main circumstantial, points strongly against the accused and his partner, one Graves.

In the case against James Slorah, who has been convicted of the murder of his supposed wife, Pearl Mitchell, I wish to bring before your notice the name of Regt. No. 2349, Constable J. S. Piper, who worked most industriously on the case, and was the recipient of great praise from the court on the able and intelligent way in which he worked up the evidence.

Petty thieving is still prevalent, more especially on the creeks. In many instances the theft is not reported until some time after it occurred, and consequently, the thieves are, in a great many cases, not found out.

I am pleased to be able to report, that, although for a considerable period we were very much under strength, the law and order throughout this vast Territory was carried out in a most satisfactory manner.

CANTEENS.

The canteens in both 'B' and 'H' divisions are in a flourishing condition, and are a great benefit to all ranks, as necessaries and little luxuries kept by the canteens are much cheaper than they could be purchased in town.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The general conduct of all ranks has been very satisfactory, considering the many temptations of towns like Dawson and White Horse.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

'B' Division was put through a course of physical drill during the summer and was paraded for foot drill twice a week.

'H' Division had but little drill, as the men were kept busy building their new barracks at White Horse.

The recruits sent up from the North west Territories during the summer have been drilled at every possible opportunity, also instructed in duties pertaining to the force.

DEATHS.

A very regrettable accident took place at Tagish on August 11, last, when Regt No. 2659 Corpl. T. Johnston and Regt. No. 3664 Const. O'Brien were drowned by the upsetting of a canoe. Corpl. Johnston had been in the force for some years and was a general favourite. O'Brien had but lately arrived from the Territories. Both bodies were recovered and buried with military honours at Tagish.

DETACHMENTS.

As you will gather from the report of the Officer Commanding 'H' Division, the detachments at Big and Little Salmon have been moved for the winter to Chico and Montague on the Cut-off trail. It was found last year that no one travelled that way and it was very seldom that communication could be had with either place. It was also the intention to close the Upper LeBarge and Hootalinqua detachments for the winter, but owing to the fact that the Department of Public Works are doing considerable work and employing a large number of men at the former place, and the inrush of people to the new discoveries in the vicinity of the latter it was considered inadvisable to do so, and consequently they are being kept open.

Owing to the large number of people who have located in the Clear Creek district, it was considered necessary by Commissioner Ogilvie and myself to re-establish our old Post at the mouth of McQuesten, where it joins the Stewart river.

Wells detachment, at junction of Chilkat and Klehini on Dalton trail, was established in September to prevent smuggling on the part of miners heading from the U.S. side to the new placer diggings on Bear and Clear creeks in British Columbia. Two men were stationed there.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The contract for the winter supply of wood only called for five hundred cords, and I have asked your authority to obtain a further supply, as it is being used very quickly.

The coal mined in this country has been given a fair trial. The first supplied was almost all slack and was far from being satisfactory. That now being supplied has been well screened and gives satisfaction.

The Dawson barracks are now lit by electricity. At White Horse and the detachments, coal oil is used.

HEALTH.

The town of Dawson is well supplied with hospitals in the event of sickness, also with duly qualified physicians and nurses. There are two large general hospitals, i.e., St. Mary's (R.C.) and Good Samaritan (Prot.), and several private ones.

The formerly prevalent fevers, &c., were conspicuous by their absence until about one month ago, when a few cases were found; one death resulting therefrom.

Two cases of small pox were brought into the country from the Pacific coast in July last. As soon as found they were placed under strict quarantine, and a doctor employed to look after them. Steamers arriving up the river from Nome reported the disease prevalent at that place, and unfortunately the passengers had got ashore and mixed among the townspeople before we knew of the outbreak. Every precaution, however, was taken to stamp out the disease as soon as it became known. A number of cases broke out at different places on the creeks; a strict quarantine was observed and the cases held in check.

At the request of Commissioner Ogilvie, I instructed the officer commanding 'H' Division, at Tagish, to station Asst. Surg. Pare at Cariboo, to thoroughly examine all persons entering the Territory, and to establish a quarantine station at that point. Later on this inspection was made by Asst. Surg. Pare at Log Cabin, B.C. Asst. Surg. Fraser, at Dalton Trail, was also instructed to examine all persons entering the country by that route. All steamers arriving from St. Michael's and Nome were subjected to a strict examination before passengers were allowed on shore.

At the time of the outbreak of the disease there was not sufficient vaccine in the country to vaccinate one-tenth of the population. Telegrams asking for supply of same were sent to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, and other places.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that not a death occurred from this disease.

The compulsory vaccination ordinance, lately passed by the Yukon Council, is being enforced.

The sanitary state of the town of Dawson is very good, and the water supply and drainage all that could be expected.

INDIANS.

The Indians throughout the Territory are well behaved and cause little or no trouble. There has been a great deal of sickness among them at Moosehide, and at the request of the Right Rev. Bishop Bompas for medical aid, I was obliged to send Asst.

Surg. Thompson to attend them, as no provision was, or has yet been, made by the department in such matters.

Provisions have also been supplied from time to time to the sick and destitute; the food is distributed by one of the resident missionaries.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

A few years ago it was much cheaper to ship freight to Dawson via the St. Michael route, but now, with the completion of the White Pass and Yukon Route from Skagway to White Horse, such matters have been revolutionized, and by far the greater quantity of freight is now brought in via the railroad.

The river was greatly improved during last winter, especially the dangerous rocks in the channel of the Thirty Mile river, by the Department of Public Works, under the direction of their engineer, Mr. J. C. Tache. In performing this work they had the assistance of Reg. No. 328 Sergt. O. W. Evans, who was thoroughly acquainted with the river. There is still room for further improvement, especially at Rink rapids and Hell Gate. From statements made by men who know the river thoroughly, it would seem that the last mentioned place is the most difficult, owing to the number of bars, but they claim a good channel could be made with a little expenditure.

The steamboat companies have a first class line of boats on the river and are quite capable of handling all the freight, if the shippers would get their goods in from the outside before low water, when navigation becomes difficult. A number of boats made the trip between White Horse and Dawson carrying little or no freight, during the time the water was high. As soon as navigation commenced getting difficult the freight seemed to pour into White Horse. The companies kept the steamers running as long as possible, but they were only able to move a small portion of the late freight. Scows were then resorted to, and a large quantity was moved by this means; a number of these, however, got hard and fast on the sandbars and were frozen in. Men with freight teams are now employed moving the contents of the scows to the bank of the river, where it will be picked up by the steamers coming down next season.

The railway over the Summit of the White Pass was blocked by snow slides during the latter part of December and the greater part of January and February last, and travel between Bennett and Skagway during that time became almost impossible. Staff Sergt Pringle and nine men who arrived from the North-west Territories the latter part of December, 1899, were held at Skagway for some considerable time on account of this, but eventually got across with dog teams.

During the past season there were twenty steamboats plying between Dawson and White Horse. They made 200 trips to White Horse and 199 trips to Dawson. The total number of passengers brought in from White Horse was 4,064; total number of passengers taken out 5,465. 13,583 tons of freight was brought down the river by steamer.

On the Dawson St. Michael route there were 32 steamers, including tug boats. They made 63 trips down and 59 up, carrying 1,518 passengers down and 1,406 up. Freight brought in, 13,191 tons. The boats on this run are of a much larger class than those on the upper run.

In addition to the above, about 500 scows and boats came down the river carrying freight estimated at 5,000 tons.

In former years the class of goods shipped in here were mostly of American manufacture, but of the goods shipped in during past season, it is generally estimated that between 75 and 80 per cent were Canadian.

I attach hereto a list of steamers plying on both runs; showing gross and registered tonnage.

List of Steamboats Plying between Dawson and White Horse, Season 1900.

Name of Boat.	Owners.	Gross Tonnage.	Registered Tonnage.	Remarks.
Joseph Clossett	Can. Dev. Co	93		
Sybil		621·81	364·22	
Canadian		716·42	455·45	
Canadian		716·42	455·45	
Vancouver		781·31	492	
Victorian		716	455	
Anglian		161	114	
Bailey		193	133	
Zealandian		180	141	
Flora	Klondyke Corpn. Co	101	63·59	
Ora		101	62·59	
Nora		101	62·59	Wrecked in Thirty Mile River, July 25, 1900.
Florence S.	Capt. Barrington	100·20	50·10	
Gold Star		168·36	98·92	
Emma Nott		73	46	
Eldorado	Nels Peterson	466	260	
Bonanza King		466	260	
Clifford Sifton	Col. Wilhams			
J. P. Light	Dawson & White Horse T. Co.	719	409	
Lightning		557	351	

List of Steamboats Plying between Dawson, St Michael and Intermediate Points, Season 1900.

Name of Boat.	Owners.	Gross Tonnage.	Registered Tonnage.	Remarks.
John C. Barr	N. A. T. & T. Co.	547	315·78	
Wyvern		7·76	3·28	wrecked at Nome
Lotta Talbot		342	216	
W. K. Merwin	McDonald & LeBlanc	229	166	
Leat		477·89	295·25	
Rock Island	S. Y. T. Co.	533·64	336·72	
Seattle No. 1		445	223	
F. Gustin	A. E. Co.	718·68	409	
Seattle No. 3	S. Y. T. Co.	548	326	
Clara	De Journal	144·48	109·52	
Hattie B		26·67	26·7	
Hannah	A. C. Co.	1,211	728	
Lottie Lu Collins		10	5	
Tyrrell	Dawson & White Horse T. Co.	678	408	
Alert		7	5	
Mary F. Graf	A. E. Co.	719	409	
Sarah	A. C. Co.	1,211	728	
John Cudahy	N. A. T. & T. Co.	820	482	
Chas. H. Hamilton		597	297	
Susie	A. C. Co.	1,211	728	
Leon	A. E. Co.	692	631	
Louise	A. C. Co.	718	458	
Margom		20	12	
Linda	A. E. Co.	692	639	
Alice	A. C. Co.	400	200	
T. C. Power	N. A. T. & T. Co.	820	482	
P. B. Weare		400	200	
Bella	A. C. Co.	370	185	
J. K. D. L. Campbell		719	409	
William Cummins		124	60	
Robt. Kerr		719	409	
Monarch		463	270	

Vast improvements have been made in the trails in the Dawson district during the past summer: the work being under the supervision of Mr. J. C. Tache, engineer for the Public Works Department. The only improvements made on the winter cut off trails between Dawson and White Horse were the building of two bridges over the Nordenskiold river and a creek. There is a rumour in circulation that the Government intend building a cut off trail from Selkirk to the Forks of Bonanza before next winter. This, I believe, is quite feasible, and I hardly think would cost any large amount to build. It would certainly greatly facilitate the moving of mails during the period from the close of navigation until the ice is safe to travel, and during the spring break up, and it would also be a shorter route.

A new trail has been built from White Horse to the Copper Mines, the Yukon Council having subscribed liberally towards the cost of same.

The extension of the telegraph line to the north has been carried to Eagle city, having reached that point on October 29.

The extension of the Atlin-Quesnel line of the Dominion Telegraph is completed, with the exception of about 60 miles. This it is expected will be finished early next year, and then we shall no longer be cut off from the outside.

MINING.

The principal creeks are Bonanza and tributaries, Eldorado, Hunker and tributaries, including Last Chance and Gold Bottom, Dominion creek and tributaries including Gold Run, Sulphur, Quartz and Bear creeks.

A large quantity of machinery of the improved methods has been shipped in during the past year and operated, the results proving that the mines can be worked in summer and to better advantage. A year or two ago, it was considered that nothing could be done except during the winter season, but the machinery now being used has proved this to be a faliacy.

The introduction of machinery has been the source of employment to a great many men during the summer, who, otherwise, would have been lying idle around town.

It is a difficult thing to say how long the placer ground will last, firstly, because the gold producing area is sufficiently large to occupy the attention of interested people: secondly, because so many claims were staked during the big rush of 1898, and not worked, leaving considerable ground to be prospected in the years to come.

No hydraulic work has been done in the district, although eleven conditional leases have been issued

Reports from the Big Salmon–Hootarinqua district show conclusively that there is good gold there, on Livingston creek especially, the Discovery claim having paid royalty. Summit creek also in this district turns out fairly good pay.

Considerable work has already been done, and some of the owners of claims are now outside getting machinery and supplies for next season's work.

New discoveries have been made during the past year at Foster creek, opposite the mouth of Hunker-Goring creek, 16 miles above Hunker, and at Clear creek on the Stewart river. There was a big stampede to the last mentioned creek, and between 200 and 300 claims staked, the majority of which were recorded. Between two and three thousand prospectors went up the Stewart river three years ago, but the prospecting done by them was very desultory: hundreds of claims were located without being prospected. The reports from the Clear creek strike are very encouraging, and many are now on their claims preparing to work them. It is expected that a large camp will be located there next sumner.

Tullaride rock is reported to have been found close to Bonanza creek, and if proven to be of value will mean a great deal. This, with other quartz discoveries of great value has done much to help on the prospector, and adds to the reputation of the Yukon as one of the richest gold producing countries in the world.

A system of guarantee bonds was arranged for the non-commissioned officers and constables acting as collectors, amounting in all to $14,000, and divided proportionately.

It was impossible to detail officers for this work as they all were continually employed with magisterial work and could not be spared.

A large number of fresh locations have been made on the Dalton trail, the most important being one on the Chilkat river. The last report received stated that about 40 claims had already been staked and recorded, and people were stampeding from Haines Mission, Skagway and Juneau.

The result of the survey made by the United States and Canadian Commission in defining the international boundary line between Porcupine and Glacier creeks placed the latter in Canadian territory. It was all staked under the United States mining regulations, together with some other creeks and gulches running into same.

The White Horse Copper Mines are being gradually developed, and arrangements are now being made between the owners and the White Pass and Yukon Railway Company to ship the ore outside; the freight rates to be governed according to the grade of ore shipped. The mines are said to be rich enough to work them to great advantage.

The Five Fingers Copper Company, of which a Mr. Ritchie is manager, have located and recorded a number of claims on the left limit a few miles south of Five Fingers. A number of men will work there this winter.

The coal mines at Forty Mile and Rock creek, a tributary of the Klondike River are being rapidly developed. Coal is also being mined at Five Fingers on a small scale. In the near future this will be the principal fuel, as wood in the immediate vicinity of Dawson is now very scarce. The most of the wood being used here this year was brought from the Stewart river, where there is a plentiful supply.

Porcupine creek, on the United States side of the line, has proved itself to be an immensely rich creek. From the fact that the depth to bed rock is considerable, a large number of boulders, no machinery and the ground not being frozen, very little progress has been made. The benches are extensive and rich, but here there is the same difficulty with boulders, while the whole is so covered with iron that the heads of water as yet have not been strong enough to cut through. On claim No. 2, below Discovery, a shaft has been sunk 32 feet. After the first eight feet the gravel would pay under good conditions, while from 20 to 32 feet the gravel averaged $20 to the yard. Bed rock was not reached at 32 feet. The owners are getting in pumping plants to handle the boulders.

The neighbouring creek, Glacier creek, which under the new *modus vivendi* has been found to be in Canadian territory, has not been worked very much. Conflicting reports as to the prospects have been given out and nothing definite is known.

During the past season only one firm, i.e., Messrs Gardner & Co., did very extensive work, and they not having the necessary machinery, were unable to get to bed rock. This creek is principally held by miners now working on Porcupine, and very little attention has, as yet, been paid to it.

Rainy Hollow. This mineral district is being developed and is showing up better all the time. Small bodies of high grade ore have been found and immense bodies of low grade. The happy medium is now being reached, and within the next few seasons it is quite probable that bodies of much value will be shown up. It is situated on the coast side of the divide and close to the Klehina river, which runs through the district and it has an elevation of 1,300 feet above sea level.

MAILS.

The mail service during the year has been, on the whole, very satisfactory, and great credit is due the contractors, i.e., the Canadian Development Co., Limited. From November 6, 1899, to November 20, 1900, ninety-four (94) mails were despatched from Dawson, and one hundred and two (102) mails were received: the number of sacks despatched, 1,095, and 1,850 received. The record time during the summer was made by the mail boat *Zealandian*, from Dawson to White Horse in 3 days, 15 hours; and the record time for the winter by dog team, Dawson to Bennett, B.C., 4 days, 17 hours.

A weekly mail service is supplied to the creeks, Max. Lang having the contract for Dominion and Hunker, and Messrs. Orr & Tukey for the others.

Twenty three (23) mails were received at Dawson from Nome and intermediate points during the year, and twenty-one (21) despatched; the number of sacks received being 222, and despatched, 139.

PATROLS.

A weekly police patrol between Dawson and Bennett was made during last winter, from detachment to detachment. This patrol gave special attention to the contents of the various scows stranded along the lakes and rivers.

The usual patrols, day and night, are kept up in the town of Dawson, also at White Horse. The usual patrols have been made between Dalton Trail Post and Dalton House, also to and from the various mining camps.

Constant patrols are made by our creek detachments to all the creeks which are being worked.

Patrols have been kept up by the river detachments, protecting timber interests, etc.

PAY.

The rate of pay in this country is altogether too small. We cannot expect to keep good artizans in the force when they can get from $10 to $12 per day outside, nor good men, when an ordinary labourer gets from $5 to $8. Living, at least in Dawson, is just as expensive as it has been for the past two years, and a month's pay will cover but very few luxuries.

I strongly recommend that the rate of pay in this country be doubled, for all ranks. Under the present conditions, all ranks are tempted to dabble in speculations with a view of increasing their income.

Our good men are always on the lookout for a chance to better themselves. Ex-members of the force can command good positions in any part of the territory.

POPULATION.

A census of the Yukon territory was taken by the police in April last, and a school census was taken in the month of August. The order for the first, coming as it did at the season of the year when travelling was most difficult, was carried out in a most satisfactory manner. In this district, where the people are scattered over the country, it meant considerable travelling, and, owing to the short time in which we had to complete the census, and the division being so short handed, it became necessary to hire a few civilians to do the work in certain districts.

The total population of the district, including Indians, at the time of census taking was 16,463. Whites, 16,107; Indians, 356.

The school census, taken in the Dawson district only, totalled 175 children.

Two constables at Dalton House travelled 600 miles to take the census of a few Indians.

RELIEF TO PERSONS IN DISTRESS.

The Yukon Council has spent considerable money during the year in helping indigents. Owing to several persons having obtained relief when it was afterwards found they were not in need of it, a strict inquiry is now made before assistance is given.

RECREATION.

The recreation rooms are supplied with illustrated papers and magazines from Ottawa, and they are also supplied with local papers. Each division is supplied with a billiard table and various games. A piano has lately been purchased for 'B' Division.

This will be a great help to the men, and will be the means of keeping a great many in barracks during the long winter evenings instead of their having to go to town, where there are so many temptations, to pass the time.

A large portion of the barrack inclosure has been levelled off and is now used as a football, tennis and cricket ground. It is also used for drill purposes.

STRENGTH.

The strength of the force in the Yukon territory on November 30, 1900, was two hundred and fifty-four (254), distributed at the two headquarters of divisions and twenty-nine detachments.

HORSES.

List of horses cast and sold between December 1, 1899, and November 30, 1900.

Reg. No.	Division.	Place.	Date of Sale.	Amount realized.
				$ cts.
13	'B'	Dawson	November —, 1899	100 00
27	"	"	" —, 1899	100 00
44	"	"	" —, 1899	125 00
36	"	"	" 28, 1899	225 00
Bay pony.	"	"	" 28, 1899	200 00
6	'H'	Tagish	February 26, 1900	
35	"	"	" 26, 1900	1,050 00
43	"	"	" 26, 1900	
73	"	"	" 26, 1900	
29	"	"	October 18, 1900	100 00

List of horses died and destroyed between December 1, 1899, and November 30, 1900.

Reg. No.	Division.	District.	Date.	
25	'H'	Tagish District	October 16, 1899	Destroyed for dog meat.
69	"	"	" 16, 1899	"
99	"	"	" 17, 1899	"
70	"	"	" 18, 1899	"
83	"	"	" 19, 1899	"
4	"	"	" 21, 1899	"
28	"	"	" 21, 1899	"
49	"	"	" 21, 1899	"
3	"	"	Winter, 1899-1900	Killed by wolves.
5	"	"	"	"
54	"	"	"	"
95	"	"	"	"
96	"	"	"	"
58	"	"	December 18, 1899	Pneumonia.

TRAILS.

A large amount of work has been done by the Department of Public Works improving the trails in this district, and the work will be continued next year.

UNIFORM.

I understand that a new schedule of issues of uniform is being prepared to take effect at the beginning of the new year. I trust that the suggestions made at different times have been considered.

GENERAL.

The class of men transferred to this territory during the past year have necessarily been recruits, owing to the absence in South Africa of the older hands. As far as it has laid in the power of the officers Commanding the divisions, they have been drilled and instructed in the multifarious duties required of a policeman in this country.

His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Minto paid a visit to Dawson in August last. They were escorted from Cariboo by a sergeant and five men under Supt. Primrose. At the request of the commissioner and Council of this territory I met the Vice Regal party at White Horse, and travelled with them to Dawson. On arrival at Dawson they were given the authorized salute, and were met at the dock by the Hon. Commissioner of the Yukon territory, the members of the Yukon Council, the Committee of the Board of Trade and representative citizens. Addresses of welcome were given and replied to. A mounted escort of four men and a guard of honour accompanied the party to barracks. In accordance with your instructions transport was provided to the Vice Regal party and they were taken to Bonanza and other places of interest, escorts accompanying. A regimental guard was kept on at the post during the whole time the party were here. In addition to visiting the places outside the town the party also visited the large stores of the N.A.T. & T. Co., A.C.Co., A.E.Co., &c.

While here the Vice Regal party occupied my quarters.

The party left on the 17th on the Str. *Sybil* on their return to the outside, the escort which accompanied them from Cariboo returning on the same boat.

The undermentioned shows the births, marriages and deaths recorded at Dawson during the year.

Births	27
Marriages	105
Deaths	230

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

Z. T. WOOD, *Superintendent,*

Commanding N. W. M. P., Yukon District.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. C. H. PRIMROSE, COMMANDING 'H' DIVISION, WHITE HORSE, YUKON TERRITORY.

WHITE HORSE, December 15, 1900.

The Officer Commanding N.W.M. Police,
Yukon Territory, Dawson.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of this division for the year ended November 30, 1900.

ACCIDENTS AND DEATHS.

Inspector Routledge and Dr. Paré were sent on November 30, 1899, to the Partridge Saw mill, on the west arm of Lake Bennett, to inquire into the death of E. James Grey, the foreman of the mill, who met his death through a piece of scantling flying off the saw and striking him on the head. No inquest was deemed necessary, and his body was forwarded to his friends and a full report of effects, &c., sent to the public administrator.

John Cumberland, of Maple Creek, N.W.T., died of typhoid fever at the railway construction camp hospital at Cariboo, on December 3, 1899. His friends were notified and he had no effects.

William Somerville, foreman of the Pueblo Copper Mine (about six miles from this point), was found frozen to death on December 23, on the trail near the mine. He had been into White Horse to get a case of whisky for Christmas. On the way home he opened the case and got drunk. Falling down, he apparently could not get up. The liquor was obtained from the B. A. C. Co.'s licensed hotel. The body was found by two miners, and the dog team, with the remains of the case of whisky, entangled in the trees near by. Inspector Strickland was sent to investigate, and no inquest was deemed necessary. His relatives were communicated with, and a full report of effects, &c., sent forward to Dawson. The weather at the time of the accident was intensely cold.

William Nelan died at the White Pass and Yukon Railway's camp 'C' on Lake Bennett, on March 20, 1900. The matter was reported at the railway detachment at Cariboo, and Assistant Surgeon Paré and Corporal Todd proceeded to camp 'C,' and, after a thorough inquiry into the case, found that Nelan, who had been in the habit of taking drugs for several years, had died from an overdose of laudanum. A large quantity of bromide was found amongst the effects of the deceased, labelled 'Thompson, Carlisle.' No address of relatives can as yet be found, but the druggist has been written to to try and ascertain who the relatives are. A full report of the inquiry and statement of effects, &c., were forwarded to Dawson.

On April 24, Sergt. Watson, in charge of Miles Canyon, reported the finding of the body of Fred Batty, who was drowned in the White Horse Rapids on November 12, 1899. The body was buried there, and accounts of expenses forwarded to Tagish, and his parents notified.

On March 27, at White Horse Rapids, one Cornelius Curtin died from pneumonia. Dr. L. S. E. Sugden was the physician in attendance, and gave the necessary certificates. His effects consisted of a silver watch and wages, $11.50, less expenses. A full report was forwarded to Dawson.

In May last, A. Kelly and S. J. Lake, employees of the W. P. & Y. Railway, died of pneumonia at Cariboo. Reports on these cases were sent to Dawson.

On May 3 the body of Joseph Smith, who was drowned at White Horse on November 12, 1899, was found about half a mile below the rapids by a man named Chapman. It was supposed that he had on his body at the time of the accident about $100, but upon the body being searched, only $4 and a silver watch was discovered. He was buried at White Horse and his father notified, also a report forwarded to Dawson.

On May 16, Const. Robb, at Upper Lebarge, shot himself in the neck by the accidental discharge of a shot gun loaded with buck shot. Dr. Sugden, of White Horse, first attended him, and on the 17th inst., Asst. Sgn. Pare left for that point, and on his return on the 23rd inst., reported Const. Robb doing well. Const. Robb was making a patrol to the wood camp at the time and, upon getting into the boat, the shot gun he was carrying, exploaded. He made a good recovery and will not sustain any permanent injury nor will his usefulness be affected.

Two men, a Mr. Shock the proprietor of a road house on the upper end of Lake Lebarge, and a man named Hiliger were drowned in Lake Bennett on May 28, about three miles from Bennett. Both were newly married, and their wives were on the shore and saw them drown. It appears they were on their way down with a scow, and, having forgotten something, started back for the same with a small boat. A gale was blowing at the time and the boat capsized, and before help could be secured they were both drowned. An inventory of the effects of the road house was taken and a full report forwarded to Dawson, and the public administrator notified.

Mr. Robert Hall, agent for the Klondike Corporation, died at White Horse on the evening of June 13, of heart failure. A report was made to the public administrator and a copy sent for your information.

One A. J. Knipe, a labourer in the employ of the W. P. & Y. Railway, died at White Horse of 'cerebral apoplexy' on June 7.

One Dominick Steffalano was accidentally killed on June 15 at the W. P. & Y. Railway Camp 'C' whilst blasting. His effects were forwarded to the public administrator.

One Thomas McCord, who was in the employ of C Racine (he having been hired at Bennett a few days previously to assist in bringing a scow from Bennett to Miles Canyon) was drowned in Lake Tagish on Friday June 29, by the upsetting of a canoe in which Mr. Racine's son and himself were putting off from the scow to go ashore for some small articles at Ten Mile Point A full inquiry was made by Inspector Routledge and a list of his very few effects forwarded to Dawson. As the estate was of so little value the public administrator replied to administer it as seemed best. I sold the effects realizing $7.50, and obtained from Mr. Racine $5 wages due to him, and forwarded the whole amount to his father, Thos. McCord, Montmorency, Quebec, who had been fully notified as to his son's death. I regret to say that the body was not recovered.

On July 21, I received a telegram from Constable Richardson, at Hootalinqua, stating that the steamer *Florence S.* had been wrecked in the Thirty Mile River on that date, and Mrs. Stewart and her daughter, and the steward of the boat, had been drowned. Dawson was immediately notified and Constable Richardson instructed to render every assistance and investigate cause of accident. On the 22nd Corporal Evans, at Lower Lebarge, wired that the *Florence S.* was greatly overloaded when she passed there. I informed the Officer Commanding Yukon territory of this, also that it was rumoured that no certificated British officer was on the boat, and that the case would bear investigation. A man named Jordan was arrested for manslaughter upon orders from Dawson, and was sent there under escort. This man was at the wheel at the time of the accident.

It is with extreme regret that I have to report the most serious accident that has happened to a member of the force in the Yukon territory since our services were first required in this region. On August 11 last, Reg. No. 2659, Corporal Johnson, and Reg. No. 3664, Constable O'Brien, then stationed at Tagish, were in a canoe paddling around in close proximity to the police wharf. Through some unaccountable cause their canoe suddenly upset: they shouted for help and several of the men who were on shore immediately pulled out to their rescue, but unfortunately too late, both men having sunk, probably being numbed by the extremely cold water. Constable Higgerty, one of the constables

on shore, was an eye witness to the accident, and according to his evidence they called twice and then sank from view. Several parties were turned out in canoes, search being made along the shores by lantern light in case the bodies washed ashore. Word was immediately sent to the Fish Camp, situated about three miles down from the scene of the accident, to stretch nets across the river with the hope of recovering the bodies as they were being swept into Marsh lake by the current. This did not prove a success, the only thing being recovered was a missing paddle from the upset canoe. Constant search was maintained, and on September 2, Corporal Johnson's body was recovered about six miles below the post, and on the 4th Constable O'Brien's body was recovered about two and one half miles from Tagish post. Corporal Johnson was buried with military honours at Tagish on the 4th inst and Constable O'Brien on the 7th inst. A full report on the foregoing was forwarded to the Comptroller and to the Officer Commanding Yukon territory. On September 18, I was notified by wire that I had been appointed administrator of the estates of the deceased and immediately proceeded to wind them up.

The Dalton Trail detachment reported in August that the body of a man named Medcalf had been found near the detachment. It is thought that this man, who is a trapper, and his partner named Nelson, had been shot by Indians. I understand that the United States Government are working this matter up.

A child died on the steamer *Lightning* en route from Dawson to White Horse on September 5. There was some delay in obtaining a doctor's certificate as to the death of this child, the doctors here not being able to discover the cause, but on hearing from Dawson the nature of the illness, they did so, and the remains were forwarded to Skagway in care of the child's mother, Mrs. Anderson.

On October 10, Const. Henderson, in charge at Cariboo crossing, reported that he had the dead body of a man who had been drowned. I instructed Asst. Sgn. Paré to investigate the matter, which resulted in his reporting, after hearing all the evidence, that three Swedes named Gus. Gustaveson, William Huelin and John Seller were proceeding in a small boat from Bennett to work in the mines at Atlin. The weather was very rough and their boat capsized just past the island in Yukon territory. The first two managed to get on top of the boat and the first named held Seller until Huelin paddled the boat to the shore. Their matches being wet they could not make a fire but did everything to try and revive Seller, but without success, as he had succumbed to the intense cold of the water. After hearing all the evidence, Dr. Paré considered an inquest was not necessary. A full report and list of his effects were forwarded to Dawson, for the public administrator, who asked me to wind up his estate, which will be done.

On October 16, J. R. Brown, mill owner, came through from Atlin, B.C., with scows, and, having contracted pneumonia on the trip, died from the disease at this point and was buried here.

L. W. Morrow, who had come out from Dawson, and was treated in the field hospital which had been established here, died of tuberculosis on October 13. This man was an indigent and was treated by Dr. Porter of the town.

Captain Martin Stone, of the steamer *Clifford Sifton*, met his death by drowning in putting a line ashore during the last trip of the *Clifford Sifton* down the river. The accident occurred at the mouth of the Thirty Mile river. The body was recovered later and taken outside.

The Hume Bros., late of the Dawson Hotel, Bennett, lost two scows in the Rink rapids on October 23. The cargo, valued at $26,000, was a total loss.

The Hootalinqua detachment reported the death at that place of a man named Fred. Johnson, on October 31. This man had been in bad health for some time, but the immediate cause of his death was acute indigestion, caused by eating a quantity of hot bread.

There was no doctor there at the time, but a young medical student, who was staying there, was called in to see him, but could do nothing as the man was then unconscious and was soon dead. A list of his effects was taken and his relatives notified.

The Chilcat detachment on the Dalton trail report that on October 22 a party of miners returning from Bear creek, reported having met with an accident while coming down the Chilcat river, a short distance below Bear creek, their canoe having run into a log, which upset it and broke it in two. The occupants managed to scramble out and regained the shore.

Taking into consideration the enormous tract of country, the chances which are taken, the dangers to travellers at certain seasons of the year, the intensely cold waters in the lakes and rivers, I think the foregoing is a very small percentage of deaths and accidents, and, in fact, that a very much greater number might be expected. In all these cases the strictest inquiry has been made, lists made of the effects, notices forwarded to the relatives, where known, arrangements in many cases made for the burials, full reports made to Dawson, and copies for the public administrator for those who died intestate, and upon the public administrator's instructions, the estates of many wound up. Of course, all this entails a large amount of work, but if the fullest inquiries were not made, it might mean, in some cases, the holding of perhaps unnecessary inquests.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Crown Timber and Mining Department.

All detachments on the river collect the permit and timber dues on all wood cut for fuel for the different steamboat companies. Frequent patrols are made, and all wood camps visited to see that the wood cutters do not evade paying the proper amount of royalty.

All assistance is rendered to the Crown timber agents on their tours of inspection in the way of transport by canoe from one wood camp to the other. Of course, any expense incurred on such inspection is defrayed by the agent.

The five per cent commission now granted to members of the police on all amounts collected on timber royalty, is a great incentive to paying very careful attention to what I might term the illegitimate duty of a policeman.

Mr. R. C. Miller, Crown Timber agent for this district, was boarded at the officers' mess at Tagish during the year up to September 23, on which date his office was moved to White Horse.

Reg. No. 2384 Sergeant Jones, acted as mining recorder at Bennett, B.C., during the months of December, 1899, and January and February, 1900.

Customs.

Inspector Jarvis was collector of customs in the Dalton Trail District. On leaving for service in South Africa, this duty was taken over by Assistant Surgeon Fraser, who still continues to hold the position.

The total amount of customs collected in the above district, $1,954, was deposited by Assistant Surgeon Fraser in the Skagway branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce during the month of November, 1900, to the credit of the Receiver General.

In the early part of the year, two constables were steadily employed doing Customs work at Bennett, one constable at Lindeman, and one at the White Pass summit.

After the White Pass and Yukon railway reached White Horse, there was not sufficient work at Bennett for two constables, so one was relieved and was sent to White Horse, and when navigation closed down and the rush of customs work was over, the constable then doing customs duty at White Horse was recalled. When the custom house at Lindeman was closed the constable who had been doing customs work at that point was also recalled.

During the absence of Sub collector Stevens on leave, Reg. No. 2617 Sergt. Davis, performed his duties from May 1 until his return on July 5.

Customs duties were collected at the Stikine boundary by the constable in charge of that detachment.

Telegraph Service.

Instructions were issued to all detachments to furnish assistance to line repairers in the way of dog teams and one man, provided such assistance did not interfere with police duties.

One operator and two line repairers were boarded at Tagish up to August 31, the line repairers at the division mess, and the operator at the sergeant's mess. Also any line repairer on his beat between telegraph stations were boarded at the police detachments when necessary.

Sergt. Grahame, while in charge of the Tantalus Detachment, acted as operator, the instrument being installed in the police quarters.

Public Works Department.

Dog teams were furnished last winter to transport Mr. W. B. Charleson from Five Fingers to Bennett. Dog teams were also furnished to transport stores of the Public Works Department when possible.

Reg. No. 328, Sergt. Evans, was employed in assisting Mr. Taché's men on Thirty Mile river during last winter, and locating the channel in the spring. A party of Public Works Department men, who were employed buoying the mouth of the Tagish river, were furnished with board and all neeessary tools, the blacksmith work being done by our blacksmith, and the buoys placed in position by our men.

Eight horses belonging to the Public Works Department were stabled and fed at the police stable at Tagish from December, 1899, to February 25, 1900, when they were handed over to their agent.

Department of the Interior.

Seven horses belonging to this department were handed over to us by Mr. White Fraser, running with our herd all winter, and returned to him again on April 21.

Eleven horses were again given us to keep for the present winter by Mr. White Fraser. They are now running with our herd at Tagish.

Sheriff Eilbeck and the assistant gold commissioner with 700 lbs. of baggage arriving at Tagish on December 9 last and were furnished with transport through to Dawson.

In addition to the foregoing duties the force has assisted the Sheriff in the matter of making arrests in capias proceedings (civil) and forwarding amounts realized, &c. Also the detachments from Five Fingers acted at the request of the Sheriff as deputy returning officers and poll clerks in the recent election of two members for the Yukon Council.

ACCOUTREMENTS

The division is still armed with the antiquated Winchester carbine of the '76 model and a great many of them are very badly honeycombed. A number are also out of order, and to get them repaired, they would have to be sent to Regina, as there is no one here who could fix them. If the militia left all their arms in Dawson perhaps it would not be amiss, if 'B' Division does not want them, to arm the division with Lee Enfields.

The Enfield revolvers are still in use and they are far too heavy for a man who is running with dogs and wishes to make time, to carry, also too heavy for canoe work. You will observe by the estimates I am asking for some Smith & Weston pocket revolvers, belts and ammunition and they would quite fill the bill.

Field glasses are also being asked for, and will be of much assistance if supplied.

There are 163 Winchester Carbines, 139 Enfield Revolvers, and 2 Maxims on charge in this division, and we have the following ammunition on hand, viz:—

Carbines, Winchester	Rds.	50,000
" Lee-Metford	"	16,419
Revolver, Enfield	"	29,000

BARRACKS AT WHITE HORSE.

The completion of the White Pass and Yukon railway from Cariboo to White Horse running through the Watson valley, an almost straight line, instead of following the shores of the lakes and rivers, completely cut Tagish, the head quarters of this district, out of the line of travel. Further it caused nearly all the steamers which were plying on the lake between Bennett and Miles Canyon to be taken through the canyon and White Horse rapids and used on the Yukon between White Horse and Dawson, leaving only a couple of small tow boats on the lakes, which only gave us a weekly mail.

On account of the foregoing, it became necessary to remove the head quarters from Tagish to White Horse which, on account of the copper mines, was rapidly growing into a small town, and this in the course of a couple of months. A site for the new barracks was first chosen about two miles down the river from the town, subsequently another site was chosen on the bench land across the river and immediately opposite to the town. After having personally overlooked these locations I considered there were objections to both of them. As White Horse is very far removed from the seat of government (Dawson) and consequently a large amount of business would necessarily be transacted through the police, for ourselves, and for various other departments, it follows that the general public should have easy access to the police offices, the same as in Dawson. Lots twelve and thirteen down the river were altogether too far away (and a corduroy road would have had to be constructed the greater part of the way) and an unfavourable report having been received from the surgeon from a sanitary point of view, I did not consider it right that the general public should have to travel all this distance to the police offices to transact their business, neither did I think it well to ask men and women to cross the river in the spring and fall, when it is extremely dangerous, nor that we should be so far removed from the railway, telegraph office, post office and stores. These facts I fully reported to you and to the Comptroller and on August 23, received a wire from him to erect quarters at White Horse for three officers and fifteen men. It was absolutely imperative that I should be at White Horse myself and also that the staff of the division should be with me, and as I did not have a complete staff I did not see how matters could be arranged with the stores and some of the staff at Tagish, 50 odd miles away, and no trail in the winter except what we broke ourselves, and further, if another site was chosen in the spring there would be a great waste of money. Having reported these matters fully to you I received your instructions to make the site I had chosen permanent and to rush the buildings. Not having any carpenters in the division, I had previously reported that they would either have to be erected by contract or by the Public Works Department, and in reply to this I was informed that the Public Works Department would assist us and to consult with the Chief Engineer, Mr. Tache. Upon my return from Skagway on escort duty with His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, I found that Mr. Tache was in Dawson regarding the trails in that section and would not return for about ten days, so I had the logs which were at Tagish brought to Miles Canyon and discovered the rafts were too wide to go through Miles Canyon and had to be rebuilt. Whilst speaking of this I may say that we had the misfortune to lose three rafts which were being put into the eddy above the canyon to be fitted to come through it, as the ropes were too light and parted and the rafts were carried into the canyon and broken up. The most of these logs I have recovered down the river. About seventy were handed over to the P. W. D. for use on the improvements to the channel at Upper Lebarge. The

remainder I had skidded up on an island a couple of miles below here and will haul them up this winter when work gets slack.

In consequence of the loss of these logs, it became necessary to build the remainder of the buildings of frame, and I so notified you, receiving your sanction, and I think they are cheaper, considering the time it takes to erect of logs, the cost of getting them out, etc. After carefully going over the site of the townsite, with the approval of the Government Land Agent, I decided to locate on Government blocks 34 and 44, which are about five minutes walk from the centre of the town, sufficiently close for the public and far enough removed to avoid the danger of fires. As these two blocks gave us a very long, narrow square, Mr. Preston, the Railway Townsite Agent, offered to transfer to the Government, in exchange for one of the Government blocks, the south halves of Blocks 35 and 45, thus giving us a very good situation. I inclose you herewith a plan of the town of White Horse, showing, in pink, the ground to be reserved. On Mr. Tache's return he secured me a foreman and a number of carpenters, and the work was commenced on September 8, and the packing up of such stores as were not to remain at Tagish, also taken in hand. In the matter of the removal of the stores, etc., from Tagish I found the best rate I could obtain from the W. P. & Y. railway was $20 per ton from Tagish to Cariboo, by steamer, and $56 from Cariboo to White Horse, by rail. This I considered altogether too high, so I made arrangements with scow men who had new scows that they were sending through to White Horse, to be loaded at that point for Dawson, to carry our stores from Tagish to White Horse at $20 per ton, a saving of $36 per ton, in addition to which we were saved the cost and labour of handling these stores twice. During September, I removed the men by detachments to White Horse, and went under canvas, and in this connection I was much handicapped as I had no large tents, and, in consequence, as soon as the snow started, had an enormous quantity of stoves going, as most of the tents would just hold two men. As I did not have enough even of small tents, I had to rent a large vacant building for about thirty days to accommodate the men and stores which could not be left outside. I had to bring the stores through without delay, as if I did not get them through while the scows were running, I would have had to have freighted them after the ice became good in January, which was practically out of the question, considering the other work we had on hand. As soon as the bulk of the men arrived, the work proceeded, despite the cold and inclement weather, very rapidly; and I cannot speak too highly of the way in which our men worked, starting at 7 a.m., and I trust you will see your way to grant them $1 per day, working pay, instead of 50 cents, and I shall forward you a list of the men entitled to working pay.

Before starting work I asked for tenders from all the lumber men as to what they would furnish lumber for, and obtained rough lumber at $55 per M. and dressed stuff at $65, from the U. Y. T. Co., after which a number of the other companies agreed to furnish material at the same figure, so I divided it up between three companies according to what they were able to supply.

The following buildings were erected on the front of the square, viz.:—

Storehouse, log	25 x 54
Offices, log	20 x 45
Guard Room, log, T shape	20 x 45 x 50

On the north side of the square,—

Hospital, frame, two stories	20 x 30
Sergeants' quarters, frame, two stories	20 x 30
Officers' quarters, two stories, with kitchen 15 x 15	30 x 36

On the south side of the square,—

Men's quarters	25 x 100

A two-storied frame building, with barrack room upstairs to hold 32 men, and one barrack room downstairs to hold 16 men. The balance of the ground floor is divided into kitchen, dining room, wash room, bath room and recreation room.

Near to the barrack building, on the same side, are the Sergt. Major's quarters, a two-storied frame building, 25 x 30, with kitchen, 15 x 15. The whole of the frame buildings are built with rough boards, then tar paper, and rustic on the outside and (with the exception of the officers quarters and Sergt. Major's quarters, which are papered inside) the inside covered with building paper, and lined with V-joint. Three latrines, built with drawers, which are cleaned every two weeks, were also constructed.

The following is a recapitulation of the cost, which amounts to $16,834.82:

V. Y. T. Co.	$4,139 69
Bricklayer	340 00
U. Y. C. Co.	5,971 23
Millhaven Co.	353 00
J. A. Snyward	52 20
F. McLennan	283 50
Klondike Corporation	360 00
Pilot's dues	315 00
P. W. D. labour	2,149 20
" board	675 00
Police labour	405 00
Board for carpenters at $1	143 00
Freight on 20,000 feet lumber at 1c	400 00
Q. M. stores	1,088 00
Borrowed from P. W. D.	160 00
	$16,834 82

This does not include the cost of the logs got out by Police labour last winter and would bring the total cost up to about $20,000, and in this connection I received the following letter from Mr. Taché:

Supt. P. C. H. PRIMROSE,
Officer Commanding North-west Mounted Police, White Horse.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you herewith a copy of the plan showing the ground and position of the buildings of the North-west Mounted Police at White Horse.

I have much pleasure to say that these buildings have been put up at very low cost. As I understand, they won't go much above $20,000.

In October last, when you asked me for help, I secured you a foreman and some carpenters. In the meantime I was asking from some people in White Horse what would have been the cost to put up these buildings by tender. The lowest offers were from $75,000 to $90,000.

So I consider that, by the day, it is a big saving for the Government, and if you consider these buildings with those erected in White Horse, you will find out that there is no proportion, and that the Police buildings are the cheapest of all.

They have been put up in a first class workmanlike manner.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. C. TACHÉ.

The above shows we have effected a saving of over $50,000 by having the work done by day labour, &c., instead of by contract.

In addition to the foregoing work, a well was dug near the barrack building in which we have about three feet of water, but owing to the extremely cold weather, it became frozen, and will have to be completed in the spring.

There will be required here to complete the post the following buildings:—store-house, artisans shops, division store, Sergt.-Major's office and married officers' quarters

I expect this winter I can, with our own labour, erect the artisans shops on a line with the stable, also get out logs for the storehouse. In this way two sides of the square will be of log buildings and two sides of frame buildings. Owing to the transporting of men and stores into Dawson this winter, I am at the present time starting the building of a stable at each detachment to enable us to use horses at this work. A detachment building will also be necessary at Livingstone creek to look after the mining business at that point.

The new detachment at Hootalinqua I am delaying, as it is said all the people at Hootalinqua are going to remove to the opposite side of the river.

A small frame building was erected by Asst. Sgn. Fraser at the junction of the Klehcena and Chilcat rivers to accommodate two men of what has been called the Wells detachment. This building was made of frame as no logs were available. It is 12 x 13 feet and I have not yet received the bills for materials, etc., but it does not amount to very much, so Asst. Sgn. Fraser reports.

I beg to attach hereto a statement showing the cost of what stores were removed from Tagish to White Horse.

U. Y. C. Co., account as per voucher forwarded to Ottawa for payment, 206,012 lbs. at 1c.	$2,060 12
Shipment of date October 25, 1900, for which account has not yet been rendered	165 14
	$2,225 26
F. F. Troughton, account as per voucher forwarded to Ottawa for payment, 13,400 lbs. at 1c.	134 00
A. J. Baker, account as per voucher forwarded to Ottawa for payment, 17,000 lbs. at 1c.	170 00
'Klondike' corporation to charter of 'Olive May,' for officers, men, horses, ploughs, etc	150 00
W. P. & Y. Ry., transport requisition No. 35, book A1, October 4, 1900	18 00
Transport requisition No. 45, book A2, Oct. 4, 1900	24 60
	$2,721 86
Less freight on 20,000 ft. old lumber from Tagish buildings at 1c. per pound, which is included in estimate of cost of buildings	400 00
Total expense of removal of Headquarters, to date	$2,321 86

To which will have to be added freight on the 57,377 lbs. of stores still at Tagish.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is now in possession of a very good stock of goods and is a great convenience and saving to the men when you take into consideration the high prices which are charged in this country for goods of all descriptions. Since September of course it has not been very much used owing to packing up to move, and, is as yet not established in the room set aside for this purpose, but in a very short time I expect to have it properly established and in good shape.

CRIME.

Christmas Day of the year 1899, opened a chapter of crime, which has since developed into a series of the most cold blooded and premeditated murders in Yukon history.

On the morning of December 25, 1899, one Olsen, a Swede, in the employ of the Government telegraph service as line repairer, left Capt. Fussal's stopping place at Minto, accompanied by two men coming out from Dawson named Len. Relpe, and F. Clayson.

On January 5, a wire was received from Sgt. Barker, stationed at Five Fingers, that since that date nothing had been seen or heard of them. (I might mention here that Five Fingers is the first telegraph station south of Fort Selkirk and that the stopping place called Minto is situated about midway between these two stations). The necessary action was taken, the telegraph line was thoroughly searched and patrols were sent out on the river endeavouring to find some trace of the missing men, but without success. This occasioned suspicion of foul play as Mr. F. Clayson was known to have a large amount of cash on his person.

Several days prior to the receipt of the wire re the disappearance of the above parties, a description had been received at Five Fingers of two men, one named O'Brien, the other unknown, who were wanted for robbing from caches near Fort Selkirk. Their tent was finally located at a point about five miles south of Minto, these two men had disappeared, leaving their tent standing, the camp had been pitched off the trail back in the timber, evidently with the intention of concealment from the passing public. Suspicion pointed to these men as being implicated in the mysterious disappearance of Olsen, Clayson and Relphe.

As minute a description as possible was then sent to every detachment along the river.

On January 6, the man named O'Brien was arrested at Tagish and held on the charge of stealing from caches, and sent under escort to Fort Selkirk on February 14, to stand his trial on the charges preferred against him.

On January 7, a man was arrested at White Horse answering description given of O'Brien's partner, supposed to be a man named Graves. This man gave his name as Buxton. He was held in the guard room at Tagish pending corroboration of his story. On February 12, Detective Atkinson, who knew Graves, and was sent up to identify him, arrived at Tagish, and on the strength of his assertion that Buxton was not the man wanted, he (Buxton) was immediately released.

As these murders were evidently committed in the Dawson district, after O'Brien was handed over at Selkirk the continuation of the investigation then rested with the officials of that division.

On November 17, I received a wire from Corpl. Stewart at Hootalinqua detachment that a man named Davis had been shot by one George St. Cyr. I wired Corpl. Stewart to investigate, and on the 18th received reply that Davis and St. Cyr had been cutting wood six miles down the river. Davis was shot through the shoulder and was dead before Corpl. Stewart arrived. On the same date I received a wire from Constable Gardner that G. St. Cyr had surrendered, claiming that the shooting was accidental. I sent Inspector McGibbon down to investigate, and on the 30th received a wire from him at Hootalinqua that he, acting as coroner, had impaneled a jury, and their verdict was a charge of murder against George Thomas St. Cyr.

I immediately wired the officer commanding in the Yukon territory, and notified Inspector McGibbon to bring the prisoner and necessary witnesses in to White Horse, *i. e.*, before the nearest magistrate, *vide* Code, section 568. The preliminary trial will be held on their arrival.

On May 10, a complaint was made by one W. Bruce that he had been robbed of between $300 and $400 in a saloon owned by J. Barrett. The case was investigated by Sergt. Watson, and it was found that Bruce had been drinking heavily and had been buying champagne and treating large crowds. All the money was traced with the exception of a cheque for $140.00. This cheque, not being endorsed, was non-negotiable.

Several cases of theft of gold dust on the steamers plying between Dawson and White Horse during the past season have been reported.

On July 4, $1,200 in gold dust was stolen from the purser's room of the steamer *Nora*. The dust had been left in charge of the purser by a man named J. Auld. On the arrival of the steamer at White Horse the valise containing the gold was handed to Auld by the purser.

The valise was again given by Auld to the purser for safe-keeping until Auld could leave the steamer. When the gold was given to the purser the second time he did not put it in his safe, but left it on the bed in his berth. The purser then locked his room door and went ashore. Before going ashore the purser pointed out to Auld where the

valise was, and said that as it could not be pulled through the bars of the windows it would be all right. A short time after Auld went to the window of the purser's room and, putting his arm through the bars, opened the valise and found that the dust was gone. The robbery evidently occurred between 11.30 a.m. and 2 p.m., and was reported to Sergt. Watson at 4 p.m.

Sergeant Watson searched the purser's room, also any likely place on the boat where the gold could be cached, he then traced the purser's actions while ashore, he also, during Auld's absence, searched his kit and baggage, as the purser had a suspicion that he (Auld) had stolen his own gold, intending to come on the boat for restitution.

Later on Sergeant Watson learned that a woman named Eva Baker, who was a passenger on the same boat, had been rather intimate with the purser on the trip, and would in all probability be aware of what the valise contained. This woman was seen around the cabin but, when this knowlege was gained, had left on the train for Skagway, Sergeant Watson wired the police at Cariboo Crossing to search her baggage. This was done but without success.

On July 24, a robbery was reported, one Mrs. J. A. Clark having had $200 in nuggets, one child's nugget chain, also a gentleman's nugget chain stolen from her on board the ss. *Eldorado*. According to Mrs. Clark's statement, she had evidently left them on the bed in the cabin she occupied on the way up. The police were notified of the robbery some time after the boat's arrival. The under steward, one lady passenger and the purser and purser's office were searched but without result.

In this case the nuggets had not been given over to the purser for safe keeping.

In my opinion these losses are chiefly caused through the gross carelessness of the owners in not taking care of their property, and the non-success in the arresting of the guilty parties is chiefly owing to the delay in reporting. A matter of two hours delay in cases of this description throws numerous obstacles in the way of detection, considering that the population, in a great majority, is purely transient, and makes it an impossibility to watch the actions of any suspect; but the greatest drawback is the difficulty in identifying gold dust, and more particularly where so many people are travelling in possession of dust from the same creeks.

The increased list of offences I attribute solely to the opening up of the new mining camp at White Horse and it is, in my opinion, less than might be expected, and in any case none of them are of a serious nature except those previously mentioned.

SUMMARY OF CASES.

Assaults	6
Breach of Liquor Ordinance	14
Drunks	42
Gambling	34
Discharging firearms	1
Supplying liquor to Indians	8
Master and servants	24
Profanation of Sabbath	10
Theft	7
Evading Customs	1
Creating disturbance	1
Breach of Fishery Ordinance	1
Misappropriation of property	8
Indecent exposure	2
Violation of the Health Ordinance	6
Vagrancy	3
Miscellaneous	1
	169
Arrests on telegrams	9
	178

CONDUCT.

The conduct of the division during the past year has been very good.

The bulk of the breaches of discipline have taken place since the headquarters were transferred from Tagish to White Horse, which is very easily accounted for, as at Tagish there were no people or saloons, whilst at White Horse there are five licensed places.

The only case of imprisonment awarded was that of Reg. No. 3540, who was given four months imprisonment and recommended to be dismissed from the force without putting in the imprisonment. This was sanctioned, and he was immediately dismissed on November 20, 1900. He had been drunk six times since June, though only five entries appeared in his defaulters sheet, as on the fifth occasion he was given an opportunity to start afresh and the charge dismissed.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

So much has been written and said for the last sixteen years on this subject that I do not see the force of any thing further being said, except a few remarks as to the articles principally used in this country.

Long black boots are not suited here and the brown field boot is very much better for walking, &c. The issue of socks and moccasins is not sufficient for men who are on the trail, as running after dogs over rough ice will wear out a pair of moccasins in a couple of hundred miles I think a larger issue of both should be made. The wool mitt under the elk mitt is very serviceable, but could be improved very much by the elk mitt having a cuff lined with some cheap fur or flannel the same as the Half-breeds and Indians use. The thumb of the elk mitt is a trifle small for comfort. The felt hats supplied are of too poor a quality, and it would be money saved to purchase Stetson hats, as they always look well and retain their shape, whereas the hats we have been getting are most disreputable looking things after having been in use a few months and having been through a few rains.

The Yukon fur cap is light and serviceable. The wolf robes are very good indeed and some more are being requisitioned for. None of the duck lined Norfolk jackets sent up have been issued during the past year as they are not at all desirable. The riding breeches last furnished are not of as good quality as those issued in previous years and wear out very quickly, and although unequalled for winter wear with socks and moccasins, are not so suitable for summer as the trousers, for which at least one pair of the annual issue might be substituted.

I would ask that some plain fronted boots for wearing with trousers be sent up for issue on repayment, as it is impossible to obtain them here. The waterproof sheets wear out very easily and are easily torn. A heavy canvas sheet of larger size would be much better.

CENSUS.

In accordance with instructions received from Dawson on April 2, by wire from Supt. Perry, re taking a census of the Yukon territory, all detachments of this district were notified. The district was subdivided into eleven subdistricts and a N.C.O. or constable detailed to take the census in each subdistrict and all necessary instructions as to date, method of procedure and information required was supplied to each enumerator.

The following is a synopsis of the census taken in the Tagish district extending from Five Fingers south to the boundary line between Yukon territory and British Columbia, together with the expenses incurred.

Total white population	1,260
" Indian "	206
Total	1,466

Number of voters		350
Total expenditure		$85 30
Refund received from Yukon Government		85 30
Refund to Receiver General	$58 30	
Cash paid out from police funds and receipts attached to contingency account	27 00	
Total		$85 30

With reference to taking the census in the Dalton House and Hoochi district, great difficulty was experienced. A distance of 385 miles was travelled, requiring twenty-seven days to complete the trip.

The following is the total population of that district:—

Indians at Dalton House	75
" Hoochi	18
Total	93

Whites at Dalton House, 3. Total expenditure incurred, $211.50.

This seeming large expenditure was incurred in the hire of horses and packing provisions, &c., for trip, it cost 13 cents per pound alone for packing to Pleasant camp.

Since the opening of the White Horse Copper Mines the population is very much increased.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

During the winter months the men were all put through a course of arm drill, and during part of last summer some of the men coming from Regina went through a short course of drill, lectures on police duties, general post orders, also instructions in packing, canoeing, knotting, splicing and cooking, but, owing to the work of removing the headquarters, this course had to be discontinued.

I think that it would be much better if men were turned out thoroughly drilled from the depot.

A rifle range was laid out, but, again owing to the moving of the barracks, the men could not be put through a course, although one squad was formed and fired at two ranges.

DISTRIBUTION.

I inclose you herewith a statement of the distribution and also a list showing the losses and gains. This division has in the past been used very much as a depot for Dawson from which to draw upon, with the result that it causes a large amount of clerical work, and also works to a disadvantage in other ways as a man is not of much service until he knows the country and the people in the district in which he is working. I would suggest that the men for Dawson be transferred to "B" division direct.

Some of the detachments are under strength, and as soon as I can arrange it I will bring them all up to three men, as two men are not sufficient on a detachment, as a patrol should never consist of less than two men and there should always be one man at the station.

At one time during the summer, to meet the requirements at Dawson, I was compelled to reduce all the river detachments to one man each.

GAIN.

	Superintendent.	Staff Sergeant.	Constables.	Special Constables.
Engaged			1	2
Reengaged				
From other divisions	1	1	88	1
	1	1	89	3

LOSS.

	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Specials.
Discharged				2	3	31	11
Dismissed						1	
Deserted						1	
Drowned					1	1	
To other divisions	1	3	3	1	2	39	2
	1	3	3	3	6	73	13

DESERTIONS.

There was one desertion from this division during the year. Reg. No. 3411, who was on detachment at Bennett, deserted from that point on September 26, 1900, on his being ordered to headquarters when no longer required to assist the customs at Bennett during the winter.

DOGS.

There are 131 dogs on the books at present and some of them are no use and not worth their food. The following is the distribution :

Upper Lebarge	3
Lower Lebarge	9
Chico	7
Montagu	6
Tantalus	6
Five Fingers	7
Stickeen	5
Dalton Trail	13
Cariboo	5
Tagish	10
Hootalinqua	8
Dead	9
Strayed	6
Attached	6
Attached dead	1
Present at W. Horse	20
Total	131

An attempt was made to breed some dogs this year, but I am sorry to say it was not a success, due to a variety of causes.

I am going to try again after I get some good bitches.

FISH.

Salmon were not as plentiful as last year. Bull trout, greyling, whitefish and mullet were plentiful.

Three commercial licenses for fishing were granted, two at Caribou Crossing and one at Little Salmon.

The fish camp, where two men were stationed, supplied the post with about 100 lbs. per diem and the dog camp with about 500 lbs. per week. A considerable quantity was also smoked and sent to Dawson.

The fish supplied to the post was a great boon, as the men thus had a change of diet.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Our principal fire protection is watchfulness, although we have 30 babcocks distributed throughout the different quarters, also a supply of fire pails and fire axes. I would like to point out that the majority of the fires which have occurred in the North-west and Yukon were caused through defective stove pipes, &c., and in this connection I would ask that a tinsmith be sent up who would put up our stove pipes properly and minimize the dangers of fires, as, although our men do their best in arranging stove pipes they are none of them tinsmiths. A couple of months work in the shops at Regina under a trained man ought to be sufficient to qualify a man for this sort of work thoroughly. I look upon this as a matter of moment. The fire pails are not to be depended upon very much, as they are just as liable as not to be frozen when required. Fire ladders will be prepared as soon as possible.

FORAGE.

During the past year 25,607 lbs. of hay were purchased, and about 80,000 lbs. were cut, cured and baled at the hay camp. This hay is better quality than last year's crop, but does not contain the same amount of nutriment as the imported hay. The oats received were of good quality.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Being out of coal oil for illuminating purposes, I was compelled to use some of the astral oil sent up for the launches, and find that it gives a much better light than the ordinary coal oil. Firewood is very scarce at this point, and even now we have to go between three and four miles for dry wood; and next year it is going to be quite a problem to find good dry wood in the immediate neighbourhood. My intention is next summer to send up the river and establish a wood camp, and raft down what wood we will require for next winter's use.

GARDEN.

The garden at Tagish was quite a success. Cabbage, radishes and lettuce seemed to do the best, onions and carrots next. The potatoes were good but small, and beets, turnips and parsnips were not up to the average in size, but this was on account of the rows being too close and the want of thinning out.

I intend establishing a garden at White Horse next season.

HORSES.

There are twenty horses on the strength of this division and are distributed as follows:—

White Horse	8
Tagish	8
Dalton Trail	3
Dead (not yet struck off)	1
	20

Of the eight at Tagish, six are on herd, and of these, three are useless, as one is a yearling, another a two year old, and the third a mare which was picked up on the trail, having been left by her owner, and as the Sergt.-Major puts it, would not at times 'pull the hat off your head.'

Most of the horses are heavy draught, and I would like to get a young light driving team which could be used for saddle purposes during the summer.

HEALTH.

The health of this division, I am pleased to report, has been excellent, there being no epidemics or serious cases, and as Asst.-Surg. Pare has gone fully into this subject in his report, it is unnecessary for me to say anything further.

HARNESS AND TRANSPORT.

There are thirteen sets cart harness, six and a-half sets heavy wheel, one set light wheel, nine sets single sleigh, 150 sets dog harness, now on charge in this division.

All this harness, with the exception of the dog harness, will last this year with some repairs. The dog harness is in fairly good repair, but the leather in some of it is rotten.

The transport consists of one boat, canvas; sixteen pairs sleighs, bob, ten single horse sleighs, six wagons, lumber, twenty-two canoes, eleven toboggans, fourteen carts, one labrador dog sled, fifty-eight Yukon dog sleds.

A lot of this transport is in very poor shape and will have to be condemned by the half yearly board in January. The Yukon dog sleds are badly warped, and a considerable number beyond repair. Twenty were asked for in last year's report, but none have been supplied up to date.

A number of the canoes are also useless, having worn thin, due to working through ice and continued launching and use. Six more will be required this year, and they should not be the large size, as with a breeze blowing, it is a very difficult matter indeed for one man to try and handle one of the big canoes. The carts which went in on the Dalton trail are reported by Asst. Surgn. Fraser as now being useless. The summer transport will be thoroughly overhauled this winter.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSPORT.

—	Canoes.	Boats.	Carts.	Sleighs, Bob-, Heavy.	Wagons.	Scows.
Tagish	6			3	2	
White Horse	3			3	3	1
Stickeen	1	1		5		
Bennett	1					
Linderman	2					
Caribou	1			1		
Upper Lebarge	1	2				
Lower Lebarge	1					
Hootalinqua	1	2				
Big Salmon	1	1				
Little Salmon	1					
Tantalus	1					
Five Fingers	1					
Dalton Trail			14	3	1	
Skagway				1		
Sold	1					

INDIANS.

The Indians of this district, I regret to say, instead of improving through their intercourse with the white population, are in my opinion, sadly deteriorating. In the previous year (1899) only one case of drunkenness was punished, but this year 14 cases have been dealt with. The majority of the cases tried were at Caribou and White Horse. Strict watch was kept on the Indians coming down Lake Bennett from British Columbia, but, despite all our vigilance, in several cases whisky was smuggled through, and since the opening up of the Copper Mines, west of White Horse, a number of Indians have been temporarily located at that point, and several cases of drunkenness severely punished, this I am pleased to report seems to have had a beneficial effect.

The Bishop of Selkirk, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Bompas, is now located at Caribou. His presence and ministration amongst them will no doubt cause an improvement in their behaviour and in many other ways.

One chief reason for so much drunkenness around Caribou is that Dawson Charlie, who has an interest in Discovery Claim on the Forks of Eldorado and Bonanza creeks, is continually advancing money to his relatives who are camped in that vicinity.

Eight cases of supplying liquor to Indians were tried during the year. Five were fined, one received imprisonment, and two cases were dismissed (vide crime.)

Sickness has been very prevalent amongst them, principally infectious diseases. In all cases where an Indian reported him or herself sick at Tagish, medicine and advice was given gratis by Asst. Surgeon Pare, for which I would recommend that some remuneration be made.

Four other cases of medical attendance were given at White Horse by Dr. A. E. Porter.

A band of Indians, who have their head quarters on the Little Salmon river, have lately been wandering over the country, especially in and around the Cut-off between Lower Lebarge and Tantalus, and are reported to be in a destitute condition. Instructions were received to issue what provisions were absolutely necessary, but a later report from Montagu detachment stated that this particular band had shifted camp again back towards Lebarge.

Corporal Thorn reported that two of this band died from exposure. I instructed him to forward the necessary death certificates.

Constable Head, of Chico detachment, reports a band of Indians arriving at that post on their way to the Dalton trail, having with them the body of a squaw, who they reported died from a bad cold.

Constable Head had the coffin opened and states that from all appearances death was due to exposure. They were allowed to proceed on their way as I did not consider it advisable to interfere with their regular custom in such cases. The death certificate of this woman will be forwarded you later.

LUNATICS.

One M. C. Harston was handed over to us by the B.C. police in October, 1899. He was committed for trial on a charge of stealing in Atlin. Two doctors examined him as to his sanity and disagreed. He was under treatment all winter and in June, 1900, was handed over to the B. C. police and taken to New Westminster.

A man named Fred Schultz was found wandering along the lake shore at Windy Arm in a starved and very weak condition, and out of his mind. He was kept in the guard room from June 20, until August 1, when he was discharged cured and sent out to Skagway.

One G. Senram was sent from White Horse to Tagish, as insane, but after treatment and a liberal supply of good food, he recovered and was released and sent out of the country. He was only confined in the guard room two weeks. No doubt his trouble was due to destitution and isolation.

LIQUOR.

With regard to the liquor business, I would point out that it was absolutely impossible at White Horse this last summer to carry out the instructions exactly as they were laid down in the order in council and the ordinances which reached us in August last, for the reasons that we should require a special examining wareroom, also a corps of artisans, to inspect all these liquors and test them. I do not mean to undo and inspect any more than one in every ten packages, but even this would be an enormous labour. Furthermore, there was no use in trying to do so, because no Sax hydrome for testing liquors was supplied, neither were any of the other appliances such as graduates, measures, &c. Again, full and definite instructions should be sent for the intelligent use of these instruments. I think they should be explained personally to the men who would have to use them. Great difficulty has been experienced in deciding as to the contents of many of these packages as they are most securely put up, several cases being nailed together and the whole package securely burlapped by the wholesale house from which they were shipped in order to withstand the journey.

These remarks are with reference to boxes. With reference to barrels, say bottled beer for instance, there should be a first class cooper on hand who could put the barrels back in exactly the same position in which they were before being opened. You will fully appreciate the difficulty in the examination of liquors, when in addition to this the detachment had also, in a very short season of four months, to go through about 20,000 tons of freight searching for contraband liquor.

I feel confident that a certain amount of smuggling has gone on, but owing to the fact of our moving and everything being more or less mixed up, there was not as much contraband liquor captured as I expect will be this coming year.

I would suggest that a change be made in the ordinance, throwing the onus of proof on the licensed saloon keepers as to where they got their liquor, in cases where proceedings are commenced against them.

I would also suggest that the permit have a counterfoil, that the permit itself be cancelled and taker up at this point, and that the counterfoil be allowed to go through with the liquor the same as was done in the North-west territories during prohibition time.

I also inclose you a list showing the amount of liquor seized and sold, the proceedings of which sales have been forwarded to the Comptroller of the Yukon territory.

With regard to the seized liquor, in very few instances were names given from whom it was seized, most of it coming through addressed to initials of parties in different places, and in every instance where a prosecution could be brought, it was done.

In the case of one Box, who had some forty bottles of whisky concealed in the bottom of his scow, the scow also was confiscated and sold, realizing $200, which was forwarded to the Comptroller at Dawson.

STATEMENT OF LIQUOR SEIZED AND SOLD.

'H' Division, Year 1900.

Amount forwarded to Comptroller Yukon Territory.

		$ cts.	$ cts.
Whisky			
9	gallons.	113 40	
1		14 70	
23		289 80	
19		245 70	
10		125 00	
42		529 20	
10		128 10	
10		125 00	
124		1,385 20	
43		243 50	
6		82 00	
1		7 50	
			3,287 10
290			
Beer			
34	bottles	17 00	
180		90 00	
			107 00
214			
Liquors			
4	bottles		8 40
Port			
5	gallons		25 00
Claret			
40	bottles		35 00
			3,462 50

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT TO THE YUKON.

During August, 1900, His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Minto visited Dawson, and I furnished them with a travelling escort of one sergeant and six constables, who accompanied them to Dawson and back to Caribou, where Lord Minto addressed the escort, and after thanking them for their services, complimented them upon their appearance and the manner in which they had performed their duties.

His Excellency also very kindly showed his appreciation of the escort by presenting them with $100.

As their Excellencies spent some time in the Upper Yukon district, I presume the record of their visit will be reported upon in the 'B' division report.

By your direction I also accompanied the Vice Regal party to Dawson and out to Skagway.

MINING.

About $10,000 was taken out from Discovery claim on Livingstone creek on the Big Salmon. It was decided by the Gold Commissioner that the royalty would have to be paid on the output of the Discovery claim, as this claim had been staked and recorded before the amendment of the regulations in connection with the payment of royalty of Discovery claims.

When the census was taken in April last, the population of Livingstone creek was eighty-four. These claims were expected to turn out extremely rich, but, except on Discovery claim, very little has been taken out. The miners state that it is a very difficult creek to work on account of large boulders and also because they are continually

flooded by water. Crown claims one to ten below Discovery were sold at Dawson on June 2.

There is every indication that next season, with improved methods of mining, there will be a substantial addition to the output of gold from the Yukon territory, from Livingstone creek.

The board of trade at White Horse has this fall sent a surveyor, Mr. Sullivan, to locate a trail from Lebarge over to the Big Salmon, and he reports a good trail can easily be made and not more than 30 miles in length. I will this winter, according to your instructions, establish a detachment on the creek to properly oversee that part of the country, but will not start work until I see whether or not a trail is going to be opened up from Lebarge to that point, as if it is a great saving of distance will be effected. With regard to the copper mines in this district, I beg to advise you that at the time of this report nearly all of them are closed down for the winter. The Copper King has been worked considerably, and nine tons of ore have been shipped from here to Everett, Wash., U.S., as a sample, and there are now 50 tons of ore on the dump. The assays of this ore give 15 per cent of copper and carry a little gold and silver. There are five men working on the mine and two shafts have been sunk, No. 1 18 feet deep and No. 2, 24 feet deep with a drift of 20 feet. The Pueblo, due south of the Copper King, is bonded to the B. A. Corporation by the White Horse Copper Company. There has been one shaft sunk on this claim 60 feet deep and drifts of about 100 feet, and from this level another shaft of about 20 feet has been sunk during last summer's work.

The B. A. C. shipped about three tons of ore last summer as a sample. The War Eagle about one mile west of the Pueblo and about 9 miles from White Horse has had three men working steadily, and has about 50 tons of ore on the dump.

The foregoing are the only mines that have been worked to any extent, but the general consensus of opinion is that some of the men who hold copper properties have not the large capital necessary to properly work them, and hold their interests at a higher figure than would justify men with capital taking hold of them.

With regard to the mining on the Dalton trail, I am not in receipt of Asst. Sgn. Fraser's report, due to my not having written him in time. I will forward his report later.

In September, a gold placer strike was made on Bear creek, a tributary of the Chilcat river. Asst. Sgn. Fraser and two men made a patrol to the camp and found twenty two men there in the morning, which number had increased to thirty-eight by evening. On September 25, Asst. Sgn. Fraser reports having received reliable information of another gold strike on the Chilcat river. About forty claims were recorded on bars on the Chilcat and creeks running into it about 10 or 12 miles above the mouth of the Kleheena river. The B. C. authorities have a mining recorder located at the mouth of Bear creek.

The following statement shows the number of scows, &c., registered at Tagish, en route for Dawson, during the season of 1900:—

Scows	620
Boats	314
Canoes	28
Rafts	9
Launches	2
Total	973

The contents of all scows, boats, &c, were examined for liquor at Tagish on their way through, the names of owner and crew taken, also a distinguishing number given to each craft, so that in the event of an accident the names of the party or parties on board could be traced up.

1,525 persons going in over the ice, passed Tagish en route to Dawson and other points.

3,219 persons went in past Tagish by boat, scow, canoe, &c., en route to Dawson and other points.

From Dec. 20, 1899, to May 22, 1900, 1,069 persons passed Caribou crossing on their way in, by trail, and 143 persons passed Caribou crossing going out, by trail, from January 5, to May 9, 1900.

The passenger lists show that 2,113 persons passed Caribou on steamboats going outward from May 23, to July 28, 1900.

The passenger lists also show that 2,639 persons passed Caribou going in by steamboat from May 23, to July 28, 1900.

RAILWAY AND TRANSPORTATION.

On July 30, 1900, the swing bridge at Caribou being finished, the last spike of the White Pass and Yukon railway was driven at Caribou, in the presence of about 2,000 people, thus connecting the Bennett and White Horse stations. The company have erected a very nice station house at White Horse, (two rooms of which are now occupied by the town patrol) and they have a similar, though larger, building at Bennett in which they will have a dining room where passengers can obtain meals.

The company have carried an enormous amount of freight during the past year, and expect during this coming year to do a very much increased business. Last winter the snow on the summit of the White Pass caused them some trouble, but this year, with some more snow sheds and a second rotary snow plough they do not anticipate any difficulty in keeping the line open.

Some idea of the volume of business transacted by the company may be gathered from the fact of about 17,000 tons of freight having gone into Dawson by the White Pass and Yukon route, which is the railway and Canadian Development Co., working together: to say nothing of the freight delivered at Bennett, Caribou and White Horse.

An excellent dock, 604 feet long was constructed on the water front right opposite to the railway depot at which all steamers were berthed. The companies have at the present time two immense zinc warehouses.

The rates charged by the railway, 4½ cents per lb., from Skagway to White Horse, a distance of 110 miles, seems an enormous railway rate, but it is only a trifle when compared to the previous cost of transportation of freight from Skagway to White Horse, viz: 40c. to $1 per lb.

Owing to the congestion of freight for Dawson held at White Horse about the close of navigation, it was feared that the steamers would never be able to get it through to Dawson, and in consequence nearly everybody went into scow building as a speculation, and at one time scows were selling at as high as $800. However, the season being an unusually open one for this country, the steamers were enabled to make more trips than they thought they could have made, and with the assistance of a fleet of scows nearly the whole of the freight was shipped, though quite a number of the scows came to grief on the voyage down. Many of the scow men were badly bitten, as more were constructed than there was any necessity for, and there are now over 40 scows lying at White Horse.

SMALLPOX.

On November 15, 1900, Assistant Surgeon Pare reported that, after having visited one James Murphy, who was reported sick and destitute living in a tent in the woods near town, he found him to be suffering from smallpox.

The old telegraph office situated on the opposite side of the river from White Horse being vacant, was fitted up by a few days carpenter's work (the doors, windows, etc., having been removed when the building was vacated) as a pest house, the services of a nurse who had already had the disease were secured and the patient removed to this building, which is admirably situated, and makes a first-class hospital for infectious and contagious diseases.

The fittings, furniture, etc., were partially purchased and partially secured by your authority from the camp hospital which was established here this summer when some smallpox suspects were taken off the steamers.

Two men named James Lister and John Hamilton, who were encamped near to Murphy and who had come in contract with him in ministering to his wants before the disease was known to be smallpox, were placed in quarantine and a guard established in a tent near by to see that no persons came in contact with them. The whole of the men at headquarters were vaccinated and the great majority of the people in the town. In addition to this Assistant Surgeon Pare inspected everybody going out of White Horse on the trains in order to guard against any spread of the disease.

I am glad to be able to report that Lister and Hamilton, after putting in the requisite number of days in quarantine, developed no signs of the disease, and after a thorough desinfection of their persons and effects, were released from quarantine.

The patient James Murphy is nearly recovered, and after complete fumigation of such of his effects as are not deemed necessary to burn, will be shortly discharged from the pest house. The whole of the accounts in this connection will be forwarded to you as soon as the matter is wound up.

I do not anticipate any further cases.

SUPPLIES.

The potatoes and vegetables which were forwarded during the summer from Vancouver in small shipments were of good quality, and although hardly up to weight as per invoice, the shrinkage was evidently unavoidable, owing to the number of times the goods had to be transferred in transit. Part of the last shipment was not in such good condition.

The beef received from Messrs. Burns at White Horse has been of uniformly good quality. Small quantities were shipped weekly to detachments.

The detachments, with the exception of Upper Lebarge, have been rationed for this year. The following is a statement of stores on detachments on November 1, 1900:—

	Rations.	Biscuit.	Fish.	Pemmican.	Meal.	Corn Meal.
Five Fingers	1,700	200	800	600	600	300
Tantalus	1,700	400	700	500	.	600
Little Salmon	1,900	500	1,300	400	700	300
Big Salmon	1,900	400	1,500	600	600	600
Hootalinqua	1,700	400	.	500	500	700
Lower Lebarge	1,500	300	1,900	700	450	600
Upper Lebarge	784	193	.	.	600	.
Tagish	5,000	300	1,000	. . .	900	1,650
Carlson	1,500	1,207		200	200	500
Bennett	1,000	.	326	.	.	. . . .
W. P. Summit	800		.		.	. . .
Dalton House	1,000	.	514	. .	.	. . . .
Dalton Trail	.	.	3,434	.	3,102	. . . .

Provisions for the Dalton Trail detachment are purchased locally. The 514 lbs. of salmon on charge at Dalton House is part of 1,350 lbs. put up by the detachment.

The Stikine detachment was rationed for the year from Vancouver direct as per requisition of date July 13 last.

The 2,000 lbs. of dog feed requisitioned for at that time could not be supplied, and it was only recently that our agent was able to purchase 1,000 lbs. which has been forwarded to Wrangel in the hope that, although navigation has now closed, the detachment may find some means of getting it.

During the early part of our stay at Tagish there being no canteen, and it being impossible to purchase any extras at reasonable prices, a quantity of tinned meats, &c., were brought in for issue on repayment, and have since been shown on a return headed Q.M. canteen. This, previous to the establishment of a regular canteen was a great conveniences.

Articles of general stores do not call for any remarks: perhaps the quality of stove pipe supplied might be improved on, which, owing to the very large amount of creosote generated by the air tight heating stoves, are, if of poor quality, quickly eaten out, especially at elbows and point of contact with floor and roof safes which adds considerably to the risk of fire.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I took over the Tagish district in the first week in July and spent the best part of August in going to and returning from Dawson with His Excellency the Governor General, so that I have had to make up this report mainly from the records.

The removal to White Horse has given us a greatly increased amount of work, though things are comparatively quiet now until the winter travel is properly established.

Since I have been in this district I have practically been without officers, as shortly after my arrival you ordered Insp. Routledge to Dawson. Insp. McGibbon came up with a draft of men from Regina to stay for a few months, and was not transferred.

The detachments have not been inspected since last winter, and I would point out that it requires one officer on the move all the time, and there should be two other inspectors at head quarters in order to get the work properly done as the correspondence is extremely heavy and the magisterial work throughout the district is increasing. There is also much further work for the officers through the fact that the constables who are being sent up are not thoroughly trained and experienced policemen. I would ask that this matter of officers receive your earliest convenient attention.

I beg to attach the Medical Report of Asst. Sgn. Pare who, with the many duties that he has had to attend to, has been kept extremely busy. Asst. Sgn. Fraser, who besides doing the medical work on the Dalton Trail, is in charge as well. Both of these surgeons have been most painstaking in the performance of their duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. H. PRIMROSE, *Supt.*

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR C. STARNES COMMANDING 'B' DIVISION, DAWSON.

DAWSON, Y. T., December 1, 1900.

To the Officer Commanding,
North-west Mounted Police,
Yukon Territory.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of 'B' Division, North-west Mounted Police, for the year ending November 30, 1900.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

During the year under consideration, I am glad to say this district has enjoyed general prosperity. Commercial activity has been great, and a larger number of steamers have been employed on the river between this place and White Horse than formerly to accommodate the increased traffic. In spite of this, however, large quantities of freight remained at White Horse and at points along the river.

The business houses of Dawson have, in many instances, added to their buildings, and the stocks carried are equal in variety and quality to the larger cities of Eastern Canada.

Mining has been very active, and with the improved machinery now in use, and the reasonable prices at which supplies can now be obtained over former years, the result should be satisfactory to those engaged.

The building of good roads between Dawson and the creeks will be a great help to the miner, reducing as it will, the freight charges on goods to be delivered at the claim.

Road houses are located at convenient points throughout the travelled sections of the district, providing accommodation for man and beast.

Good schools with a competent teaching staff have been established by the Yukon Council during the summer, and this is a boon to the town.

The crowded state of the schools has recently caused the Council to take steps towards the erection of a special building for school purposes and a suitable site has been selected.

Great hopes are entertained for the Clear creek district of the Stewart river, and many claims have been staked and recorded in that vicinity. Considerable work is now being accomplished by a large number of men and, from present appearances, it will be continued for the winter season.

CRIME.

On, or about, December 25, 1899, a most dastardly murder was committed at a point near Minto on the Yukon River.

Three men named Clayson, Relfe and Olsen, who had been travelling together on their way to the outside, mysteriously disappeared.

Search was at once instituted by the police, and after some little time suspicion was fixed upon a man named George O'Brien, who was arrested and is still held on this charge. It has been clearly settled that the three unfortunate men had been shot and killed, and their bodies put through the ice of the Yukon River. The remains were recovered during the past summer, those of Clayson and Relfe being in a fair state of preservation, that of Olsen, however, was badly decomposed. Bullet wounds, in corresponding places, were found in each of the three bodies.

This foul crime caused much feeling and excitement in the Territory, and every possible effort has been, and will be, made to bring the guilty parties to justice. Credit is due to Inspector Scarth, Corporal Ryan and the constables engaged in ferreting out this case, for the results so far obtained.

On January 29, 1900, a man named Charles Hill shot and killed another named William Blais at a point about sixty miles up the Pelly river from Selkirk. Hill came to Selkirk and gave himself up, claiming to have shot the man in self defence. A police patrol was dispatched to the scene of the crime, and a full investigation made. The man's plea of self defence was sustained by the jury at his trial and he was acquitted.

The intelligent manner in which Constable Tuttle carried out his investigation at the scene of the shooting entitles him to credit.

On May 9, 1900, at Gold Run creek, a man named Nelson A. Soggs, shot and dangerously wounded one James Rogers, this was the result of an old feud between the men. Soggs was committed for trial, and subsequently received a sentence of two years with hard labour, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Dugas. On October 18, Soggs was pardoned by His Excellency the Governor General, and is now engaged in business in this town.

On June 5, 1900, a government employee named Fred. J. Struthers, was convicted of having accepted a bribe, and was fined $500, in default three months imprisonment.

Two men named Brown and Sutherland, implicated in the above matter, were convicted and each sentenced to three months' imprisonment, in default of a fine of $500, for bribing a government employee.

On June 7, 1900, a man named L. F. Le Crice shot and wounded his wife and then shot and killed himself. The man had been endeavouring to induce his wife to return to his home, which she declined to do, and he, in a fit of anger, committed the crime.

On the morning of July 15, 1900, while en route down the Yukon river in a scow, a man named Alexander King, shot and killed another named Herbert Davenport, who had charge of the scow.

The murder occurred near the mouth of the White river, and information telegraphed here by Sergeant Holmes of the Stewart river detachment. All scows were carefully watched with the result that the murderer gave himself up to Constable Tuttle and Constable Cutting at Klondike city. King was tried before the Hon. Mr Justice Craig and a jury, and received the death penalty, the sentence being carried out by Mr. Sheriff Eilbeck in the barracks inclosure on October 2, 1900.

On Sunday, August 19, the Reverend sisters in charge of St. Mary's hospital reported that a theft of $3,500 had been committed during their absence from the hospital attending divine service. The dust stolen was the property of a patient in the hospital.

Suspicion attached to a woman named Mansen, who left the hospital a few days after the robbery. She was carefully shadowed by Constable Piper, and subsequently arrested by him, convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the Hon. Mr. Justice Craig.

John Sarga, a Greek, was on September 4 last, tried for the murder of a fellow countryman named Bellois, at Last Chance creek. The crime was committed some time in the fall of 1899. Constable Allmark was detailed to work on the case, and after a great deal of inquiry and search finally traced the crime to the man Sarga, who in the meantime had left Dawson and gone to Nome. He was subsequently brought back to this place and received a sentence of seven years' imprisonment by Hon. Mr. Justice Craig

On September 4, 1900, one Francisco Rodriguez was charged with having committed an act of gross indecency and was convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment by the Hon. Mr. Justice Craig.

On October 23, 1900, a most serious case of shooting occurred in a room over the Green Tree Saloon and Holborn Restaurant, in this city. A man named James Slorah shot and killed a woman named Pearl Mitchell, whom he claimed to be his wife. Constable Piper, of the town detachment, had charge of the case and worked faithfully and well, receiving well merited praise from the Crown Prosecutor. Slorah was found guilty of murder by the Hon. Mr. Justice Dugas and a Jury, and was sentenced to be hanged on the 1st March, 1901.

On October 7, a man named 'Sattler' was sentenced to three years imprisonment with hard labour for stealing gold dust from a rocker on Bonanza Creek.

On November 18, 1900, one 'Nicholls' was sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour for house breaking in Dawson.

On July 29, 1900, a case of robbery was reported to have occurred on the claim owned by Mr. Lynch, on Cheechake hill. The amount stolen was 400 oz. of gold dust. The crime was traced to a man named Jacques who seems to have taken the dust from the safe during the night, immediately proceeding to Dawson, from which place he went down the river. Staff-Sergeant Corneil and Constable Tuttle were at once sent after him with a canoe and overtook the man above Circle city in the United States territory. They took him to Circle city where he was placed in jail, but they were unsuccessful in having him returned to this country. Most of the dust, however, was handed over by the man.

The following is a summary of the Police Court cases disposed of before the officers of the North-west Mounted Police, acting as Justices of the Peace in the Territory, for the year ending November 30, 1900.

REPORT of Convictions and Dismissals, &c., in the Police Court for the year ending November 30, 1900.

	Convictions.	Dismissals.
Drunk and disorderly	282	10
Gambling	807	8
Assaults	24	12
Prostitutes and keeper of houses of ill-fame	14	1
Cruelty to animals	17	4
Common nuisance	41	4
Theft	67	81
Mischief	2	
Riotous and disorderly	14	3
Insanity	9	6
Selling food unfit for human consumption	2	4
Peddling without a license	5	3
Auctioneer without a license	1	1
Violation of Yukon health ordinance	48	7
Vagrancy	8	1
Profanation of Lord's Day Act	8	26
Extortion	1	
False pretenses	3	9
Murder	2	
Attemp to murder	1	
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	23	5
Selling liquor without a license	2	3
Selling liquor to an Indian	2	3
Selling liquor to an interdicted man		1
Interdicted man procuring liquor		1
Interdicted	2	1
Bringing liquor into country without a permit	1	
Carrying concealed weapons	3	1
Obstructing peace officer	1	3
Discharge of firearms within city limits	4	17
Disorderly houses (saloons and theatres)		3
Escaping from lawful custody	2	
Pointing a gun	2	
Killing game in close season		11
Having liquor in possession for sale, barter or trade	3	2
Fraud	4	9
Bound over to keep the peace	5	
Procuring defilment of a woman		1
Manslaughter	2	1
Wages cases	261	190
Total	1,676	432

Total amount of fines collected and accounted for during the year ending November 30, 1900, $44,166.50.

The duties of the police court are taken in turn by the inspectors of the North-west Mounted Police. Daily sessions being held on week days from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Two stenographers are now employed, the work having increased to such an extent that it was found absolutely necessary to employ another man, to prevent delay. A special report has been made on this subject.

A non-commissioned officer is now detailed as desk sergeant, whose duty it is to interview the numerous persons who daily visit the orderly room and ascertain their business. This has been found to work most satisfactorily, relieving, as it does, the commanding officer of the division of many minor matters. In addition to this, the desk sergeant performs the duties of police court orderly, looks after the service of summons, &c., for both the territorial court and the police court.

DEATHS, ACCIDENTS, SUICIDES, ETC.

On December 9, 1899, a man named Edward Rickard reported finding the body of a man on the ridge road between the Klondike river and Moosehide. Inspector Scarth investigated, found the remains and papers of the deceased. He seems to have been one Robert Alton, and from evidence gathered he must have been lost, and froze to death on the hills.

On December 2, 1899, a man named Carl Hauielamiel was killed in a shaft on Sulphur creek. At the inquest the jury brought in a verdict to the effect that his own carelessness was the cause of his death.

On December 19, 1899, one William McCormack was reported to have been killed on 43-above on Sulphur creek. It was found that he was coming up from the shaft when he slipped off the ladder and fell to the bottom. His death was instantaneous.

On December 26, 1899, at No. 2 above upper, on Dominion creek, a man named 'Varnson' was killed by the caving in of a shaft.

On February 13, one James Jensen was killed on Dominion creek. He was hauling a heavy load of wood up a hill when the load got the best of him and ran away. Two of the heavy sticks of wood caught him on the head, making a puncture in his skull. He died almost instantly.

On February 19, 1900, an Indian woman and two children were burned to death at Moosehide. They had been living in a horsehide tent which took fire and before they could get out they were burned to death.

On March 27, 1900, Corporal Watson of the Yukon garrison accidently shot himself in the stomach. He died the following morning at 7.30. The jury severely censured the papers of Dawson for having published this as a case of suicide. The facts of the case were brought out at the inquest.

On March 27, 1900, a man named William Thorburn attempted suicide by shooting himself in the head in a cabin on the hill. This man died on the 30th, and a coroner's jury brought in a verdict that death was accidental.

On April 11, a man named O. P. Paulsen was hauling logs on a sled when it got away from him. He was thrown to the ground and before he could recover himself two logs had pierced his back. An inquest was not considered necessary.

On May 27, 1900, a man named M. W. Frank, committed suicide in Ed. Lewins' cabin on the hill. The man's proper name was Frank M. Wesnweski, and he had not been of sound mind for some time.

On July 14, 1900, an accident occurred in which one Emil Vrounard was killed. He was working in a shaft on No. 9 Last Chance at the time.

On July 2, 1900, Joseph St. Hilare was accidentally killed while working in a shaft on 20 below on Hunker. An inquest was not considered necessary.

On July 22, a man named Edgar Labbe was killed on 14 Eldorado creek. At the inquest held on this man, attention was called to the number of similar accidents and the jury recommended that the Yukon Council should adopt some means of preventing them.

On August 6, 1900, a man named John Bowen was killed on Rock creek on the Klondike river. He was engaged digging in a coal mine for the Ames Mercantile

Company, but he would not crib the shaft all the way down. He had been warned repeatedly, but would not heed the warning, with the result that a large lump of earth fell on him and crushed him.

On August 20, 1900, a teamster in the employ of Rouse & Wrenn by the name of Martin, was killed on the trail on 27 Bonanza creek. He was driving a six mule team and was thrown from the seat, the heavy load passing over him. He lived for some hours suffering intense agony.

On September 8, a report came to the town station that a man had committed suicide in a cabin on the Klondike river. It was investigated at once by Inspector McDonell and it was found that one Arthur C. Smith had hanged himself. The coroner's jury found no reason for the rash act, his books and accounts being perfectly straight. A verdict of suicide, while temporarily insane, was rendered.

On October 12, 1900, a boy named Hill was drowned while playing on some logs near the Klondike bridge. He was close by his father at the time and slipped off the logs and the current carried him away. His body was recovered the same afternoon.

On November 30, a man named Pilgrim, was killed in a tunnel in a mine on Cheechako Hill. A coroner's jury brought in a verdict of accidental death, caused by a slide in the tunnel.

TOWN DETACHMENT AND POLICE DUTIES.

The police duties in the town of Dawson are in the hands of the town squad, which consists of one non commissioned officer and eight selected men, with a special constable, who acts as cook for the detachment. Four men are detailed for day duty, being relieved at seven p.m., and a similar number for night duty. The town is frequently patrolled both by day and by night, dance halls, theatres, saloons, hotels, &c., visited, and I think I am safe in saying that so far as the maintenance of law and order is concerned, Dawson will compare favourably with any outside city.

With the extent of ground to be covered, the many places requiring police visitation, the absence of serious crimes, the mixed population -all nations being represented —it seems to me that our town squad perform their duties efficiently and satisfactorily.

Regulations have been made respecting dance halls which prevents the evil which prevailed while 'box rustling' was permitted. Women are not allowed to drink at any bar or to gamble. Remarks of persons just arriving from the outside would lead us to believe that they had never visited a mining camp, or were not familiar with them, and they either cannot or will not, realize that conditions generally are different from the old settled towns and cities of the east

PENITENTIARY AND JAIL.

I submit the following as report of the jail for the last year :—

This branch of the service has been in charge of regimental number 2,978, Staff-Sergeant Tweedy. The guard room here is vastly different from any guard room in the Territories, being, as the report shows, divided into different departments. One of the departments is used for penitentiary prisoners serving a term of two years or more. In this department all the penitentiary regulations are carried out and the strictest discipline prevails. A special uniform is worn by these prisoners and they have no communication whatever with any other prisoners.

Another department is used for short term prisoners under two years. A special department has been allotted for female prisoners. This in future will have to be increased, as in many instances where punishment would have been awarded to women, it had to be overlooked to a certain extent on account of insufficient accommodation.

Under the head of prison, I would also mention that a great number of lunatics have had to be taken into the guard room. The place is altogether unsuitable for this class of prisoner. Besides this, the noise they make during their confinement keeps all

the other prisoners awake all night, which is certainly a great hardship after working for ten hours each day.

It may appear that much has been expended on the guard room, but with the constant increase in the number of penitentiary prisoners and important criminal cases, I think that even now the accommodation will have to be increased.

During the year 634 prisoners were confined, classified as follows :—

White men	612
Half-breeds	5
Indians	2
Lunatics	15
Total	634
Sentenced to penitentiary	7
Sentenced to imprisonment	105
Total	112
Maximum number in one day	52
Minimum number in one day	31
Daily average for the year	40·30
Number of prisoners confined at midnight Nov. 30, 1900	38

EXECUTIONS.

One Alexander King, was hanged on October 2, 1900, by Mr. Sheriff Eilbeck, in the Barracks square. Dawson, for the murder of one Herbert Davenport, at the mouth of White river, on the Yukon river, on July 15, 1900.

CONDEMNED.

One James Sloan was sentenced by the Hon. Mr. Justice Dugas, on November 20, 1900, to be hanged on March 1, 1901, for the murder of one Pearl Mitchell, in a room over the Green Tree saloon and Holborn restaurant, on October 23, 1900.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPES AND RE-CAPTURES.

Staff Sergeant Tweedy discovered a strong plot amongst four convicts to escape in May. This baffled, no further organized attempt was made.

In April, one Evans attempted to cut out of his cell. Same was detected before much headway could be made. As this man was held at the request of the United States military authorities at Circle city, Alaska, and the original charge being withdrawn by them, no action was taken and the man was discharged.

In August, one Swan Harrison escaped from his escort while at work in barrack grounds. He was re-captured and an additional sentence of three months hard labour was imposed by Judge Craig.

LUNATIC PRISONERS.

Fifteen prisoners were confined in this class for an average number of forty-six days. Eight were transferred to New Westminster Asylum, and seven discharged as fit to be at large.

With nine lunatics confined during the early part of the year, the discipline of the jail was hard to maintain, and the continuous noise was hard on convicts and others. When this matter was laid before the Yukon Council last year, a speedy relief was promised. We can but expect, from past experience, a number of lunatics before spring.

FEMALE PRISONERS.

A ward has been established for female prisoners and the matron's reports are satisfactory.

PARDONS.

Two pardons were granted during the year. Two convicts, Ed. Lord, sentenced by Judge McGuire, in March, 1898, to five years for theft, and Nelson A. Soggs, sentenced by Judge Dugas, in 1900, to two years for attempt to murder.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of convicts has been good and that of common prisoners most exemplary.

FOOD.

The food has been good, and since the addition of the kitchen to the jail, it has been more easily handled and generally more satisfactory.

HEALTH.

No disease has occurred during the past year, and generally speaking, the health has been very good.

EMPLOYMENT.

Steady employment has been found in draining, making roads, building, cutting and hauling wood, cleaning up the streets in town and the general work required in barracks.

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

A much needed addition, 35 x 30, was built in August, containing kitchen, laundry, casual cells, cage and ante-room. The guard-room was removed from the south end to the angle of the jail and fitted with death watch cell, two observation cells and four cells for police prisoners.

A complete view of all the cells can be now obtained from the guard-room, it is unnecessary to explain the advantages of this arrangement. A female ward has been fitted up at the east end of 'B' block of cells with a movable partition, as there may be considerable fluctuations in this class. Smaller repairs have been made from time to time as required.

CELLS.

The eighteen cells comprising 'B' block must be fitted up at once as a penitentiary, as the present one is full. The floors must be sheeted with steel, also the walls of cells, the whole relined and the ironwork of cells overhauled. All the cells in 'A' block (south) should be treated in a like manner before spring. A new roof is required, the present one being of 1-inch lumber with joints overlapped with slabs on 'A' section and 1-inch boards on 'B' section. I would recommend a roof of 2-inch plank, covered with two inches of sand and corrugated iron fastened over all. This would make a warm, strong roof and be much lighter than the present mud one, which is displacing the walls to the extent of one-half an inch to the foot.

The walls should be sheeted with two-inch ship lap. This makes a good, strong, clean wall. At present, should any one so desire, any article of small size could be passed through the logs. With an increasing number of convicts this demands immediate attention.

Crime and Offence.	Sentenced to be Hanged.		Penitentiary.										
			Sentence in Years.										Sentence in
	Hanged	Condemned	14	7	5	3	2	18	12	11	7	6	4
Prisoners confined Nov. 30, 1899			1	2	5	3		2	1		1	3	
Murder		1											
Manslaughter				1									
Attempted murder							1						
Assault													1
Buggery							1						
Theft						2	1	1	2			9	2
" and breaking gaol										1			
Receiving stolen property													
Desertion												1	
Fraud												1	
Arson													
Defrauding the Government													1
Smuggling													
Extortion													
Housebreaking							1						
Obtaining money by false pretences													
Prostitution													
Cheating at cards													
Stealing ride on steamer													
Deserting employment													
Criminal neglect													
Cutting timber without permit													
Profanation on Lord's day													
Mischief													
Distress warrant													
Vagrancy												3	1
Selling liquor without license													
Giving liquor to Indian													
Conspiracy													
Obstructing peace officer													
Drunk and disorderly													
Committing a nuisance													
Fighting													
Cruelty to animals													
Contempt													
Capias													
Keeping rowdy house													
Witness													
Lunatics													
Total		1	1	3	5	5	4	3	3	1	1	17	5

COMMON JAIL.

Months.	Sentence in Days.												Sine Die.	Fines.	Discharged.	Released on Suspended Sentence.	Committed and awaiting Trial.			Imprisonment.	Transferred.	Total.
																	Bail.	Committed.	Out on Bail.			
3	2	1	35	30	15	14	10	7	5	2	24											
4	2							1										5		2		32
															1							3
																						1
																			1			2
1	1						1	1						3	5		10					24
																						1
6	7	5	1		4	1	2		1			1		1	28	1	27	1	11			114
3																						4
	2																2		1			5
																						1
														1	7		11					20
															1							1
1																						2
																	3					3
																1						1
															2		2					5
															3							3
																	1					1
														1					1			2
															1							1
															2							2
															1				1			2
															2							2
																	2					2
																	2					2
															2							2
2		2												2	8							18
														3								3
														2								2
															1							1
														4								4
	4	3		1	2	8	12	7	9	3				245								294
								1						12	1		6					20
														7	1		3					11
														1								1
														1	2		3					6
															7		10			1		18
														1								1
															12							2
																					1	15
17	16	10	1	1	6	9	15	10	10	3	1		284	84	2	82		6	16	3	8	634

GEO. W. TWEEDY,
Provost Staff Sergeant.

CENSUS.

A census of the territory was taken by members of the North-west Mounted Police in April last, the country being divided off into districts, each district having a suitable number of men to see that it was carried out properly.

The result in the Dawson district was as follows :—

British	4,555
United States	9,534
Germany	155
Sweden	146
Norway	107
Denmark	43
Austria	34
Itlay	32
Russia	63
Switzerland	14
Spain	3
France	101
Japan	18
Belgum	19
Holland	1
Turkey	4
Greece	3
China	1
Portugal	1
Unknown	13
Indians	356
Total	16,463

A census was also taken of the number of school children in Dawson, with the following result :—

BOYS.

Roman Catholics	24	
Protestants	81	
Jews	1	
		106

GIRLS.

Roman Catholics	10	
Protestants	56	
Jews	3	
		69
Total		175

A large number of those who left last year for Nome have returned, well satisfied to be once more in Dawson.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

The following is a list of the births, marriages and deaths recorded by the registrar for the Yukon Territory for the year ending November 30, 1900 :—

Births	27
Marriages	105
Deaths	230

COLLECTION OF ROYALTY.

This important duty was carried out by members of the division, and every care and attention was exercised. The district was sub-divided as follows for collecting purposes:

Grand Forks, including Eldorado, Bonanza and tributaries. Staff Sergeant Raven in charge. The amount collected was $515,385.29.

Dominion creek, including tributaries. Corporal Hildyard in charge. The amount collected was $102,075.37.

Hunker creek, including Bear, Gold Bottom, Last Chance. Corporal Ryan in charge. The amount collected was $66,632.32.

Gold Run, including tributaries. Corporal Caudle in charge. The amount collected was $94,532.25.

Sulphur creek, including tributaries. Constable de Beauen in charge. The amount collected was $41,899.19.

Dawson, including from 60 below on Bonanza, Kentucky creek, and collecting from persons having permission to pay at Dawson. Inspector McDonell in charge. The amount collected was $93,550.66.

The total amount of royalty collected was $914,075.08.

During the early part of the summer, escorts were supplied to persons bringing considerable quantities of dust from the creeks to Dawson.

The royalty collected was brought from the several subdivisions to this office and immediately transferred to the Comptroller of the territory.

The non-commissioned officers at Forty Mile and Stewart river acted as mining recorders.

This duty has been one giving us an enormous amount of work, as it is well known that miners will not give up royalty unless they are made to do so, it is only by constant watchfulness on the part of all ranks that the above result has been obtained.

The headquarters office in Dawson organized the collection and directed the prosecution of all the collection parties swearing to false affidavits or making false statements in their reports concerning the amount of royalty due from their claims.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS.

The only points in the district where assistance is rendered the Customs Department are Forty Mile and Dawson. At the former place the customs duties are attended to by our detachment, it being the first Canadian port for traffic up the Yukon river from St. Michael's and for people going up the Forty Mile river, the boundary crossing the river at a point thirty miles above its mouth.

At this port (Dawson) upon the arrival of each steamer the town station takes charge of it and allows no one, on or off, the boat until the arrival of the collector of customs, and they remain there until he is satisfied, and the boat has been duly cleared.

This duty during the summer means a great deal of excessive work, as there are at all times about five or six steamers in port. Mr. Davis, Collector of Customs, has on several occasions spoken most highly of the services rendered by our men.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The Indians at Moosehide have been furnished with provisions, fish-nets, and medicine when actually required.

A few indigents have also been supplied with food and rations.

Up to November 1, the court house was furnished with wood from our supply, but since that date the department of Public Works have looked after that duty.

Assistance was rendered the Crown Lands and Timber Department, looking after and enforcing the regulations, collecting dues on timber, firewood, &c. At Forty Mile, Stewart river and on the creeks, our non commissioned officers have been looking after this duty.

Assistance was rendered the telegraph service in keeping the line in order and repair. Members of the force from different detachments accompanying the 'line men' and assisting in every possible way to repair it so as not to cause delay. The telegraph line was completed to Forty Mile on September 26 and to Eagle city on October 15 which is a very important aid in our work.

The Banks of Commerce and British North America are furnished with nightly guards from our division, going on duty at 7 p.m. in each bank, and remaining until 'reveille' the following morning.

NAVIGATION.

The ice in the Yukon river broke away on May 8. On May 16 the steamers *Florence S.* and *Flora* arrived from White Horse, being the first boats of the season. The river closed for navigation on November 2, being frozen across on that date.

On July 31 last, the steamer *Florence S.* was wrecked in the Thirty Mile river, two passengers, a Mrs. Stewart and her daughter, and the steward, named Monastes, were drowned. This boat was en route down the river heavily laden, and in making a sharp turn capsized. A quantity of goods, &c., were saved, many of the passengers, however, suffered considerable loss.

The captain and pilot of the boat were arrested and charged with manslaughter, but were eventually discharged.

The three bodies were recovered, that of Monastes being sent to Skagway for burial. Mrs. and Miss Stewart were interred at Dawson.

Many necessary river improvements have been, and are being, carried out by the department of Public Works under the supervision of the resident engineer, Mr. Taché.

MAIL SERVICE.

The contract for carrying the mail to and from the Yukon is in the hands of the Canadian Development Company, and generally speaking, a satisfactory service is supplied.

I understand it is the intention to carry a newspaper mail during the present winter, and should this prove to be the case, there will be little room for complaint.

SANITARY CONDITION OF DAWSON.

To the early resident of Dawson the present sanitary condition of the town must be a source of congratulation and a matter of satisfaction.

During the season every precaution was taken on the part of the police to see that sewers, &c., were kept in proper condition. Garbage and refuse were not permitted about premises and people were only allowed to take drinking water from selected points. This vigilance, I think, accounts for the almost entire absence of fever during the summer.

An epidemic of small-pox broke out during the year, undoubtedly imported from the outside, it, I am glad to say, was kept well in hand owing to the stringent measures adopted. Wherever a case of small-pox broke out the place was at once quarantined and for a considerable distance surrounding the case members of the force were stationed, who allowed no person whomsoever to pass the lines without a doctor's certificate. By this means the dreaded disease was not allowed to spread.
of the men on duty it would have been a bad outlook.

An ordinance passed by the Council made vaccination compulsory throughout the territory.

PERMITS, LIQUOR LICENSES, ETC.

Under this heading considerable duty has been performed. Several large seizures were made, the goods confiscated and the guilty parties punished.

In the town of Dawson there are nine licensed hotels, twenty-three licensed saloons, three licensed theatres and three licensed club rooms.

BRIDGES.

A new iron suspension bridge has been purchased and delivered here to be erected over the Klondike river at the lower ferry, to which point the wagon roadway was constructed last fall. The new bridge has been badly needed and will be of great assistance to the travelling public and freighters.

A public bridge is needed across the Klondike to connect that town with Dawson.

FOREST FIRES

Non-commissioned officers and constables in charge of detachments have strict orders to keep a sharp look-out in the matter of forest fires, and I am glad to say there have been but few during the year.

The fuel question in this country is an important one, and as the wood is the main source of supply, too much care cannot be taken in suppressing forest fires.

INDIANS.

There are small villages of Indians at Dawson, Selkirk, Forty Mile and Hootchiku. With the exception of medical attendance and an occasional supply of food, they give us little trouble. Quite a number of them died during the year.

ARMS.

The division is provided with Lee-Metford and Winchester carbines and Enfield revolvers.

The Winchester carbines are of the model of 1876, have had considerable knocking about and should be replaced by the more modern Lee-Metford. The Enfield revolver is heavy and cumbersome, more especially in this country where men have so much foot work in carrying out police duties. A light, serviceable, up-to-date revolver, in my opinion, should be supplied.

SUPPLIES.

The wood delivered under contract will probably last until the middle of February next, and it will be necessary to have an additional supply for the balance of the year.

We have experimented with some 'Cliff Creek' coal supplied by the N. A. T. & T. Co., but so far it has proved unsatisfactory, in consequence of not having been screened.

The 'Snowdrift' brand of baking powder is of very inferior quality, and I would suggest that for the future 'Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder' be furnished. The pre-eminence of the latter has frequently been brought to public notice by scientific men.

With respect to evaporated vegetables, I beg to recommend that this supply, particularly turnips and onions, be discontinued. At all outposts and division headquarters there are large quantities of turnips and onions on hand, which are never used and which will simply go to waste. If this class of vegetable has to be supplied, and no reason now exists for such, I recommend that 'German Sliced Potatoes' be the only article.

Ample supplies of fresh mixed vegetables can now be sent in from the outside and there should be no difficulty in providing the necessary warm storage in barracks during the winter.

The butter which we had on hand in the early summer was from the creameries in the North west, and was so poorly packed that in a very short time after its arrival it was quite unfit for use. The board detailed to report on it fully explained the faults in the packing. I might add that the tins must be air tight. I am unable to report on the last consignment as it is too early to judge; the butter itself is, of course, much superior to any imported here, but the tins must be perfectly air tight, otherwise it goes bad. The attention of the official in charge of the creameries should be drawn to this important matter.

Close attention should be paid to the question of supplies of all kinds being delivered here before 'low water' in the river.

CLOTHING AND KIT

The experience gained since the establishment of the force in the Yukon shows that certain changes should be made in the present regulations under this head, and I trust that early action will be taken in accordance with the recommendations now in the possession of the department.

The long black riding boots, in my opinion, are not suited to our work, and should be replaced by brown boots. I beg to refer you to the remarks of the Acting Assistant Surgeon in his report attached hereto, on the subject of boots, under the heading of 'sore feet.' The former issue means that a man has to carry about with him a supply of blacking and brushes if he wishes to turn out in a presentable manner.

The clothing received was of good quality, with the exception of the cloth breeches, which are inferior as compared with previous issues. I would suggest that the supply of clothing and kit be shipped from the 'outside' so as to arrive here not later than August of each year.

The pea jacket, being one of the most serviceable articles worn by the men, I would recommend that it be made a free issue.

An experienced tailor should be provided, in view of the exorbitant charges now made.

HORSES.

The following is a list of the horses at present in the division:—

No.	Description.	Stationed at.	Remarks.
29	Bay horse, saddle	Dominion	Serviceable.
61	Bay mare	Dawson	A pony, too small.
87	Bay horse	Gold Run	Serviceable.
88	Roan mare	Dawson	A pony, too small.
52	Bay horse, team	"	Serviceable.
98		"	"
71	Gray horse, team	"	'Slop cart,' suitable for that purpose.
89	Bay horse	"	'Dump cart.'
101	Brown horse	"	'Water cart.'

I beg to recommend that the two ponies be cast and sold as they are too small for our work.

Horses are now stationed at all creek detachments except Sulphur.

I would recommend that the following horses be supplied:—One (1) team, medium weight, for light driving purposes. Ten (10) well broken and trained saddle horses. These horses to be supplied from Regina.

DOGS.

This is a matter which requires great consideration. We have on the strength of the division at the present time ninety two dogs. The major ty of these have been in the country since 1898 and have had three hard winters. The mileage of the river detachments during these three winters speaks for itself of the amount of hard work. They have all suffered more or less for the above reasons, and it is no exaggeration when I say that there is not really one sound dog in the division. The only good dogs we have are the four stationed at Selwyn, and they are getting old and rheumatic.

All of these dogs are from the outside. The class of dog we require is the 'Malamute' or the 'Husky'; they are hardier, most used to the climate and can be depended upon. I would suggest the establishing of a stud on Dog island, and the purchasing of several good native dogs and bitches, in order that we might breed our own dogs. This matter ought to be attended to at once, as very few of the dogs we now have will be much good for another winter.

It will be a long time yet before the horse replaces the dog in this country, and those used by the force should be the best, it would be cheaper and more satisfactory to breed them ourselves.

FORAGE.

The hay and oats supplied from the outside are of excellent quality. The native hay is poor and the supply limited, so that it is more economical to ship our requirements from the outside.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the non commissioned officers and men has been satisfactory and all have endeavoured to perform their duties faithfully and well. In this connection I would specially mention Sergeant Major Tucker and Provost-Sergeant Tweedy. Both are hard-working non-commissioned officers.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The post generally has been much improved during the past season. The row of unsightly old buildings across the square from the orderly room have been removed, the barrack square levelled and gravelled, broad wooden sidewalks have been laid down, several old 'rookeries' in the old square have been pulled down, stumps removed and the ground levelled for drill purposes. A large amount of prison labour has been expended in improving the barrack grounds, and the proposed improvements next season will make this a creditable post.

The following additions and alterations were carried out during the year:—

Officer Commanding Yukon Territory's Quarters.—This building was formerly used as the officers' mess of the Yukon Field Force.

Old kitchen at the rear taken down and re-erected at end of building. Veranda put up at front and rear end of building.

Officers' Mess.—A dining room and kitchen was added to this building. The interior was papered throughout and painted, and now presents a very creditable appearance for this section of the country.

Sergeant's Mess (formerly old officers' mess.)—Papered and painted throughout. The sergeants have now a comfortable mess house, and naturally take considerable pride in it.

Hospital.—The interior of this building has been thoroughly renovated, and for its size, I know of no more comfortable hospital in the force. The interior has been papered and painted, iron cots provided, matting laid down in the wards and commodious cupboards supplied for the linen, &c.

Dog House.—A suitable building was put up for a dog house from the logs of the old buildings.

Stable.—A new stable capable of accommodating twelve horses has been erected. The building is well caulked and warm.

The barrack rooms formerly used by the Yukon Field Force are now occupied by our men, which has relieved the crowded condition of our quarters.

A strong bridge has been built over the slough in rear of the hospital.

I would strongly recommend that a proper building be put up for recreation room and canteen. The barrack room accommodation is at present somewhat limited, and the room used as recreation room and canteen, which should be a barrack room, is altogether too small for either purpose.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Fire pails, a few babcocks, ladders and fire axes are distributed around the barracks, sufficient to put out any fire at its start. There is a fire station about two hundred yards from the barracks which can be got at within a few minutes notice. A strict supervision is maintained in the post to protect us from anything of this nature.

I would recommend that a dozen babcocks be sent up.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

During the summer months two drill parades were held weekly and the men put through division, arm, and physical drill.

The younger members drafted from Regina, were kept strictly at squad and arm drill, and a marked improvement was soon noticeable.

A very creditable guard of honour was furnished on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Minto, and His Excellency was pleased to express his satisfaction at the appearace of the division on parade.

DETACHMENTS.

The detachment buildings are generally in fair condition, more especially the river outposts, but it will be necessary to either erect a new building at the Forks or purchase the present rented quarters—the rent we now pay for this building is very high.

A new detachment was placed at the mouth of McQuesten on the Stewart river during the summer.

Reg. No. 990, Sergt. Davis; Reg. No. 3045, Const. Joy, and Special Linklater, being stationed at that point.

The following buildings have been erected by the men: barrack room, 20 x 16; storehouse, 14 x 11.

This detachment was established in consequence of the opening of the Clear creek district for mining purposes. It will be necessary to send an officer to that section next season to inspect.

INSPECTIONS.

The barracks have been inspected daily by the orderly officer, and weekly by the officer commanding the division.

Arms have been inspected weekly.

The different detachments have been inspected as often as possible, but the small number of officers in the district prevented this important duty being carried out as frequently as one would desire.

The inspections of the different detachments and river posts are altogether too few. One or two officers should at all times be available for this duty, but owing to their small number and the numerous duties devolving upon them it has been impossible to get but casual inspections. Luckily we have had reliable non-commissioned officers and the work has been well performed.

CANTEEN.

The new canteen established in July is in a satisfactory condition, and is a great help to the men. Were it not for it they would have to pay high rates in town for the many articles they require, rates not in accord with their limited pay.

I trust permission will be granted during the coming year for the sale of beer in the canteen.

GARDEN.

During the summer the various messes were supplied with lettuces, radishes, peas, carrots, &c., from the post garden. Next season the ground will be in better shape, and I trust the supply of vegetables will be larger.

Quantities of vegetables of all kinds were grown in the local gardens and met with ready sale in town.

GENERAL.

During the early part of the year quite a 'stampede' of persons occurred from this place to Nome. The large steamship companies plying on the lower river had large passenger lists, and during the winter a number of people left over the ice to enable them to be early at Nome. Many of them have returned to Dawson wiser from the experience.

On April 5 Superintendent Perry was called to the North-west Territories and left for the outside over the ice.

On May 18 the post office at Dominion was destroyed by fire. A new one has been opened in a more central and convenient location.

During the early part of the season the water in the upper part of the river was very low, and steamers experienced considerable difficulty in navigation.

On August 14 His Excellency the Governor General with Lady Minto and party, arrived on the steamer *Sybil*. The occasion was an interesting one, it being the first visit of a Governor General to the most northerly city of the continent.

Every precaution was taken for the safety and comfort of the vice-regal party, and the visit will be long remembered with feelings of pleasure by the people of Dawson. The decorations in the town on this occasion, more especially the arches, would have done credit to the larger cities of the east. A guard of honour to receive His Excellency was furnished by the division, and a gun squad under Inspector McDonell fired the salute.

During the month of September electric lights were installed throughout the barracks, thus avoiding a great deal of the danger from fire.

The first election for members to the Yukon council took place on October 17 and passed off very quietly. Messrs. Wilson and Proudhoume were the people's choice. Members of the division at nearly all the voting places were appointed either deputy returning officers or poll clerks.

The practice of women living over dance halls and saloons has been stopped, and women are also forbidden to drink at public bars.

The slough at the rear of the barracks has been thoroughly cleaned and a running stream of water from the Klondike now passes through it.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

CORTLAND STARNES, *Insp.*,
Commanding 'B' Division N.W.M.P.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASST. SURGEON S. M. FRASER, COMMANDING DALTON TRAIL DETACHMENT.

N. W. Mounted Police,
Dalton Trail Post Detachment,
'H' Division, December 6, 1900.

The Officer Commanding
N. W. Mounted Police,
'H' Division, White Horse.

Sir, I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ended November 30, 1900.

Insp. Jarvis left here on February 17, and I resumed the command of the Dalton Trail District from that date.

The district, on the whole, has a far more promising outlook than last year, and is growing slowly but steadily into significance. With the little prospecting already done, it has proved itself to be of immense mineral wealth, and it only awaits the advent of a good trail or railway to create a boom. Those who have been over the Dalton Trail observe the freedom from difficulty or expense there would be in putting in a railway. The signs of immense deposits of coking coal are a great encouragement to the enterprise.

MINING AND NEW DISCOVERIES.

Yukon Territory.—I was appointed Mining Recorder by the Gold Commissioner at Dawson in March last. The mining district in Yukon Territory on the Dalton Trail is apparently abandoned. In previous annual reports from here the different discoveries were alluded to, four creeks being staked out and the claims recorded. Very little work was done on the creeks at any time, but gold has been taken out as set forth in the reports. It is the opinion of all prospectors that the claims would not pay unless grouped and taken up by companies who would work them out by machinery. The creeks are situated over 150 miles from the coast, and the difficult access to them makes transportation a very expensive consideration.

Rainy Hollow District, B.C.—A great deal more assessment work was done on the quartz claims in this district than was the case last year. The best evidence of mineral wealth is on R. Kennedy's claim, 'The Calgary,' where a twenty-four foot tunnel has been made, nearly all assays showing a large percentage of copper. Shipping ore is already in sight. The miners are anxiously waiting for the wagon road which it is expected the British Columbia Government will build from Rainy Hollow down the Klehini to its junction with the Chilcat at Wells. From Wells the ore could be shipped down in scows to the coast.

The quartz properties at the head of Boulder Creek are also reported to be promising, the assays made giving good gold values.

A number of additional locations were staked out this year, in the immediate vicinity of the older ones, and a new discovery was made further inside at a point about ten miles west of Musquito Flats on the Dalton Trail, it is over on the Alsek side of the divide.

Porcupine Mining Division, B.C.—This is a newly formed district made this summer since the adjustment of the provisional boundary and promises to become prosperous in a very short time. It includes a few creeks near Porcupine and the new discoveries up the Chilcat river.

I had been informed of prospectors going up the Chilcat during the summer. In the fall it was reported that rich diggings had been struck, and a rush was started.

On September 26, accompanied by Corpl. Todd and one constable, I left on a patrol to this new country, for the purpose of investigating into the correctness of reports and of selecting a suitable site for establishing a detachment for the collection of customs duties. Numbers of prospectors were going in, and the point where they could be best intercepted, I found to be at the provisional boundary above Kluckwan. Here a police reserve was taken up and a detachment of two constables placed, temporarily under canvas, and afterwards a frame building was put up. W. H. Vickers, British Columbia mining recorder for the new district, moved before winter set in to the provisional boundary at this point, which is now known as Wells. There were three creeks staked out during the rush this fall, named: Bear, Clear and Rose. The first discoveries were made on Bear creek, the mouth of which is about fifteen miles up the Chilact from its junction with the Klehini, and Discovery claim on Bear is situated at about 15 miles up from its mouth.

The discoveries were made late in the year and none of the claims were developed to any extent, although a good quantity of gold was taken out on Discovery. Prospectors, however, all speak well of the district and there is a promising outlook for it.

Until the arrival of Capt. Rant, deputy mining recorder for the Dalton Trail, B.C., I had been acting mining recorder at the request of the Gold Commissioner. This gave the miners an opportunity of filing their records, &c., here instead of at Bennett as previously. Until November, Capt. Rant continued his office at this place, he then moved to Wells, the latter situation being more suitable for his work. The officials of the British Columbia Government have received every possible assistance at all times.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—YUKON BOUNDARY.

On September 4, Mr. G. White-Fraser, D.L.S., with two assistants, a packer and cook, passed through to establish the British Columbia and Yukon boundary on the Dalton Trail.

A boundary post was placed on the Alsek river about five and a half miles north of Bear Camp and the line was also located at a point a distance of about twenty miles west of the trail.

The Dalton House detachment, in Yukon Territory, is within ten miles of this boundary.

Mr. White Fraser passed out on October 10 and expects to return next spring to do some more work in this connection, marking out the line eastward of the Dalton Trail.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY QUESTION.

A good deal of country which has hitherto been recognised as part of Alaska, U.S., became Canadian territory by the establishment of the provisional boundary, which was surveyed by the Boundary Commission during the months of June and July of this year. The line commences at a peak west of Porcupine creek and runs in a north-easterly direction, towards another peak, to the Klehini river, thence following its right bank to the junction with the Chilcat river, about a mile and half above Kluckwan, an Indian village. The boundary thence runs to the summit of a peak east of Chilcat river.

This places Porcupine, McKinley, Calhoone and other creeks within United States territory: but Glacier, Boulder, Slate and a few others which were staked under United States laws, are now in British Columbia, part of what is known as the Porcupine District being in United States, and another part, holding the same name, in British Columbia.

In the month of September, a British Columbia Commission arrived on the Dalton Trail, consisting of Judge Martin, Gold Commissioner Grahame and staff, and they established a camp on the Canadian side of the boundary near Porcupine. The

commission was appointed for the confirmation of titles to claims on Glacier and other creeks which were previously considered in United States territory. The American claimants, however, failed to come forward, as it is the prevailing opinion amongst them that after another year has elapsed the district will come under United States jurisdiction. This results in a very unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The establishment of the provisional boundary, however, places matters on a much more satisfactory basis than formerly. Up to the present year there was no defined boundary line and a great deal of country was being staked out, both for placer and quartz locations.

There have been a number of discoveries in placer made up the Big Salmon river during the past two years, and it was thought at one time that part of the country was in Canadian territory, but, from information given me by surveyors, who know the district thoroughly, and as a result of other inquiries made, I find that all that district is in American territory.

CRIME.

During the past year there has been very little crime in the district, two cases only being brought before me. An Indian named Shod-a-akth was tried on March 13 for stealing a dog, case dismissed, and on the same date an Indian named Yon-clisch was fined $5 and costs for evading the customs.

In the vicinity of Dalton House there was some 'caches' belonging to some prospectors from which a few articles of no great value were stolen, and Indians were suspected but no trace of the missing property could be found. There is only one constable stationed at Dalton House and the Indians are scattered over a large area, so that it was impossible for him to leave the detachment to thoroughly investigate the matter.

I might here mention that although there are so few offences on the Canadian side, the Dalton Trail country as a whole is by no means of the same character. Some very serious crimes were committed on the American side in that district, with which we are in close contact and through which we are at all times passing. Of murders there were several during the past year. A man and his wife were murdered on Sullivan Island by Indians. In this case an Indian belonging to the Salvation Army confessed in February last at Skagway to the Salvation Army captain and afterwards to the marshal. This Indian guided a party to where the bodies were buried, and when unearthed the man was found to have been shot through the head, and the woman shot through the head and throat cut. Four Indians were implicated in this crime and were arrested by the authorities. It appears that the man and his wife were not missed, being very little known, and nothing would have been heard of the matter if this Indian had not confessed.

Another ghastly discovery was made in July within a few yards of Dalton's Trail, not far from Longbridge. Two bodies in a somewhat decomposed state were found quite by accident in the bush and had evidently been there since last fall. They were the bodies of Medcalf and Nelson who had been trapping and prospecting in that vicinity. It is said the Indians killed these men for settling in their hunting grounds. The United States authorities buried the bodies at the spot where they were discovered and that is all I have heard of the matter since.

On Porcupine creek a man named Phil. Gosby killed a man named Campbell. Gosby gave himself up and was taken to Juneau, where he awaits trial, which takes place this month I believe.

The Indians who figure in the above cases are all of the Chilcat tribe, who have for years continued to become notorious for drunkenness and lawlessness generally. These Chilcats frequently pass through here to visit and trade with the Stick tribe in the interior and are well watched by us on all occasions. The two Indians who were brought before me in March as already reported, were of the Chilcat tribe—a result of the watchfulnes which will surely carry effect among them in the future.

TRAILS.

A new trail was cut out by the British Columbia Government from Porcupine to this post during the summer, which passes Glacier creek, foot bridges were placed across the streams and rivers and thus people are enabled, who are travelling on foot, to reach Rainy Hollow during high water season.

Owing to the dissatisfaction caused by the heavy toll rates charged by the Porcupine Trading Company for passing over their trail, the miners this fall cut out a winter trail between Porcupine and Haines themselves. It follows down the Klehini to within three miles of its mouth, thence crosses over the low divide to the Big Salmon river and on down the Chilcat. Our patrols to Haines during the winter will stop at Wells detachment. Under this arrangement expense is much reduced and the Klehini River (the boundary) is patrolled regularly.

A trail along the left bank of the Klehini running entirely through Canadian territory is very desirable. If made into a wagon road it would be of great assistance to the development of the country, as the rich quartz discoveries at Rainy Hollow and the head of Boulder creek could be opened up and the ore shipped thereby. Freight can very easily be handled between the mouth of the Klehini and the coast by canoes or stern wheel steamers. I am informed that one of the latter will be put on the river next year.

The necessity of constructing the above mentioned wagon road, has I believe, been strongly represented to the British Columbia Government. It is most desirable from a customs point of view and could be frequently patrolled.

HORSES.

There are three horses and one pack mule here, two being draught horses and one saddle beast. More saddle horses are required for our summer work. This year I had to use the team horses for saddle work and sometimes was forced to obtain an extra horse.

I would call to your notice the advisability of having for these detachments, only the best horses, of a large size for fording streams, as the expense of wintering is so great that it does not pay to keep a poor animal. Horse reg. No 84, for instance, is far too small for the work required of him. The heavy team and mule could not be replaced.

ARMS.

The arms have been inspected weekly, have been kept clean and are in good working order.

MAILS.

Our nearest post office is at Haines Mission, Alaska, a distance of fifty miles from this detachment. A fortnightly mail service is carried on from here, the patrol arriving at Haines on the 1st and 15th of each month.

In this connection the expenses of the above mentioned patrol would be greatly reduced if you would authorize the engagement of an Indian as a special constable, a good canoe man and knowing the river well. He could live at Wells detachment and would be available at all times for patrols up and down the river. Our constable could accompany him with the mail each trip. This arrangement should be put into effect directly the Chilcat opens. A horse patrol would continue to connect this place with Wells.

FORAGE.

The hay supplied this year is of first-class quality, the oats and chop are also very good. All are well stored.

PROVISIONS.

Provisions are supplied to us by the Porcupine Trading Company and continue to give good satisfaction.

FISH, GAME AND FUR BEARING ANIMALS.

The salmon runs this year have been up to the usual mark. Game of all kinds continues to be plentiful. Dalton & Co. had a fairly successful fur trade the last season.

Whilst on patrol to Bear creek, I saw at least a hundred goats in one band. Two men went out from camp there and managed to kill six in a day.

INDIANS

The Dalton House Indians of the Stick tribe are very well behaved and give very little trouble.

The Chilkats got up a big 'potlatch' this fall, holding it at Kluckwan. They invited to it Indians from all parts; many were present from Sitka and other portions of the Alaskan coast, there were also a few from the Interior. Outside of a stabbing affray, the result of an old feud, the 'potlatch' passed off quietly.

CUSTOMS.

The sum of $1,954.02 has been collected by me for customs duties during the past year.

Beef cattle to the number of 431 were taken in over the Dalton Trail during the past season. The following gives order and destination of shipments:—

Date.	No. of Cattle.	Owners.	Remarks.
July 2..	50	Porcupine Trading Co...	U. S. cattle. Bonded 'in transit' from here to lower Yukon points in U. S.
July 4..	154	"	Same as above.
Aug. 5..	144	E. G. Beer....	Canadian bonded cattle. Destination Dawson.
" 21	16	McQuarrie & McLennan.	" " "
Sept. 4..	67	J. McDuff	" " "
Total.	431		

The large increase in the shipping of Canadian cattle, shows that Canadian cattlemen are beginning to realize the importance of the northern trade.

DETACHMENTS AND BUILDINGS.

Dalton Trail Post has been much improved in comfort and general appearance.

A solid frame work of poles and logs was put up in a line with the stable and the large hay tent stretched over it; this increases its capacity and durability. It is now more than sufficient for the requirements.

A building 20 by 30, with 5 feet from floor to eave upstairs, was completed, except the roof, when orders were received to discontinue it.

A building with pole and mud roof, 12 by 14, for the use of the Indian special constables, was completed. Last year the specials when here lived in a tent.

A dog shelter, 20 by 30, 8 feet ceiling and two storey with upstairs wall of 4 feet was completed, except the roof, the upstairs to be used for dog feed. Heavy snow and storms stopped the work on this building, and the dogs are kept in the hay tent.

Dalton Trail post is opposite the farthest inland point of the present boundary on this trail, and will always be required for customs purposes.

Dalton House Detachment, on the Alsek river, is about seventy-five miles farther in the interior, and consists of one constable and one special constable, an Indian. Few patrols can be made, as the detachment cannot be left for any length of time, and there being no horse there, much travelling cannot be done on account of the rivers.

On May 2 I received instructions from you to have a census taken of that portion of Yukon territory in this district. Unfortunately it was a very bad time of the year, some portions of the ground being bare and others covered with deep snow. I left, accompanied by Constable Acland, with dogs and sled for Dalton House, and a hard trip was experienced, at times having to haul dogs and sled. In spite of this the trip was made in two days. I had worn snow glasses for a protection against the melting and glistening snow, and notwithstanding the precaution taken, I was laid up with conjunctivitis for two and a half days. I found on reaching Dalton House that the snow, as I feared, had partially gone. A sled could only be used about fifteen miles out on the trail north, and from there on to the Indian village of Hootchi, was a distance of about 150 miles. Pack saddles had to be made for the dogs to pack provisions, &c., and by relays, leaving caches on the way, Hootchi was reached. Here Dalton & Co. had been wintering their horses, and I had made previous arrangements with them for the patrol to obtain two saddle and one pack horse.

Const. Pringle and Special Constable Dr. Scottie made the whole trip, a distance of 600 odd miles, in a month, having gone to practically every Indian camp they could hear of.

A good sized dog shelter was built this summer of sufficient size to accommodate six or eight horses, which was badly required for summer, the insects being so bad in the vicinity that some horses will not feed outside.

Wells Detachment.—Finding a number of people were passing up the Chilcat to the reported rich placer diggings on Bear and Clear creeks, I established a detachment of two men at the boundary on the Chilcat river, about two miles above Kluckwan, for the purpose of collecting customs, &c. They were put temporarily under canvas, and as no suitable logs for building purposes could be obtained in the vicinity, I had a frame, two storey building put up, 14 by 18, 8½ feet ceiling and 4 feet from floor to eave upstairs. The walls were double boarded with tar paper between, and the roof close boarded and shingled. The whole building complete, with tables, beds, shelves, &c., costing $350, including the employment of a civilian carpenter.

This building will fill the requirements for winter. As soon as lumber can be taken up in canoes from Haines' mission, I would recommend that three more buildings be erected—officers' quarters, barrack-room and kitchen and storehouse. The present building would be very suitable for an office making new headquarters for the Dalton Trail. Should this be carried out, I believe that the expense for buildings will be more than compensated in other ways inside of a year.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and general conduct of the members of this command has been very good, the majority of the men are recruits and the want of a non commissioned officer was felt.

I wish to bring to your notice in this connection:—Reg. No. 1743 Corpl. Todd, R., who has been of great assistance to me by handling the outside work, &c., thus giving me an opportunity of devoting more time to the office, and travelling. Corpl. Todd has seen considerable service in the Yukon, being on the Chilcoot Summit in 1898. I would recommend that he be promoted to sergeant.

Reg. No. 2702 Const. Pringle, J. A., in charge at Dalton House detachment. He has had about ten years, service in the force, is a capable and thoroughly reliable man. I would bring him particularly to your notice for promotion.

Reg. No. 3128 Const. Hosken, T. J. B., has been employed on special duty in the office at this detachment for the past year, during which he has done his work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

GENERAL.

The American diggings of the Porcupine district have been turning out splendid results this year. On Porcupine creek some machinery is now working and has proved a very good investment. Creeks flowing into the Porcupine have also turned out very well, together with the newer diggings up the Big Salmon. In many places on these creeks bedrock is deep, but where it is rich, pay dirt is usually found at about 15 feet. Another difficulty is the handling of large boulders for which derricks are required. The claims are, however, very large—20 acres. A low estimate of the output of Porcupine Creek for this year would be $75,000, this is large when it is considered that only a few claims have been worked.

The rich mineral deposits of Rainy Hollow, containing good percentages of copper, have been visited by experts this year, who speak favourably of them.

The 'Pretoria Group' owned by Messrs. Monk & Co., being specially mentioned by the British Columbia Government mineralogist, Mr. Robertson.

There is shipping ore in large quantities in sight and comparatively little development work would show up greater ore bodies.

J. J. McArthur, D.L.S., with six men and fifteen horses, passed through here on July 11, en route to White River, he returns via Hootchi and Five Fingers.

A register is kept of the names of all persons passing in and out of the country. A record is also kept of all horses and cattle going through, giving brands and owners &c. At Wells detachment a register is kept of the names of parties going up and down the Chilcat river.

Attached hereto is a medical report of the detachment.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. M. FRASER, *Asst. Surgeon.*

Commanding Dalton Trail.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT OF ASST. SURGEON L. A. PARÉ.

WHITE HORSE, YUKON TERRITORY, December 1, 1900.

The Officer Commanding,
"H" Division, N.W.M. Police, White Horse.

SIR,—I herewith have the honour to submit this, my annual report, for the year ended November 30, 1900.

The health of the men in this division has been remarkably good during the year. There have been very few accidents of any significance that I am called upon to record, and none to materially affect the usefulness of those injured for further service.

I regret that my recommendations of last year, concerning a greater variety in the rations of the force, were not more fully acted upon. I would again strongly urge action along the same line.

There is no doubt that there is not enough dietary variety.

The addition made this year by way of canned tomatoes, pickles and jams, has been fully appreciated by the men. It has had a great effect, physically as well as morally—a warming influence, if I may so express myself—and it has had the effect of raising their spirits and their morals generally, feeling and knowing that their comfort has the care and consideration of the men to whom they are responsible, and who have the right to their energies and services in behalf of the public.

I endeavoured to fully demonstrate in my last year's report that a greater variety in rations would not entail a much greater expense, if any. And there is no question but that it would be conducive to a more perfect state of health; there would be less or no gastric troubles, from that source at least.

It is quite noticeable that those whose duty brings them in the way of getting a greater variety of food have less gastric troubles. I shall in this report endeavour to, if possible, emphasize and more clearly set forth my recommendations of last year. The rations are ample and of good quality, but the variety is not what it should be, and I want to lay stress upon the point that variety could be had without any increased expenditure and with greater advantage to health, and consequently, in my opinion, greater efficiency of service.

I consider this question of diet of the greatest importance. Diet not only affects the men physically, but also from the standpoint of discipline. Gastric ailments, of all ailments, most surely react on the brain and on the mental and moral dispositions. A man in good health is in good spirits, and it follows (for it is resultant experience) that given health we have comparative freedom from care; and duty, no matter how hard or severe, becomes lighter. This is true the world over, but it is more so in these northern latitudes where so much is required to make up for the extra waste occasioned by special climatic conditions, and conditions of life generally: isolation, monotony, absence of diversion, hardships, &c. For a man in good health and spirits the most arduous difficulties are enjoyable, they add zest to duty; but the least disturbance of the digestive organs make everything appear disagreeable, difficult and foreboding. Enthusiasm, that makes everything easy, pleasant, and renders difficulties enjoyable, wholly disappears.

The question of cooking and cooks is in itself very serious and important, one far-reaching in the consideration of health and economy. Good cooks ought to be secured. Cooking I know is considered one of the trainings of the men, but I am satisfied that it causes a great waste of rations, and that it is a source of discomfort for all concerned. I have no hesitation in recommending the securing of good cooks at a good price, and that from a standpoint of both economy and health.

I would suggest a recast of the whole schedule of rations by a committee of police officers, who would, with due regard to economy and the necessities of the service, arrange the issue in the manner of a weekly bill of fare, having certain articles for certain days so as to secure a satisfactory variety. Something could be deducted from the quantity of some of the present rations to make up for other things that would be added. I could myself at the present moment go through the whole list, adding and deducting, but the matter requires such consideration (of place, duty, seasons, &c.), that alone I might overlook many contingencies which should be considered.

Several committees might be appointed to act, say one in each division, their finding or decisions being sent down for final consideration. This plan would not occasion any extra expense, and by it, I believe a practical and much better schedule of rations could be adopted, securing a more appetizing and healthy variety, with, as I have said, due regard to economy. This bill of fare would be appreciated, and good results would certainly be obtained from every standpoint. The manner of issue ought also to be considered by such committees.

A lot of rations are daily lost by being badly cooked, and often times by bad management in being improperly served. Old hands in the force know well that this is true, and from an experience gained by over thirteen years' connection with the police, I assert that the men and officers desire first efficiency, then economy consistent with efficiency, and I have no doubt at all, if the variety of rations, the manner of issuing, &c., &c., were left to such committees, contentment would follow.

I might appear to overestimate the possible evil consequences of lack of variety of food and manner of preparing it, in view of the statement made at the beginning of my report: 'That the health of the men had been remarkably good.' But I would beg to draw your attention to the great care that is exercised in choosing only men of first class physique for this force. Besides this superior physique of our men, there is also to take into consideration the fact that they do not restrict themselves to the rations issued them, but purchase for themselves such delicacies as fruits, cream and milk (for no milk or cream is issued them). It is a daily and amusing sight to see them going to their mess with cans of peas, corn, fruit, cream, milk, bottles of pickles, sardines, &c. It shows a good spirit to see them doing this in such a cheerful way; when their pay, compared to the wages in this country, is so small. It speaks well for the spirit of discipline maintained in the force.

There are, however, occasional complaints, and I believe at times there is a feeling that those who have their care and welfare in hand should, in exercising such, have greater regard for their immediate interests in the manner I have attempted to indicate.

I respectfully beg to be allowed to refer to facts which have, on more than one occasion, come not only under my observation, but under yours, and that of all the officers and men of this district, when, as has happened, it became necessary to engage labour temporarily, and the labourers engaged fed with the men of the force, dissatisfaction and complaint invariably followed, and in several instances these labourers quit their employment, not being satisfied with police fare.

The question of our water supply will be an easy one to solve. There are in the immediate vicinity several mountain streams affording all the requisites of an ideal drinking water. They could be easily diverted and made available for our barrack purposes, and being at a convenient elevation they would also be of incalculable value for the purposes of fire protection.

I do not believe it would be advisable to use the river water for drinking purposes. It is generally claimed that it is bad for the kidneys, but it is not for this reason that I would object to it; for this I have not ascertained as I have not had the time to inquire into the question, but on account of other conditions it ought not to be depended upon. It is periodically subject to great changes of level, there is a difference of twelve to fourteen feet, in its rise and fall. This in itself is objectionable, for not only does it keep at times the water muddy, unpalatable and uninviting, during several months of the year, but it also involves a great element of danger. For the river spreading thus over such an extent of ground where men and animals previously tramped and camped, necessarily carries a lot of animal deposits and refuse of all kinds, human and animal

excreta, foul water from houses, decayed organic matter, decayed leaves and wood, &c. Wells are also an objectional source of supply, from many points of view. Shallow wells are always a suspicious source for the reasons just mentioned, and would be particularly so in this case, as the soil is very porus, dirt and certain germs would certainly find their way to the water supply.

In view of the ideal water supply in our immediate neighbourhood, both these sources should be discarded, and an effort, a joint effort, made by the authorities and the citizens of the town to secure it. From information received by me, I believe the quantity would be adequate to the present and proximate wants of the town; upon this point however, an engineer's opinion would be necessary.

The change of location of the Post from Tagish to this point at the most unfavourable season of the year, has been a great test of the endurance and fortitude of our men, the difficulties having been overcome with cheerfulness. Though our sick list was somewhat swollen by the unusual exposure, it is not to be wondered at, as the men were taken from warm comfortable quarters to lie under canvas, most of them being quite new to the country and unacclimatized. In the earlier stages of the removal they were exposed to damp, raw and cold weather, since when they have often worked for hours in exposed situations such as the roofs of buildings, &c., and subject to a temperature reaching as low as forty-five degrees below zero.

As might have been expected, such cases as have required treatment, have consisted chiefly of coughs, colds, sore throats and kindred ailments, the result of the unavoidable exposure.

In spite of all the care taken in the choice of our men there were two cases of rheumatism amongst the recruits, the two in question had previous to their joining the Force been subject to similar attacks: such occurrences are almost unavoicable and the examining surgeon cannot in all cases be held responsible. Men of otherwise good physique do not show any evidence of the disease that is in their system, more as a diathesis than a disease, the detection of which depends largely on the candor of the would-be recruit.

From the 7th July to the 31st October I have been more or less absent on special quarantine duties, during the first month of this work being stationed at Caribou I could attend to all the requirements of my duties as police surgeon, but at the latter end of August it was thought advisable to have the quarantine at the boundary line and it became impossible for me to attend to my police duties.

I have only one case of smallpox to register, it is one that came under our cognizance on the 14th November last. The man is doing well and is still in isolation. All necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the contagion were exercised.

All the men in the post were vaccinated, a good number were vaccinated twice and some for a third time. There were amongst the new men a few who had never been vaccinated before. I would strongly recommend that all recruits who have not been vaccinated, be vaccinated on their joining the Force, especially those coming to this country, where their services are required for immediate duty and where they may be thrown at any moment in contact with the germs of the disease. The effect of the operation causes more or less loss of time, as has been the case with several of our men men who, after the vaccination were incapacitated from duty.

Adverting to my remarks *re* the number of cases of coughs, colds, &c., I would point out that there is no article of footwear issued in this country to protect the foot against the penetration of snow water in mild weather: in the ordinary patrols on the river the men are, at any time, liable to wade through the overflow of water or slush. I would strongly recommend an issue of short rubbers, similar to the 1899 issue be allowed, these rubbers were found to be the only article of footwear that would keep the foot dry under the conditions the men have to contend with. I understand that this same rubber was recommended in Superintendent Wood's annual report for 1898, as being a necessary annual issue.

The new post is picturesquely situated under the brow of the mountains, on a porous gravelly soil, prettily dotted with trees. I had no opportunity to inspect the spot before it was covered with snow, but from my knowledge of the vicinity I have no doubt

it is quiet eligible as a sight for the barracks, that is speaking from a sanitary point of view.

The new buildings are warm and roomy and will prove comfortable. Our hospital is also quite comfortable, though small, but unless something very unforeseen happens, it will prove quite sufficient for all the requirements of the post.

Our supply of drugs is of good quality: as to quantity very little more will be required; however I will attach estimates for the ensuing year.

Quite a few things will be required for our hospital equipment; I will also make requisition for this.

I had to prescribe for quite a few destitute Indians during the year, their complaints were the usual ones; phthisis and scrofula predominating.

The promotion of Reg. No. 3186 Const. Lee, J., will greatly help me in the discharge of my duties. I am much pleased with this promotion, not only because it furthers the interests of the service, but Const. Lee by the faithful and intelligent discharge of his duties and the interest he takes in everything pertaining to them, well deserves it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARÉ,

Assistant Surgeon.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Atrophy of toe nail	1	1	...	Recovered and returned to duty.
Angina Pectoris	1	9		" "
Abscess	1	8		" "
Bruised toe	1	4		" "
" hand	1	3		" "
Bronchitis	2	11	5½	" "
Burns	2	17	8½	" "
Biliousness	1	5		" "
Colds	37	94	2⅝	" "
Cuts	8	25	3	" "
Constipation	4	7	1¾	" "
Cellulitis	2	8	4	" "
Diarrhœa	9	11	1⅕	" "
Debility	3	13	4⅓	" "
Earache	1	2		" "
Eczema	1	1		" "
Frost bite	2	36	18	" "
Gonorrhœa	9	38	4⅕	" "
Gastric Disturbance	30	75	2½	" "
Hemorrhoids	3	3	1	" "
Headache	3	3	1	" "
Heart trouble	1	10		" "
Inflammation, ear	1	1		" "
Injury to shoulder	1	4		" "
Ingrowing toe nail	1	1		" "
Jaundice	1	14		" "
Kidney trouble	1	4		" "
Nail in foot	2	8	4	" "
Nervousness	1	1		" "
Neuralgia	3	14	4⅔	" "
Orchitis	1	18		" "
Pains in back	1	1		" "
" knee	1	4		" "
Pustule	1	6		" "
Quinsy	1	7		" "
Rheumatism	5	16	3⅕	" "
Snow blind	1	2		" "
Sore lips	2	17	8½	" "
" throat	1	12		" "

Disease.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Sympathetic Bubo	1	13	....	Still under treatment.
Sciatica	2	8	4	Recovered and returned to duty.
Synovitis	1	14		Reg. No. 3204 Const. Ambrose, transferred 'Depot' Div. for change of treatment, to May 15, 1900.
Sprain	8	14	1¾	Recovered and returned to duty.
Swollen face	1	7		" "
Strain	2	16	8	" "
Toothache	3	3	1	" "
Urithritis	1	22		" "
Vaccination	51	1	1	" "
Prisoners.				
Bruises	1	1		Recovered and returned to duty.
Bealing tooth	1	3		" "
" finger	1	1		" "
Cuts	6	18	3	" "
Colds	5	12	2⅖	" "
Diarrhœa	2	2		" "
Eczema	1	1		" "
Effects of drink	1	1		" "
Fracture, Metacarpus	1	26		" "
Gastric Disturbance	8	19	2⅜	" "
Hemorrhoids	1	1		" "
Numbness	1	1		" "
Nervous Debility	2	5	2½	" "
Paralysis	1	1		" "
Swollen testicle	1	3		" "
Civilians.				
Broncho Pneumonia	1	24		Recovered.
Constipation	1	1		Dept. Public Works, recovered.
Cuts	3	3	1	" "
Dog bite	1	1		" "
Constipation	1	3		Ex-const. Dunn, sent to Soryhern, California by subscription raised from proceeds of smoking concert given by 'H' Division.
Scurvy	1	25		Woman, recovered.
Gunshot wounds	1	18		Recovered.
Parturition	2	11	5½	One case died, the other recovered.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT OF ASST. SURGEON S. M. FRASER.

North-west Mounted Police,
Dalton Trail Post Detachment,
December 6, 1900.

To the Officer Commanding
'H' Division, N.W.M. Police,
White Horse.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual sick report of the detachment for the year ended November 30, 1900.

The health of the members of this command has been on the whole very good, as is shown from the attached list of diseases. There are no cases requiring special mention, as recovery has been the general result.

On July 17 I received instructions from you to vaccinate the members of the Dalton Trail Detachment, which was done on the receipt of the vaccine. I have since that time medically inspected all persons passing into the Yukon, but since the bulk of travel in future will probably be past Wells Detachment and up the Chilcat River, I shall not have the same opportunity of seeing everyone, unless you decide to station me there next summer.

Attention has also been given to the examination of horses and cattle passing through for contagious diseases. A new supply of drugs and dressings will be required to complete the stores. I am keeping the stock as small as possible.

Attached is a list of diseases treated during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. M. FRASER,
Asst. Surgeon.

Annual Report of Dalton Trail Post.

Disease.	Number of cases.	Number of days.	Average duration.	Remarks.
Biliousness	1	2	2	Returned to duty.
Cold, bronchial	3	3	1	"
Rheumatism	1	2	2	"
Bubos (both groins)	1	52	52	Convalescing; transferred to White Horse; time expired.
Conjunctivitis	1	4	4	Returned to duty.
Fracture, Potts	1	30	30	"
Headache	3	3	1	"
Hemorrhoids	1	1	1	"
Lumbago	2	8	4	"
Otitis media	1	10	10	"
Sprain, knee	1	3	3	"
Toothache	3	3	1	Extraction, and returned to duty.
Tonsilitis	1	3	3	Returned to duty.
Wound, incised (foot)	1	16	16	"
" gland	1	7	7	"
" lacerated hand dog bite	1	10	10	"

S. M. FRASER,
Asst. Surgeon.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON G. MADORE.

North-west Mounted Police, Yukon Territory,
Fort Selkirk, Y.T., November 30, 1900.

The Officer Commanding
'B' Division, North-west Mounted Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual medical report of Fort Selkirk District for the year ending this date.

In December last, having been ordered to report at Fort Selkirk, I left Bennett, B.C., at the end of that month and arrived here at the beginning of January.

In taking charge of Fort Selkirk district, my instructions were to look more specially after the detachments of Fort Selkirk, Hootchikoo, Selwyn, Halfway and Stewart, and also after the members of the Yukon field force, who were still stationed at Fort Selkirk.

The general health of the North-west Mounted Police has been very good. The sanitary condition of the detachments above mentioned is satisfactory.

I am very happy to state that no deaths occurred during the year in my district.

In reviewing the monthly sick reports I find that little of importance occurred during the year, the majority of cases being simple ailments, such as biliousness, gastric disturbances, &c.

The case which proved most interesting to me was that of Constable Tyrrell, of Big Salmon, who had two toes frozen.

Tyrrell had been attended before by another constable, who had studied medicine and surgery and who took good care of him, but at last seeing that his treatment had not the expected success, the ex-student called for help.

After examination, I saw that nothing could save Constable Tyrrell's frozen toes, so I decided to, and did, amputate the big and second toes of the right foot by sawing the second phalanx of each toe. The result was very satisfactory and Tyrrell got better very quickly. The only trouble was some eczema on his right leg, which, however, readily disappeared with proper treatment

I am glad to say that Constable Tyrrell, though he has lost two toes, is not lame and can walk as easily as before.

Another important case was that of Constable Buxton, of Hootchikoo, who, while shooting, was badly wounded in the face through the explosion of his carbine. His eyes were mostly affected.

I could attend that case only for three days, as, on August 18, I received an order to proceed without delay to Tagish for temporary duty. After my departure, Constable Buxton had to go to Dawson for treatment. As no official report has been received here on this case, I do not mention it in the annexed synopsis of cases.

I also attended a few prisoners and quite a number of Indians for such cases as bronchitis, pneumonia, inflammatory rheumatism, eczema, minor surgical cases, &c.

I wish to be allowed to make a few remarks about the Indians of Fort Selkirk. They generally live many together, in small huts, and they seem to know nothing about hygiene and cleanliness. When they get sick, they are generally anxious to get

medical attendance. These Indians belong to a very low race of people, and understand very little about medical attendance, it is seldom a physician sees his instructions carried out.

When sick, they should be taken into a special place or hospital, where the surgeon could have one or more nurses, in order that his instructions would be carried out properly.

I examined two constables for re-engagement.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

G. MADORE,

Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX to Annual Sick Report of Assistant Surgeon G. Madore, Fort Selkirk, Yukon Territory, November 30, 1900.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess of gums	1	3	3	Recovered and returned to duty.
Angina	1	3	3	" "
Biliousness	1	6	1½	" "
Bite, dog	1	6	6	" "
Bronchitis (1 prisoner)	2	5	2½	" "
Conjunctivitis	1	7	7	" "
Dyspepsia	1	10	10	" "
Eczema	1	6	6	" "
Frostbites, feet	1	8	8	" "
Frozen toes, amputated	1	21	21	" "
Gatric disturbances	6	18	3	" "
General rheumatic pains	1	6	6	" "
Gleet	1	20	20	" "
Gonorrhœa	1	15	15	" "
Hemorrhoids	1	8	8	" "
Hand bruised	1	6	6	" "
Impacted cerumen	1	1	1	" "
Insane, examination	1	..	..	Was sent to an asylum for treatment.
Lice	1	1	1	Recvered and returned to duty.
Neuralgia	1	3	3	" "
Odontalgia	2	2	1	" "
Œdema	1	10	10	" "
Orchitis	1	7	7	" "
Retention of urine (1 prisoner)	2	8	4	" "
Rheumatic pains in knees	1	8	8	" "
Snow blindness	1	3	3	" "
Sprain	1	5	5	" "
Tonsillitis (1 prisoner)	1	3	3	" "
Wound on wrist	1	8	8	" "

G. MADORE,

Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON H. H. HURDMAN.

DAWSON, Y. T., November 30, 1900.

The Commanding Officer
"B" Division North-west Mounted Police,
Dawson, Y. T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual medical report of this division for the past year. Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson left for the east on October 5, on leave of absence, and I took over his duties until from that date.

HEALTH OF THE DIVISION.

During the past twelve months the general health of the division has been exceptionally good. There have been no cases of disease of any severity during the year to require special mention except that of Reg. No. 1937 Constable Turnbull, sent in from the detachment at Ogilvie suffering from a slight stroke of apoplexy. He rallied rapidly, but owing to the nature of the duties, and the severity of the climate, it was thought best to return him to the North-west Territories. He was accordingly transferred to Regina on October 5. There was one other case, that of Reg. No. 3570 Constable Fisher, who reported sick on September 23. Measles was diagnosed and he was immediately isolated in one part of the hospital; the barrack room where he slept was fumigated and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The case ran a normal course without complications, but to preclude any possibility of contagion he was detained in hospital until October 20. The source of his infection was evidently from associating with a man who frequently came in contact with the Indians living near Dawson and who have had measles in their village all summer. No other cases have developed in barracks.

SORE FEET.

By a reference to the appended list of diseases you will see there have been nineteen cases of sore feet. These cases, with only one exception, were caused by wearing regimental riding boots without spurs. In this country where the men have to walk all the time the riding boots are a most unsuitable footwear. They chafe the feet over the instep just where the strap of the spur (when worn) binds the boot down. I would strongly recommend the adoption of the long laced prospector's boots universally worn by the miner in this country. They are especially adapted for walking over rough country.

ABSENCE OF TYPHOID.

We have had no cases of typhoid this fall, although during this last month there has been quite an epidemic of the disease in the town, and at present over 50 per cent of the total number of cases in the two public hospitals are typhoid of a severe type.

SMALL POX.

On July 3 the first case of small pox to occur in Dawson was reported and since then seven other cases have developed in the town, and thirty-three up the 'creeks.' These last are scattered over a wide area, some of them being as much as fifty miles from Dawson. The disease is still active as there was a case reported from Gold Run creek yesterday. There have been no cases among the members of the force although many of them have been doing quarantine duty. The members of the force have been vaccinated in accordance with the recent Act of the Yukon Council.

THE YUKON GARRISON.

Only two members of this force were treated in the police hospital during the past year; they were Corporal Watson, who was accidentally shot, and despite all efforts to save his life, I am sorry to say, died about nine hours after the accident, and Corporal Lincoln, who suffered from an attack of tonsillitis. He made a good recovery.

PRISONERS.

The average number of prisonsrs on the daily sick report was ten. None of them have suffered from anything serious. One prisoner is at present in the hospital recovering from an operation for the removal of a tumor from the right buttock.

INSANITY.

During the year, eight lunatics have come under the Assistant Surgeon's care, and all of them, after an average detention here of 81·61 days, have been transferred to New Westminster asylum. The longest time any of these were in custody here was 136 days, and the shortest was 11 days Besides these, seven other persons have been arrested, charged with insanity, and discharged after an average detention of 9·71 days. The necessity of an asylum for the proper care of these poor unfortunates is great. At present they have to be confined in the guard room, where the surroundings tend to make them worse instead of better; and where they prevent the prisoners, who have to work all day, from sleeping. I believe the necessity of an asylum was pointed out to the Yukon Council nearly two years ago, but as yet nothing seems to have been done. I respectfully submit, that it is not right that these poor unfortunate insane people should be locked up in the common gaol and left there for months, instead of being placed in a proper institution where they could be given treatment and have every chance to recover.

THE HOSPITAL.

During the past summer the hospital has had a much needed renovation. To begin with the old roof, which leaked badly, was removed and a shingle roof put on. Later on the walls throughout were covered with heavy canvas and painted. The floors were also painted. Additional shelving was put up in the surgery and a cupboard built for some of the drugs. These repairs, together with the placing in the wards of ten iron hospital beds, have made this hospital the brightest and best appointed in the territory.

The stock of drugs, instruments and appliances on hand is fairly good but insufficient considering the amount of work to be done and the number of detachments to be supplied. We have been obliged to purchase many things here at high figures, and

owing to the distance from the outside had to do without some things which could not be obtained here. I would strongly urge that a large and complete stock of drugs be kept in the post.

At the present writing the health of the division is excellent.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. HURDMAN,

Acting Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Report of Cases treated 'B' Division, Dawson, Year ending November 30, 1900.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration, Days.	Remarks.
Aphonia	1	18	18	Recovered and returned to duty.
Abscess (dental)	1	6	6	" "
Bronchitis	1	6	6	" "
Biliousness	20	25	1	" "
Boils	2	17	9	" "
Conjunctivitis	2	19	9	" "
Constipation	2	3	1	" "
Colds (slight)	64	66	1	" "
Colds (severe)	8	80	10	" "
Cramps	3	5	1	" "
Colic	5	12	3	" "
Catarrh	1	1	1	" "
Coryza	1	1	1	" "
Dysentry	1	4	4	" "
Diarrhœa	7	7	1	" "
Dyspepsia	4	5	1	" "
Debility	1	17	17	" "
Epistaxis	1	1	1	" "
Epididymitis	1	18	18	" "
Fistula	1	28	28	" "
Fatigue	2	26	13	" "
Gastritis	1	2	2	" "
Gastrodynia	1	3	3	" "
Gonorrhœa	2	16	8	" "
Hernia	1			Wearing truss and doing fatigue duty.
Headache	6	8	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Hemorrhoids	1	1	1	" "
Indigestion	4	4	1	" "
Injuries (kick of horse)	1	7	7	" "
Lumbago	11	30	3	" "
Measles	1	26	26	" "
Neuralgia	2	8	4	" "
Orchitis	2	28	14	" "
Paralysis	1	6		Sent outside for treatment.
Paraesthesia	1	11	11	Recovered and returned to duty.
Poisoning (opium)	1	17	17	" "
Rheumatism	6	22	4	" "
" inflammatory	1			Ex-const. N.W.M.P., by permission O.C.Y.T.
Sore feet	19			Recovered and returned to duty.
" lips	2	4	2	" "
" throat	7	7	1	" "
Sciatica	2	27	13	" "
Sprains	11	40	4	" "
Toothache	1	1	1	" "
Tonsilitis	7			" "
Ulcerated teeth	1	3	3	" "
Urticaria	1	2	2	" "
Wounds, gunshot	1	1	1	Corpl. Watson, Yukon garrison, died shortly after admission.
" lacerated	2	6	3	Recovered and returned to duty.
" punctured	1	6	6	" "
" contused	4	25	6	" "

NOV 9 1983